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ARGENTINA • BOLIVIA • BRAZIL • CHILE • COLOMBIA

JANUARY 1926

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PAN AMERICAN UNION

GOSTA RICA • CUBA • DOMINICAN REPUBLIC • ECUADOR • GUATEMALA • HAITI

CUBA'S NEW AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES

DOMINICAN PATRIOT IN HALL OF HEROES

"SUN-UP" IN PAN AMERICAN RED CROSS

THE LABOR COURT IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

"INTERNATIONAL URUGUAY"

PAN AMERICA IN THE INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION

JANUARY, 1926

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Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

HIS EXCELLENCY, SEÑOR DON RAFAEL SÁNCHEZ ABALLÍ

The new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Cuba to the United States



VOL. LX

JANUARY, 1926

No. 1

CUBA'S NEW AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES

HIS Excellency Señor Don Rafael Sánchez Aballí, the new ambassador of Cuba to the United States, presented his credentials to the White House, Wednesday, December 3, 1925, with the customary ceremony.

In the case of two countries as intimately related in every field of human activity as have been, and are, the United States and Cuba, the occasion was perhaps more than usually propitious for the expression of that fraternal sentiment which for so many years has been such a dominant factor in the relations between these two sister Republics, and which is clearly reflected in both the remarks of the new ambassador and President Coolidge's reply.

The Ambassador expressed himself in the following terms:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to place in Your Excellency's hands the letters of credence which accredit me as Ambassador of the Republic of Cuba near the Government of the United States of America, as well as the letters of recall of my illustrious predecessor.

It is a source of real satisfaction for me to comply with the very pleasant duty with which the President of the Republic has been so good as to honor me, expressing to you in his name and in that of the Government and people of Cuba the most sincere assurances that we are animated by the desire to maintain unalterably the very cordial relations which are firmly strengthened in history and have existed from remote times between the great North American democracy and the noble people whose high representation I am so pleased to discharge near Your Excellency's Government.

To the many causes which in the course of time have contributed to the progressive augmentation of the reciprocal esteem which unites our respective countries, there is now added, this one which, as incontrovertible evidence of the traditional devotion which the North American people entertain for the great ideals of justice, you have recently demonstrated to the world, recognizing with the approval of a treaty the traditional rights of Cuba to the territorial sovereignty of the Isle of Pines, and in the glorious sanction of which, so extremely important in the scheme of American international relations, Your Excellency took a most noble part.

Beginning my pleasant task under such favorable auspices and invoking in aid of the labor which I propose to undertake not only the happy disposition which I see in your great country as the natural fruit of the beneficial vigilance of my worthy predecessors, but also the evidences of sympathetic understanding demonstrated in the innumerable honors which attended the visit of the illustrious citizen who now occupies the first magistracy of Cuba, it only remains for me to express the good wishes of the Cuban President and people, as well as my own, for the prosperity of the United States of America and for the personal happiness of Your Excellency.

The text of the President's reply to the Ambassador's remarks is as follows:

Mr. AMBASSADOR: It affords me great pleasure to receive from you the letters which accredit you as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Cuba near the Government of the United States, and it is with reminiscent appreciation of the distinguished qualities of your illustrious predecessor that I accept from your hands the letters by which His Excellency the President of Cuba announces the termination of his mission.

The intimate and cordial relations between our countries, to which you have referred in such felicitous terms, are indeed a source of increasing satisfaction to the Government and people of the United States, who will ever be solicitous of leaving nothing undone which may further contribute to the strengthening of the ties of friendship and understanding which happily unite us in the fellowship of nations. I am confident that this traditional spirit of amity and mutual helpfulness will receive additional impetus during the period of your residence here. I can assure you that you may expect from the officials of this Government the most cordial and sympathetic cooperation in the discharge of your important duties.

I ask that you convey to His Excellency the President of Cuba, of whose recent visit to Washington I have the most agreeable recollections, as I have of your own presence here on that occasion, my deep appreciation for his cordial message of good will, and my best wishes for his personal happiness and for the continued progress and prosperity of the nation over whose destinies he so worthily presides. It is my hope that your stay in this country will be in all respects a pleasant one and that you will derive every satisfaction from your sojourn in Washington.

The new ambassador was born in Matanzas, the beautiful "City of the Two Rivers," on December 3, 1876. While still but a child he was taken to Oriente, the eastern part of the island where his family possess extensive properties and where the future diplomat completed his elementary studies. Shortly thereafter he left Cuba for the United States, where he entered a well-known preparatory school in Bethlehem, Pa., whence in due time he passed to Lehigh University,

where he was graduated from the School of Mining Engineering and Metallurgy, the resulting degrees obtained being duplicated, later, in the University of Habana.

After a stay of about eight years in the United States, young Sánchez-Aballí returned to Cuba, where, after a short interval, he made his entrance into the serious business of life by taking charge of important railway work connected with the great sugar "Central Santa Lucia," a property which for many years had been in the possession of his family. Some time later he took entire charge of this establishment which, under his administration, reached the highest stage of development and prosperity.

Señor Sánchez-Aballí has consistently followed his marked predilection for engineering, and to this his chosen profession, particularly as it applies to the sugar industry and to stock raising, he has devoted his great skill and experience, to the great enrichment of the fertile eastern section of the island and the ultimate prosperity of the entire country.

It may be added that the new Ambassador is a prominent member of a number of national and international societies, including that of Delta Upsilon.

The BULLETIN takes this opportunity to offer its respectful greetings to the new Ambassador and the distinguished new member of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, and to offer at the same time its good wishes for his success and happiness during his stay in this beautiful Capital.





JUAN PABLO DUARTE

This marble bust of the great Dominican patriot, presented to the Pan American Union by the Government of the Dominican Republic, was installed in the Hall of Heroes with solemn and impressive ceremony November 18, 1925

DOMINICAN PATRIOT IN HALL OF HEROES ∴ ∴

INSTALLATION OF BUST OF JUAN PABLO DUARTE

THE beautiful Gallery of Heroes of the Pan American Union, where under the flags of the American Republics are gathered the marble presentments of the most venerated heroes of these nations, has just been enriched by the sculptured bust of the eminent Dominican patriot Juan Pablo Duarte, which was formally presented to the Pan American Union on the morning of November 18, 1925, by the Government of the Dominican Republic, in the person of its diplomatic representative in the United States, His Excellency, Señor José del Carmen Ariza.

At 11 o'clock, the hour set for the solemn and impressive ceremony, the diplomatic representatives of the American Republics, high Government officials and representatives of Washington society—a distinguished and brilliant assemblage—filled the Gallery of Heroes. Not a chair was vacant.

While the audience was assembling, a selected program of Dominican music was rendered by the United States Army Band, the immediate prelude to the ceremony being the overture *Duarte*, especially composed for the occasion by Augusto Vega, the leading composer of the Dominican Republic. This overture describes in the most dramatic manner the long struggle by the Dominican patriots for independence, with its alternating reverses and successes, culminating in the final achievement of freedom.

In presenting the Dominican Minister, Señor Ariza, Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, referred briefly to the noble qualities of the Dominican leader and patriot, expressing himself, in part, as follows:

MR. SECRETARY, MR. MINISTER, MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: We are assembled to-day to add another to the group of national heroes who adorn this splendid Hall of Fame of the Pan American Union. No one who visits these hallowed precincts can fail to draw therefrom inspiration and high resolve to serve his country and his fellow men. Self-sacrifice, abnegation, service to country and to humanity are the keynotes of the lives of these great heroes.

We are to-day assembled to admit into this inspiring fellowship a hero for whom no sacrifice was too great and who has given to the world an example of faith and devotion of which his country and America as a whole may well be proud. The presentation of the bust of Juan Pablo Duarte will be made by the Minister of the Dominican Republic, the Hon. José del Carmen Ariza.

After the conclusion of Doctor Rowe's remarks, Minister Ariza delivered a most eloquent and brilliant discourse in fluent and faultless English, the complete text of which is as follows:

MR. SECRETARY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: In the name of the Dominican Republic, I have the honor of presenting to the Pan American Union the bust of Juan Pablo Duarte, the work of a Dominican artist, designed to stand in the Hall of Heroes of this continent as the genuine representation of the nation to whose liberty and independence he devoted his entire life.

No one is better fitted than Duarte to represent the Dominican Republic in this building, dedicated to the Union of the Republics of America under the same ideals of freedom and fraternity.

On the 30th day of November, 1821, Licenciado José Nuñez de Cáceres issued a declaration of independence and sovereignty of the Spanish part of the island, declaring it at the same time an adherent of the great Colombian Confederation. He undoubtedly is the Dominican who led the first rebellion against the mother country, upholding with enthusiasm those ideals of emancipation, whose results were made doubly sure by the founding of the several Republics and the union of Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador.

But unfortunately this movement for independence did not meet with permanent success, for although it put an end to Spanish domination, it was the origin and pretext for the invasion of the territory by the neighboring Republic of Haiti.

The Dominican people have rendered just homage to those illustrious men who, by their high moral quality and example, contributed in an efficient manner, although in a more or less secondary capacity, to the establishment and conservation of the national independence during the course of more than 20 years.

Unquestionably, among the men who were engaged in the defense of the country during our struggle for liberty, the military figure of Gen. Pedro Santana is preeminent. As a man of arms, he was successful in defending the nation in our frontier conflicts, but lacking in the ideals of self-determination, or swayed by passion or error, he in 1861 tarnished the glory won on the field of battle by bringing about, against the will of the people, the short-lived reincorporation with Spain.

Duarte, on the other hand, by his deeds, by his ideals, by his life, is for the Dominican people a symbol, the incarnation of the national ideal. He synthesizes love of country, sacrifice for its independence, complete selflessness, respect for law and institutions, and above all faith unquenchable in the destiny of the country as an autonomous state.

The movement led by Núñez de Cáceres having failed and foreign domination forcibly imposed, the Dominican people lost all hope of regaining their sovereignty. Their numerical inferiority and the poverty of their resources seemed to condemn in advance every attempt founded upon their own efforts. The aid of the new Republics of South America could not be counted on as they were too deeply absorbed in the problem of their own internal organization and in gaining recognition of their international personality. Nor was it possible to ask the cooperation of the neighboring sister islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, which Spain still retained as the precious remnants of her great colonial power.

In the midst of this prevailing pessimism and under the most adverse circumstances, Duarte conceived his revolutionary project, and on July 16, 1838, he formed a secret society to which was given the name of "The Trinitarian," as it was composed of nine members, that is to say, three groups of three members each.

The magnitude of the enterprise did not dismay these nine leaguers, who inspired with faith in the virtue of their cause and without asking or expecting alien assistance, pledged themselves by a solemn oath "to cooperate with their persons, lives, and possessions" to "establish a republic, free, sovereign, and independent of all foreign domination, which should be called the Dominican Republic."

The significance which the Trinitarians attributed to this oath was very broad and transcendental. Their efforts were to be directed toward a double objective: The expelling of the invaders from the country and the establishment of self-government under a form essentially democratic. To understand the important part assigned to the republican ideal in the program of the Trinitarians it is sufficient to note that this form of government is specifically set forth in the very name of the future nationality.

This lofty conception of the revolutionary ideals is the characteristic note in the movement led by Juan Pablo Duarte. The simple proclamation of independence was the first step, an event of the moment. But his work was to be imperishable, it was to be addressed to the generations of the future. For this reason Duarte was not content merely to spread the separatist idea by every means within his power, from the secret meeting and the clandestine publication, to the veiled plot in theatrical representations, but he also devoted himself to

preparing youth, by means of appropriate civic teaching, for the regular and well ordered exercise of self government.

In referring to this educational work, of the utmost importance, may I be permitted to render homage to the memory of the illustrious Peruvian priest Gaspar Hernández, most efficient coworker and companion of Duarte, who, like him, was persecuted by the power of oppression, and who paid with ill fortune and exile for his enthusiasm for the Dominican cause.

It is worthy of note that among the great deeds which have merited for Duarte the title of "Founder of the Republic" there figures not a single exploit of arms. This is due to a peculiar combination of circumstances, which, far from diminishing the merit of his work, serves to emphasize the virtues of the citizen and patriot who laid everything on the altar of national interest.

The leader of the separatist movement, who had faced every danger in order to spread his ideas, who had given to the cause all the energy of his mind and all his worldly possessions, even persuading his brothers to give with him "all that they had inherited from their father"; he who had thus given his all for the Trinitarian ideal did not enjoy the glory of participating in the proclamation of independence, which took place during his absence from the country, on February 27, 1844. Duarte, nevertheless, retained the moral direction of this movement, and upon his return from exile in March, 1844, the people acclaimed him as the Father of their country.

Later on, circumstances of another kind separated him from the direction of the national defense. The need of resorting to arms to secure the integrity of the territory had created a military class, and as a consequence antagonistic factions arose threatening civil war. Duarte was unable to prevent or control this struggle of personal ambitions. Refusing the vote of his numerous followers, he preferred to abandon his legitimate aspirations for power and condemned himself to voluntary exile, which lasted until 1863. In that year he learned of the annexation to Spain brought about by one of these political factions, and, although now well advanced in years, returned to the country to offer his last energies to the cause of the liberty of his people.

Consequently the Dominican Republic, in honoring Duarte, does not honor military glory. His apotheosis is the homage merited by the eminent patriot whose virtue serves as an example and an inspiration to his fellow citizens, and at the same time it is the highest consecration of the Trinitarian ideal, which Duarte so well interpreted and personified with his unquenchable faith and his unceasing affirmation of the eternal rights of the people to their absolute autonomy.

As the prolonged applause which followed the conclusion of Minister Ariza's speech died away, the entire audience rose to greet the strains of the Dominican national anthem, while the young grandson and namesake of the distinguished orator pulled aside the Dominican flag which veiled the bust of the Hero, the work of a noted Dominican sculptor.

The Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State of the United States and president of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, then accepted the gift of the bust in the name of that Union, in a speech the text of which follows in full:

MR. MINISTER, MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I deem it a very real privilege to accept this beautiful bust on behalf of the Pan American Union. This splendid company of national heroes, in which Duarte to-day takes his place, is a constant inspiration and stimulus to us of the present generation. One can not read the epic record of their struggles without feeling renewed faith in the great ideals of liberty and justice which they constantly held before their fellow countrymen.

Diverse as were the conditions under which the Republics of the American continent secured their independence, the great leaders of the movement have much in common. Their devotion to the cause of liberty was an unfailing source of inspiration to their fellow countrymen and to-day serves as a stimulus to the present generation.

Of all the heroes of American independence, none showed greater devotion to the cause of freedom than the great Dominican leader in whose honor we are here assembled. Nothing that we can do to-day can add to his glory. His entry into this American Hall of Fame is a fitting recognition of the great services which he rendered to his country and to the cause of liberty on the American continent.

In accepting this bust of Duarte on behalf of the Pan American Union, I desire at the same time to express the sincere thanks of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union to the people and Government of the Dominican Republic for their generous gift.





Photograph by Harris & Ewing

NIGHT VIEW OF THE CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The seat of the twenty-third Conference of the Interparliamentary Union, October 1-7, 1925

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PAN AMERICAN UNION

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE

DON QUIXOTE IN THE FOREST OF MONTEZUMA

"DRY" TENDENCIES IN LATIN AMERICA

FIRST PAN AMERICAN CONGRESS OF JOURNALISTS

RECENT FORESTRY CONGRESS IN BRAZIL

LITERATURE IN THE BRAILLE ALPHABET

THE SOCIAL WELFARE POLICY OF LATIN AMERICA

FEBRUARY, 1926

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PAN-AMERICAN
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PAN AMERICA IN THE INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION

TWENTY-THIRD SESSION, OCTOBER 1 TO OCTOBER 13, 1925

THE 1925 Conference of the Interparliamentary Union, held in Washington at the beginning of October, was of special interest to Americans not only because for the second time in the long history of this association it was held on United States soil, but also, and perhaps chiefly, because for the first time its agenda included a Pan American session.

The moral and social significance of this session can hardly be overestimated. It is a clear demonstration—if one were needed—of the growing solidarity on the part of the American nations, not only in those common problems on whose solution the ultimate prosperity and well-being of these peoples depend, but of a growing enlargement of vision, of an increasing recognition by this group of young and vigorous nations that mankind is essentially one, and that nations, like men, can not live or die to themselves.

The program of the Pan American session, which was held in the Hall of the Americas in the Pan American Union the afternoon of October 2, was exceedingly interesting, Senator William B. McKinley presiding.

The first speaker was Senator Swanson, who in his vigorous and eloquent style explained in detail the work of the Pan American Union and its significance as an international and, above all, an inter-American body. It is to be regretted that for lack of space it is possible to reproduce here only a part of this important discourse, as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION:

. . . For a period of more than three decades an international organization, whose central office is situated in Washington, has been in operation, whose work possesses a deep significance for all of us and to whose activities I desire to call your attention. This pleasant duty has fallen to my lot mainly because of the fact that the central office of the organization being located in Washington, it has probably been possible for me to follow its activities somewhat more closely than my Latin American colleagues. I have thus been placed in a peculiarly favorable position to estimate the larger significance of the work undertaken by the Pan American Union, and it is to certain general aspects of this work that I desire to call your special attention.

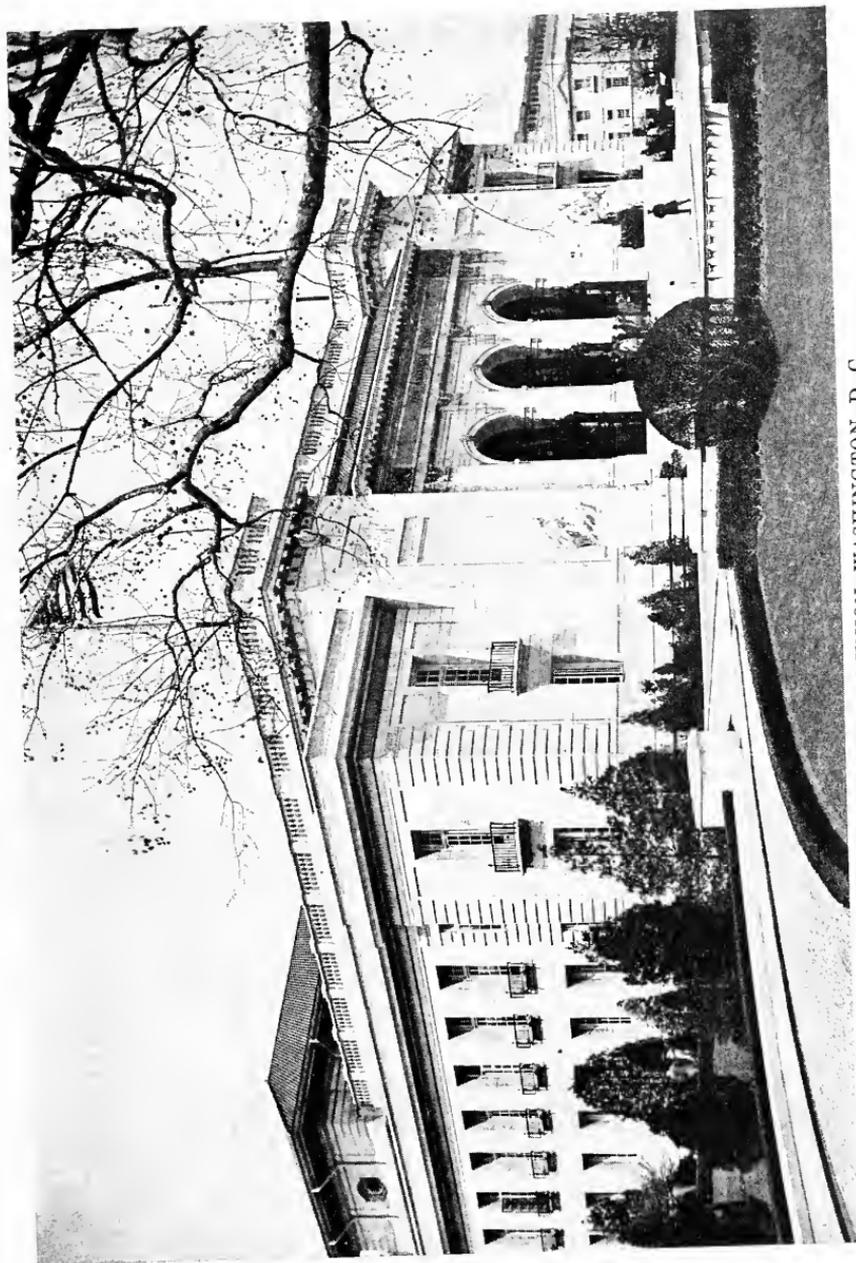
As early as 1826 plenipotentiaries of Peru, Mexico, Central America, Colombia and the United States met in conference to consider important matters of special interest to the nations of the Western Hemisphere, to strengthen their friendship, to encourage between them larger commerce and intercourse. It is conceded that the idea of this conference originated with Simon Bolivar, the eminent soldier-statesman, one of the world's great outstanding figures, a rare combination of courage, capacity, and character. His efforts were warmly supported by Henry Clay, then Secretary of State for the United States and one of her most distinguished and influential public men. This conference perfected no permanent organization. The principle of inter-American cooperation was kept alive by international conferences between groups of American States held in 1847, 1850, 1864, and 1877.

It was not, however, until 1881 that the plans of another Pan American conference took definite form. The then eminent Secretary of State for the United States, the Hon. James G. Blaine, realized the importance of bringing the Republics of the American continent in closer touch with one another and of developing between them a spirit of international cooperation which would contribute toward the solution of their common problems. . . . The problem of the conference when it eventually assembled on October 2, 1889, had been considerably broadened. Not only was the preservation of peace and the promotion of the prosperity of the American States included in the subjects to be considered but, also, the establishment of regular and frequent communication between the American States: the adoption of laws to protect patents, copyrights and trade-marks; definite plan of international arbitration, and the consideration of other matters relating to the welfare of the several countries. All the Governments of the American continent were represented at that conference with the exception of the Dominican Republic.

Without burdening you with further details of this first conference, there were two significant results to which I desire to call special attention: First, the determination to hold Pan American conferences at stated intervals, and, second, to establish a permanent central office or bureau which should function as the permanent organ of this conference. The recommendation for the organization of a central bureau was approved on March 29, 1890. Under the terms of this recommendation, an organization was established, under the title of "International Union of American Republics," for the prompt collection and distribution of commercial data and information. The union was to act through a bureau called "The Commercial Bureau of the American Republics," the purpose of which was to serve as "a medium of communication and correspondence for persons applying for information with regard to matters pertaining to the commerce of the American Republics." The report of the committee adopted by the first conference is the original charter of the bureau, and under the terms of this document the bureau was under the direct control of the Secretary of State of the United States. In practice it was found that this provision of the charter to a large extent nullified the international character of the bureau, as intended by the first conference.

Accordingly, at the instigation of the Secretary of State of the United States, the Hon. Richard B. Olney, a special committee of the diplomatic representatives of Latin America was appointed on April 1, 1896, which recommended the creation of an executive committee of five members, the chairman of which was to be the Secretary of State of the United States, and the other four members to be taken in rotation from the Latin American countries. This committee was to act as a board of supervision of the administration of the bureau.

On March 18, 1899, this executive committee of five members, in addition to having advisory powers, was given the power to appoint the director, secretary,



THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C.
The seat of the interesting Pan American session of the twenty-third Conference of the Interparliamentary Union

and permanent translators of the bureau; to fix their salaries; and to dismiss them whenever it was deemed advisable to do so. This was the second change in the original charter and the one that made the bureau international in character, as was intended by the first conference.

At the Second International Conference of American States the name of the bureau was changed from "The Commercial Bureau of the American Republics" to "The International Bureau of the American Republics." The resolution adopted at this conference provided that the bureau should be under the management of a governing board composed of the Secretary of State of the United States, as chairman, and the diplomatic representatives of all the Governments represented in the bureau and accredited to the Government of the United States of America.

At the Third International Conference, in 1906, at Rio de Janeiro, no fundamental change was made in the organization of the bureau; but at the fourth conference, held at Buenos Aires in 1910, the scope of the organization was further enlarged and the name changed to that of "Pan American Union." . . . From its early beginning as a commercial bureau it has developed into a full-fledged "Pan American Union," whose activities extend far beyond the commercial field, affecting the cultural and moral relations between the Republics of the American continent, as well as their commercial ties. . . .

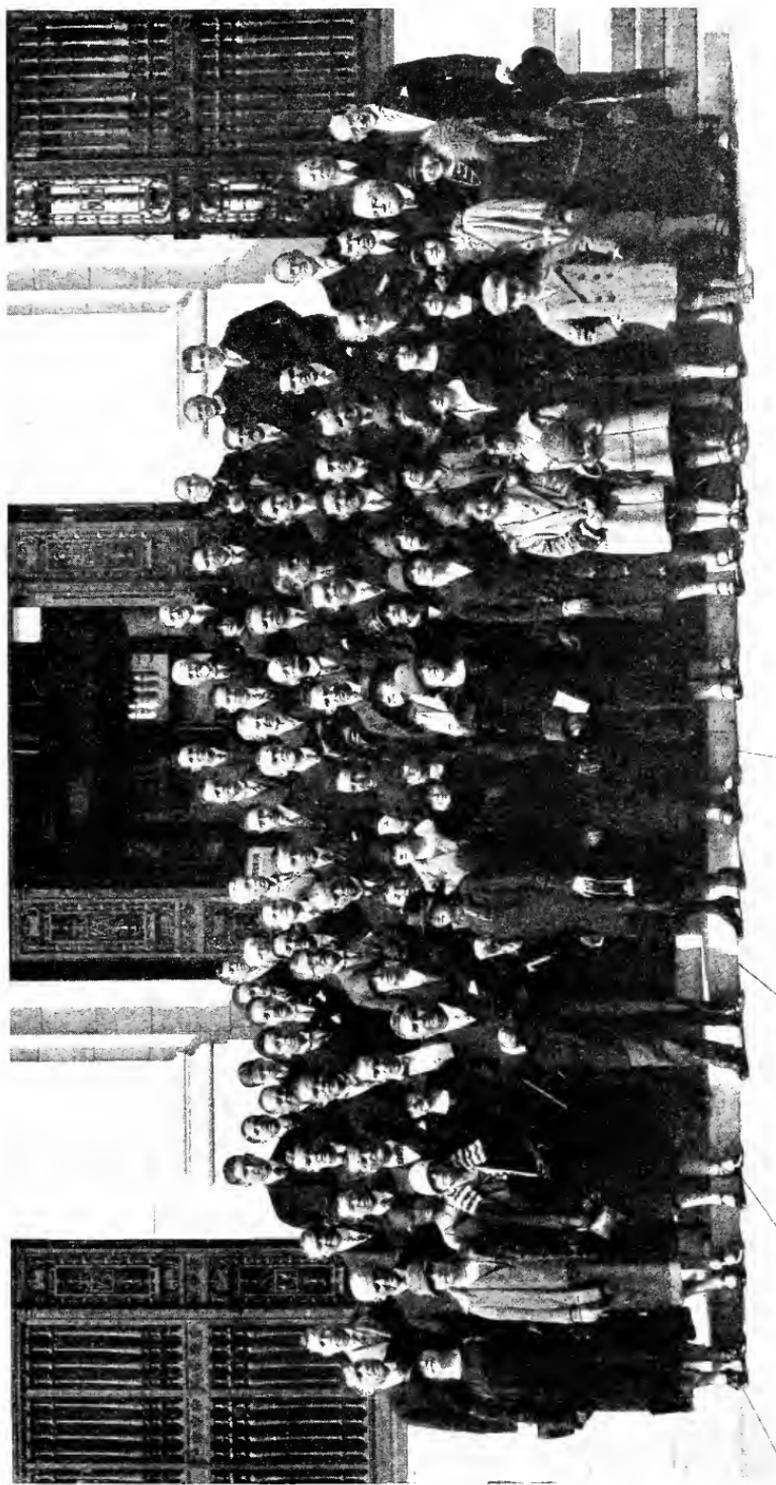
Although no attempt is ever made to use compulsion, it is inevitable that by reason of the fact that on the first Wednesday of each month the ambassadors and ministers of the Latin American Republics assemble with the Secretary of State of the United States to consider matters of common interest, there should develop a spirit of continental solidarity; an atmosphere of international good feeling which has meant so much to the preservation of cordial relations between the Republics of the American continent and to the amicable settlement of such disputes as have arisen.

In addition to the splendid work performed by the Pan American Union, the five conferences held have been productive of most beneficial results. These conferences have resulted in conventions for the exchange of official, scientific, literary, and industrial publications; for establishing the status of naturalized citizens, who again take up their residence in the country of origin; for the settlement of pecuniary claims; for the patent of inventions, designs, and industrial models; for protecting trade-marks; for publicity of certain documents; for uniformity of nomenclature for classification of merchandise, and treaties to avoid or prevent conflict between the American States.

The sphere of activity of the Pan American Union may, for purposes of convenience, be classified as follows:

I. ACTIVITIES AFFECTING THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

The Pan American Union, as the permanent organ of the Pan American conferences, is entrusted with the duty of securing the ratification of, and giving effect to, the treaties, conventions and resolutions adopted by the Pan American conferences. From an international standpoint this is a most important function, inasmuch as one of the great dangers confronting all international conferences is the absence of a permanent organization to give effect to the conclusions reached by such assemblies. In this respect, the Pan American Union has performed a most important service. It would carry us too far afield to enumerate the many agreements reached at the Pan American conferences, further than those previously mentioned, and it is sufficient, for our present purposes, to emphasize the fact that the Pan American Union has spared no effort to give



DELEGATES FROM LATIN AMERICA TO THE CONFERENCE OF THE INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 1-13, 1925

Photograph taken on the occasion of the visit of the delegates and members of their families to the Pan American Union

effect to the many conclusions reached by the Pan American conferences. The record of achievement in this respect is most encouraging.

II. ACTIVITIES INTENDED TO SECURE CLOSER COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE REPUBLICS OF AMERICA

Since the date of its establishment, the Pan American Union has served as a great center of information, not only for the Governments of the Republics of America, but also for individual citizens who desire data relative to commercial and financial opportunities. Equipped with a well-organized commercial section, financial section, and statistical bureau, the Union is ever ready to furnish complete and accurate information. In furtherance of this purpose the Union also publishes each month, a special "Commerce, Industry, and Finance" series.

III. ACTIVITIES DESIGNED TO PROMOTE CLOSER CULTURAL TIES BETWEEN THE REPUBLICS OF AMERICA

The Pan American Union is equipped with a well-organized educational section which is kept in close touch with educational developments in every section of the American continent. The best experience of Europe and America is thereby placed at the disposal of Governments and educational institutions. In addition thereto, the educational division aims to encourage the interchange of professors and students between the Republics of the American continent, and furnishes to students accurate data relative to conditions of admission, courses of study, and cost of living in the countries in which such students may wish to pursue advanced work. In furtherance of this purpose, the Union also publishes in its monthly BULLETIN, a special "educational" series intended to place at the disposal of the Governments and peoples of the American continent the most recent advances in educational organization and method. Constant effort is also made to encourage the inclusion of the history and progress of the American Republics in the schools of the American continent.

IV. ACTIVITIES INTENDED TO PROMOTE THE PROGRESS OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND HYGIENE

There is established at the Pan American Union a Pan American Sanitary Bureau, whose services are placed at the disposal of public health officers throughout the American continent, and which serves as a clearing house of information relative to all matters affecting public health and hygiene. The sanitary bureau publishes a monthly bulletin intended specially for public health officers. In addition, the Union publishes monthly a popular series dealing with "Public hygiene and child welfare," intended to educate public opinion to the requirements and necessities of public sanitation.

V. ACTIVITIES INTENDED TO BE OF SPECIAL SERVICE TO THE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPUBLICS OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENT

Inasmuch as agriculture is the basic industry of all the Republics of America, and especially of the Latin American Republics, the Union publishes monthly a special "agricultural" series, in which the most recent information relative to agricultural advance is set forth and placed at the disposal of agriculturists throughout the American continent.

VI. GENERAL ACTIVITIES

In addition to the more specialized activities, the Pan American Union publishes, at stated intervals, monographs and pamphlets intended to make the Republics

of the American continent better known to one another. The BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, which is the official organ of the latter, is published monthly in the English, Spanish, and Portuguese languages, giving detailed information relative to the agricultural, educational, industrial, and financial development of the Republics of America. In addition, special pamphlets are published descriptive of each of the countries and of their capital cities. A general guide for Latin American tourists in the United States and for visitors from the United States to Latin America has recently been published. Each year a series of pamphlets reviewing the commerce of each of the countries is also issued.

Through these publications, closer acquaintance, closer cultural ties, and closer commercial relations are fostered.

It will be seen from this recital that the Pan American Union devotes itself primarily to the development of the spirit of cooperation between the American Republics, and that its most effective activities are designed to place the best experience of each of the Republics at the disposal of all. Not only is the spirit of mutual helpfulness thus fostered, but the essential community of interests and problems is strongly emphasized. In no case is any attempt made, either to bring pressure to bear or to use compulsion in securing action. Through constant united action, however, a continental "esprit de corps" is gradually developed which is of incalculable value, even in the settlement of purely political questions pending between the Republics. The established habit of united action has gradually developed a viewpoint under which any question pending between two or more Republics assumes a continental character and importance.

An outstanding illustration of this spirit of continental solidarity and the beneficial relations flowing from this policy of united action in the solution of purely political problems confronting the American Governments is the settlement, in 1914, of the controversy between the United States and Mexico, through the mediation of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile. Initiated by these Governments, as expressly stated, "for the purpose of serving the interests of peace and civilization on our (the American) continent and with the earnest desire to prevent any further bloodshed, to the prejudice of the cordiality and union which have always surrounded the relations of the Governments and the peoples of America," the discussion at Niagara Falls resulting from this offer of mediation averted what threatened at one time to become a serious clash between Mexico and the United States. Furthermore, the offer and acceptance of the mediation of the three sister Republics served to emphasize the principle of American policy that disputes between any two Republics of the American continent are a matter of real interest to all, and that political questions shall be settled by peaceful means rather than by a recourse to force. This principle, at the Fifth International Conference of American States, was embodied in a treaty for the prevention of conflicts between the American States, providing for the arbitration of any disputes that may arise between the nations of the American continent.

There is gradually developing a distinctly American system, not in any sense antagonistic to any other part of the world, but designed to emphasize the unity of interest and the unity of problems of the American Republics. Such a spirit can not help but contribute toward the development of good feeling on the American continent, toward the maintenance of a "Pax Americana," and may well serve as an example to the world at large.

I desire to emphasize that there does not exist the slightest antagonism between the work of the Pan American Union and that of the League of Nations. In the first place, the League of Nations has carefully refrained, out of deference to the traditional policy of the American Republics, from addressing itself to distinctly inter-American problems. Furthermore, the activities of the League are largely political in character, in the sense that the covenant of the League

sets up a definite machinery for the prevention of aggressive warfare. The Pan American Union, on the other hand, is not intended to deal with distinctly political questions. Its purpose is to develop the spirit of service between the American Republics, in the hope and with the thought that the development of such a spirit of cooperation will make it relatively easy amicably to settle any differences that may arise. The fact that 17 of the Latin American Republics are members of the League of Nations does not affect the functions or the scope of activities of the Pan American Union.

The Governments and peoples of the Latin American Republics look to the Pan American Union for a type of concrete service which they do not, and can not, obtain from any other source. Even if the United States were to enter the League, the usefulness of the Pan American Union would remain unchanged. The spirit of continental solidarity which the Pan American Union has constantly fostered does not involve the slightest antagonism to Europe or to any other section of the world. It simply means that the American Republics, by reason of their conditions, their geographical situation, and the community of ideals which have dominated their political development, are in a position to give to the world an example of international helpfulness and international solidarity which means a real service to humanity. The Pan American Union is a potential organization promotive of the peace, progress, and good will of mankind.

At the conclusion of Senator Swanson's address, which was received with enthusiastic applause, Senator McKinley ceded the chair to Baron Theodor Adelswaerd, former Minister of Finance of Sweden and President of the Interparliamentary Union, who introduced the next speaker, Dr. Pedro de Alba, a distinguished member of the Mexican Senate. A brief official résumé of his address follows:

In opening his address, Senator Alba stated that he brought with him the greetings of the Senate of the Republic of Mexico, a greeting which he was especially delegated to give in his own language.

The senator spoke briefly on the trend in Mexico's foreign affairs and the foreign affairs of this continent in general from a secret to an open diplomacy, a diplomacy where everything is absolutely "above board."

The senator summed up very briefly the problems facing Mexico to-day, and expressed his wish to give the delegates here a message to carry back to their respective countries embodying an invitation to agricultural experts and capitalists to come to Mexico where they are so sorely needed.

The senator also spoke of the progressive legislation now before the Senate of Mexico, designed to enable newcomers, particularly agricultural workers, to more quickly acquire naturalization in that country.

He referred feelingly to those heroes who participated in the revolution during those early and trying days of Mexican history, and of Mexico's tremendous debt to that large and hitherto mute population which is to-day struggling upward toward freedom, and to raise itself to a level with the agricultural laborers of the most advanced of Mexico's sister nations.

He also spoke in glowing terms of the splendid spirit of cooperation existing to-day between the nations of North and South America and the increasingly close cooperation between financial, educational, social, and private institutions, such as the Rockefeller Foundation, in solving the many problems, social and economic, which exist in both American continents.

In closing, the senator extended a most earnest invitation to all members of the Interparliamentary Union to visit his country, where they would be received

in the same hospitable spirit and find the same generous friendliness which the interparliamentarians were finding in Washington.

At this point of the proceedings Representative Carl R. Chindblom of the United States Congress assumed the speaker's chair, after announcing the next speaker, Representative José Ramón Cruells, a prominent member of the Cuban National Congress and former Attorney General of the Province of Santa Clara. A brief version in English of his remarks follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

The Cuban delegation to the Twenty-third Conference of the Interparliamentary Union has paid me the signal honor, of which I am not worthy, of designating me to give in their name and that of the Parliament, Government and people of Cuba, their most cordial and fraternal greetings to the representatives of the parliaments of the world here assembled, that you, in turn, may bear these greetings to your respective parliaments, governments, and peoples.

Before everything else, I wish, Messieurs Representatives, to ask your indulgence for the fact that I am addressing you in the Spanish language for the reason that I am not sufficiently at ease in English or any other of the official languages of this conference; but as we are in the House of America, I am sure that you will bear with me in using the language spoken by 18 of the American nations, the glorious language of Cervantes, the language in which Córdoba directed his cavalry squadrons on the famous field of Ayacucho, the language in which the great liberator of America, Simon Bolívar, signed the proclamation of Cartagena, and that in which the first cry of freedom "Independence or Death" was raised by the Cuban people.

I am confident, Messieurs Representatives, that the efforts of the Interparliamentary Union which, if small and weak when it came into being in Paris forty years ago, has since become great enough to conceive and convoke the first Hague Peace Conference, and to so shape the conscience of the world that the League of Nations became a reality, and, finally, to assemble here on this glorious occasion delegates representing 42 national congresses, to consider how best to find methods for the prevention of war and its train of horrors. As stated by the illustrious United States Senator, Mr. Swanson, we are not dealing with things Utopian.

I appeal to you, Messieurs Representatives from Europe, who have recently witnessed the tragic spectacle of the war which has devastated your territory and brought death and destruction to vast numbers of your compatriots whose lives, full of promise for the future, were cruelly cut off in their prime.

We American delegates also have experienced the horrors of war; we who, as you know, have paid in blood for the priceless possession of liberty: on the plains of Chacabuco and Maipú, on the field of Boyacá; we who have seen a Bolívar and a San Martín, like condors, cross the stupendous wall of the Andes in unique Homeric gestures; we Cubans who for nearly a century begged the blessed bread of liberty, we who saw our Martí like a Nazarene travel this continent begging aid to redeem our Fatherland, only to die in tragic but glorious unfulfillment; we who saw our fields ravaged and deserted, our cities destroyed; we, I repeat, know the horrors of war.

This is why the Cuban delegation to this conference will present a resolution designed to prevent any friction which may arise between the states culminating in the rupture of relations, or war. This is why, Messieurs Delegates, I am here to beg your cooperation in that noble enterprise and particularly that of my brethren, the delegates from the American nations. I am convinced

that it is our duty to remove this lowering cloud from the lives of the peoples; that it is necessary so to labor that with your cooperation peace may become a living reality.

Let us all remember that great motto of a still greater Argentine: America for Humanity as a Whole. Only thus can America make her definite and enduring contribution to the world.

The Chair then recognized Dr. Jose Mattoso Sampaio Correa, the distinguished senator who represents the State of Rio de Janeiro in the Congress of Brazil, who, speaking in the Portuguese language, made one of the most eloquent and powerful addresses of the entire session. The text of his address, complete, in English version, immediately follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: The delegates of the countries represented in this Twenty-third Conference of the Interparliamentary Union will not feel surprised that this meeting takes place under the roof of this magnificent building dedicated to the Pan American ideal. We, the delegates from Brazil, firmly believe that the insertion of the Pan American thesis in the agenda of the conference strongly implies the recognition by all the nations gathered here of the problems which are peculiar to this continent, as well as those which preoccupy the thoughts of the nations of Europe and Asia.

For it is true that the nations of this continent, most of which are present for the first time in the meetings of the Interparliamentary Union, whether they occupy the north of the continent or labor in the vast prairies and uplands of the south, or yet those which in the central part of this continent work strenuously toward progress, have without an exception always endeavored to help one another and, thanks to this spirit of cooperation, they have solved peacefully many grave questions of international import.

We are wont to go hand in hand, holding the same faith of the pilgrims of the Middle Ages, of whom Eugenio Base spoke in the last Conference in Rome, confident that God will grant us the infinite enjoyment of seeing our fertile lands always covered with flowers and fruit. This is the dominant feeling among my people, as it is also the feeling of all peoples living in this continent, whether they trace their origin from the countries of northern Europe or have sprung from immortal Rome, upon whose legal institutions they have based the foundation of their political and social organization. We wish to believe that our coming here, although be it said as late arrivals, will add a new interest to the meetings of the Interparliamentary Union and will yield an abundant harvest of benefit towards the conquest of universal peace. The proclamation of this truth is not ours; it came from one of the delegates to the Twenty-third meeting of the Union, Dr. Walter Schueking, a member of the Reichstag, who, speaking of the parliamentary control of the foreign policies of Europe, advised all national groups to "follow the example of the South American Republics, substituting the ministry of international affairs for the ministry of foreign affairs." It is not merely a question of name, reminding us of Shakespeare's question, "What's in a name?" What is important is to make it understood to all citizens that it is not foreign questions that are dealt with, but questions which touch the vital interests of the countries, questions that in this epoch of world economics and the League of Nations go even beyond national limits.

What has been said was acknowledged by Senator Fontaine when he reminded us that the idea of the criminality of war is accepted by public opinion in America. Another eminent delegate, Senator Merlin, of France, tracing in his speech yesterday the development of the international spirit, declared that we all wish to

suppress war, this horrible and abominable thing which rises despite all appearances of peace and which must definitely be eradicated from humanity and become only the memory of a bad dream. He emphasized that in order to succeed, the idea of solidarity, beginning with the union of peoples of the old continent, must also extend to the countries of the Western Hemisphere. Among us, the American nations, the problems of national formation are solved in accordance with the principle of democracy, which permits of the settlement of our boundary questions on a judicial basis without resort to war of conquest, by arbitration, whose awards have always been upheld by a wholesome idealism common to the peoples of the new continent, who know how to remain themselves without encroaching upon the rights of others. The Brazilian Republic, for instance, inserted in article 88 of its political charter the declaration that "under no circumstances whatever would it wage a war of conquest, directly or indirectly, by itself or allied with other nations." In doing so it followed the example received from the Empire which, victorious in the war with Paraguay, did not annex an inch of territory of its former adversary, which, by this very reason, became its good friend of to-day.

Likewise Brazil submitted to arbitration boundary questions, which were decided in 1895 by the President of the United States; in 1901, by the Federal Council of Switzerland; in 1904, by the King of Italy, in which our interests were opposed by France and England; signed in 1903 the treaty of Petropolis with the Republic of Bolivia, settling peacefully the question with that country, and finally, by the same peaceful means, cleared our boundary controversies with the Republics of Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, and Dutch Guiana. So it is, that having common boundaries with all South American countries except Ecuador and Chile, the history of Brazil does not record any of the serious incidents which so much preoccupy the nations of Europe. This goes to show that we have upheld the spirit of human solidarity, which gives us the right to be present among you, being confident that we are entitled to cooperate toward the solution of the vital problems of mankind at the present hour.

The Hon. Frank Kellogg was right in saying that "as a result of this wonderful degree of unanimity of sentiment among the people and of their combined action, there were established in substantially all the Central and South American countries representative democracies very similar to that of the United States." The Secretary of State also added that "arbitration and judicial settlements have a conspicuous place and are powerful instruments for peace, but these must be more than treaties and conventions; these must be the spirit of tolerance and a willingness to submit to arbitration or judicial settlements. How many nations have been plunged into war by a false sense of patriotism!" As I have already said to you, we, the Americans, do not harbor this false sense of democracy.

The nations of this continent do not have and never have had secret pacts, but to the contrary, our treaties have always been made public, subject to the examination and approval of our Parliaments. Are you not trying to lead the countries which you represent along the same path, thus recognizing that sovereignty resides with the people and these do not wish war? This, gentlemen, has been our very conception and hence the fruitful peace which has always reigned among us.

Nearly 170 years ago Montesquieu, mainly preoccupied at that time with questions pertaining to European countries, inquiring of the future of the Spanish and Portuguese colonies of America, foresaw the coming difficulties of the mother countries and wrote in "L'Esprit des Lois": "It is not for me to pronounce judgment on the question whether Spain could not carry on alone the trade with the Indies or whether it would not be better for her to make it free to all nations. I only say that it would be better to offer the least obstacle which the prac-

tice may permit. This is the principle that must be examined without further consideration regarding the safety of the Indies, the utility of a single system of customs, and the dangers of a great change." That great change occurred 50 years later as a result of what Montesquieu and the statesmen of his time had started in Europe, as was said by Mr. Gabriel Hanotaux. In Brazil that change began when on the 22d of January, 1808, the royal family of Portugal escaped the French invasion and established in the colony the seat of Government. This paved the way to a new Empire. On the 25th of January of the same year the ports of Brazil were opened to international trade, and on the 1st of April freedom of industry was decreed and this because, like the founders of this great country which so generously has welcomed us, "we hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Like the peoples, nations have also unalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. In order to uphold them the world may count upon the unflinching faith of Pan Americanism. Toward that end we shall substitute the truth without fetters for the international conventionalism that has dominated the world in the past, and establish beyond the narrow bounds of selfish agreements the sound school of liberal principles. This is the program that we have imposed upon ourselves and that we shall carry through.

The senator from Brazil was followed closely by Senator Ismael Cortinas, of the National Congress of Uruguay, whose brief but forcible and eloquent speech was punctuated with loud and frequent applause, and which, in condensed English version, is as follows:

The senator from Uruguay began by saying that as a citizen of Uruguay, he felt that he was in his own house, in his own land, "while in this Pan American Union Building, this House and shrine of America."

Referring to the policy of Uruguay he declared that it had been, from the beginning of its national existence, consistently for peace, that as the delegates there present well knew Uruguay, in international congresses, had always concerned itself in the active promotion of any objective which tended to the settlement of national and international disputes by peaceful methods and toward the elimination of armed conflict in America. He reminded the conference that Uruguay from the time of its inception has been a country which has insured the most ample liberty to all its citizens and the most complete protection of their inherent rights; a country which in its dealings with its neighbors and the world in general has always believed in open diplomacy; a country whose treaties and pacts were openly reached and scrupulously observed.

Senator Cortinas declared his agreement with the sentiments expressed by the Brazilian speaker who preceded him, particularly along the line of the need of greater publicity in treaty making and a higher regard for a more exact observance of not only the letter, but the spirit of international law and comity.

He directed attention to the fact that Uruguay, perhaps more than any other nation on the American continent—although it is the smallest, geographically—has scrupulously protected the rights and guaranties of its adopted citizens, and in providing for the fullest and most ample expression of the will of the people—particularly of the will of the common people.

The Uruguayan senator ended by making a strong plea for the inclusion, as one of the official languages of the Interparliamentary Union, of the Spanish tongue: the speech of Cervantes, the speech of those intrepid *conquistadores*

who brought to America the civilization of Spain and of Europe (*prolonged applause*), and his deep conviction that the deliberations of the Parliamentary Union would be greatly enriched by reason of the inclusion of that great, golden tongue. (*Renewed applause*)

At the conclusion of Senator Cortinas's address, Chairman Chindblom introduced Señor Don Ezequiel Padilla, President of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies and chairman of the Mexican delegation, who delivered a very eloquent and forceful address, the official English version of which is given herewith:

MESSIEURS REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION: We are here to speak about the common interests of our countries. The auspices could not be more favorable. We do not have the official character that makes words flow from the gloomy and mysterious tradition of insincerity which nourishes diplomacy. We are not obliged to observe the formal and rigid conventions of Governments, and to the representatives of either strong or weak nations this freedom gives the noble opportunity to be sincere in their expositions, and to open to the world's opinion a path to justice that is often clouded and lost within the unbending confines of the international protocol.

Let us speak, then of our Latin America. This building of the Pan American Union is pervaded by the continental ideal consecrated by Jefferson, when he named the Americas as the home of the world's liberty, and by the genius of Bolívar with his immortal dream of enveloping them in an indissoluble fraternity.

Mutual knowledge is, for men as well as for countries, one of the secrets of peace. To know each other is to understand each other. About the middle of the last century, Mr. Blaine based his enthusiasm for holding in the United States one of the Pan American Congresses upon the generous wish that the Latin American countries should know the American people. It can be affirmed that the aim of this statesman has been attained by the great majority of the Latin-American nations, which have succeeded in comprehending the positive moral grandeur of the soul of the United States. We have been able to penetrate the soul of the American masses, and we have found that it is in the pursuit of a great ideal, disciplined by labor, that the true strength of this portentous community of men resides. Above the wonderful material greatness which has been attained, there can be perceived, high in the skies, the fiery pillar of the greatest principles which have enlightened the progress of men. There is no generous cause in defense of the weak and the oppressed, there is no aim requiring virile effort to promote human welfare, that does not find a privileged place within the heart of the true American. Why, then, is there not a single Latin-American country which has not suffered from the powerful people of the United States?

In his testament to the American people, that masterpiece which is a glory of the generous feelings of humanity, Washington recommended international isolation as a duty to the statesmen who were in future to govern the destinies of the country of which he was the founder. This advice, in connection with the course of American history, has kept the people apart from international questions, in which their attention has never been awakened. The vast stream of foreign affairs of the United States has lacked the purifying strength of public opinion. The sentiment of justice that motivates all the impulses of the masses of this great community has rarely been able to penetrate the closed precincts of American diplomacy.

That is the reason why the national soul of the United States is ignorant of the living ideals of Latin America, and why in the tumultuous lives of those nations it frequently perceives only unruliness and disorder. Very seldom does

it discern the purpose of a strife ennobled by its aspiration towards the ideal. Mexico's case is eloquent:

We Mexicans have lived a history over which fatality has reigned as over a great classical tragedy. In this century, wherein the sense of historic interpretation has been deeply humanized, it has been understood that all the tendencies and philosophies which animate social dynamics are ephemeral, and that only the sacrifice, suffering and labor incorporated by generations in their aspiration towards the ideal continue to hold the respect of the world conscience. From this point of view, the struggle that Mexico has begun, in the midst of home disasters and unjustified external aggressions, to slowly and hardly conquer a better future, represents one of the most imposing dramas in the eternal struggle of mankind, and deserves sympathy from every country. Primitive men subdued by legendary conquerors laid the foundations of our nationality, which has neither in its past that inheritance of discipline and industry which creates modern civilization, nor in the geographical structure of the country the facilities of a nature indulgent to the work of the unskilled. Under such circumstances, the only possible exploitation was the exploitation of the conquered by the conqueror, of the subjugated working classes by the feudal master.

Lincoln stated that the American people were in need of a definition of freedom. "We," said this illustrious representative of redemption, "admit that the word 'liberty' means the right of man to dispose of himself and of the product of his labor; while to others it means the right to make use, as it pleases them, of other men and of the product of their work."

It is this thought which has written the most bloody pages of Mexican history. Indomitable Nature has imposed upon man the exploitation of man. With a Marxist interpretation which bases history upon economic forces, we might, define our tumultuous past as that of a country exploitable only by the strength of modern capital and impenetrable to primitive and unskilled man. We lack every natural endowment on which the first civilizations were based—long rivers of slow current, regular rainfall, vast prairies—which created the ancient civilizations of the Nile, of the Euphrates and Tigris empires, the great cities of medieval Europe, and the modern civilizations of the Hudson and Mississippi, of the Amazon and the Río de la Plata. We have all the innumerable riches made proverbial through the generous lyricism of Humboldt. But it has been necessary to attract and invite in the course of centuries the help of the implements of modern industrial civilization, the support of powerful capital that subdues the resistance of Nature. The fate of independent Mexico has been, therefore, to vanquish conditions that can be conquered only through capital and industry, and to overcome at the same time the tradition of a feudal minority. Civilization has knocked at our door armed with every weapon that subdues the most indomitable obstacles of nature, but first it was necessary to redeem the working classes. Such is the economic interpretation of our history. But the economic forces which influence history do not prevent noble passions from fighting against low human motives for the destiny of peoples. Such was the superhuman strife of our forebears, such the task of the Mexican revolution.

We understand now that, according to the phrase of Renan, "to redeem the spirit it is necessary to raise it above material necessities;" that modern industry means protection to the worker; that wherever men tragically struggle with might and main against inexorable and implacable nature; that wherever lack of opportunity pushes men into despair and evil, there enlightened, fruitful capital, the ally of man, humanitarian capital, as President Calles calls it, will be God's blessing, an instrument of history to achieve in the future the redemption of peoples who are dishonored by the hunger and ignorance of the masses. It has been necessary to make the working classes, assisted by active capital, prevail

over the idle possessors of idle capital. Ignorance of all these truths has frequently misled public opinion on Mexico. Only thus can the hostile actions noticed on many occasions beyond our borders be explained.

When the impulses producing the Mexican disturbances are once understood in this light, the spirit feels a generous sympathy, and the hostility that impatiently waited for their conclusion is disarmed. The result would be similar if we were to study the annals of Latin American countries one by one. We are connected through common bonds of tradition and language, and therefore we should strive that the United States, the country which can harm us the most and from which, at the same time, we can receive the strongest saving impulse, may more deeply understand the purposes expressed by Mr. Olney in 1895, when he affirmed that geographical proximity, natural sympathy and similarity of political constitutions should make the United States a friend and ally of Latin America. "Between the United States," said Mr. Blaine in 1881, "and the other American Republics there can be neither enmity, nor jealousy, nor rivalry, nor mistrust." And the hour is every day nearer when these words will cease to be a counterfeit ideal. "The United States has begun to look toward foreign countries," said President Wilson, referring to the people of his country. The most earnest and profound wish of Latin America is to be, in our turn, understood by the American people. We feel unquestionably justified in claiming a right to hope that this great community may understand the soul of Latin America; that it may understand that the sentiment of patriotism in every Latin American country, small though it may be, has the strength of that tradition and history cherished by every nation of true moral grandeur. And these noble purposes have in these interparliamentary conferences their highest tribune. May we forthwith obtain the victory of having the Spanish language also made official, and of making heard in it the real pleas and the hopes of Latin American countries. Let us foster also the plan, to take the form of a project to be presented to this assembly, of making common to all the parliaments affiliated with this Congress its deliberations regarding international injustices or conflicts, in such a way that all the countries who have representatives in these conferences may know directly, through their own parliaments, the nature of said conflicts, and that the peoples, who suffer the real consequences of war, may have the opportunity of making known the censure of their representative assemblies and of trying to establish, above the dictates of Governments, a sentiment of justice which shall do away with the oppression of strong countries.

We ought to feel inspired with faith in the bosom of this assembly, which, while it may appear to be dominated by eloquence, is in reality producing that powerful publicity which brings into frank and unimpeded contact the true sentiments of the peoples of the world. The Latin American parliaments should give it their effective, enthusiastic, untiring, and energetic cooperation. From this place our peoples will receive a treasure of hope, for if silence is the aid of evil designs and the ally of force, publicity and open discussion are the support of the weak and of the principle of justice. Thus these parliaments may be converted into a flaming torch held high over the conspiratory darkness of isolation—a light to lighten ourselves and the whole world.

The next speaker was Dr. Carlos Grisanti, president of the National Congress of Venezuela, who spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, DELEGATES, AND LADIES: In speaking in this beautiful edifice, which might well be called the hearthstone of the patriotism of the American family of nations, I must render my homage and respect to the memory of Mr. Blaine, the great statesman who conceived and fostered the worthy idea of founding this institution, and who labored with singular efficiency to establish

the solidarity of the nations of this hemisphere. I must also render homage to that eminent Venezuelan, Francisco Javier Yanes, who applied both his intelligence and his heart during long years to its service. And similarly it is simple justice only to pay an enthusiastic tribute of praise to the actual Director General of the Pan American Union, Dr. L. S. Rowe, who has dedicated himself, his high qualifications and talents, to this noble cause; as, also, to his principal collaborator, Dr. Gil Borges, who is well fitted by reason of his high personal qualities of mind and spirit to discharge the important duties with which he has been entrusted.

The Congress of Venezuela received the invitation to participate in this Interparliamentary Conference with exceptional interest. It could not be otherwise when it is remembered that Venezuela is entitled, from every point of view, to take a dignified part in such an assembly, more particularly in view of its readiness to cooperate in the establishment of arbitration as a means for the pacific settlement of differences which may arise among nations—which is one of the principal topics for discussion in this conference.

Already in 1822 and 1823, Greater Colombia, which then included Ecuador and Venezuela, had celebrated treaties, directed toward this worthy objective, with Peru, Mexico, and Chile and, later on, she celebrated still other such treaties with the United Provinces [Argentina and Uruguay] and, also, with Central America. And it was not long afterwards that she convoked the Panama Congress, the principal object of which was to create an assembly which would diminish the possibility of armed conflict between the American nations. And it is but the merest justice to add that this conception of the powerful brain of Bolívar carried the germ of the actual League of Nations.

Greater Colombia was dissolved only after the Sun of Liberty had reached its zenith in America; and Venezuela has consistently persevered with the utmost good will in the cultivation and practice of arbitration and, by means of this civilizing method, she has managed to solve her own troublesome international questions.

From the dawn of her independence Venezuela has recognized still another great principle of justice: The equality of foreigners and nationals in the enjoyment and exercise of civil rights, an equality which was established in 1811 by the first Constitution of the Republic. And Bolívar, after his triumphal progress from Cúcuta to Caracas in 1813, issued a decree inviting the sons of every nation to settle on our soil, with the assurance that they would receive a cordial welcome and that nature, so prodigal with us, would generously reward their labors. The same principle is in force to-day, with but two exceptions.

It was with great satisfaction that I listened to the preceding speakers as they expressed their ideas and sentiments, which are heartily shared by the Venezuelan delegation. This agreement may be taken to show that the peoples of America are one in bending their efforts toward moral and intellectual advance, as well as toward the increase of their industry and commerce.

The applause of this assembly which greeted the proposal of the Uruguayan delegate that Spanish should be included among the official languages of the Interparliamentary Union is an evidence that such inclusion would be an act of justice which is confidently anticipated.

I can not close without paying a sincere tribute, in the name of the Venezuelan delegation, to the United States of America for having communicated to the Pan American Union the enthusiasm, vigor, and grandeur with which that great people informs every task to which it lends its valued cooperation.

The Venezuelan delegation fervently hopes that the Pan American Union may continue to give its signal and transcendent services to the cause of the progress and solidarity of the Nations of America.

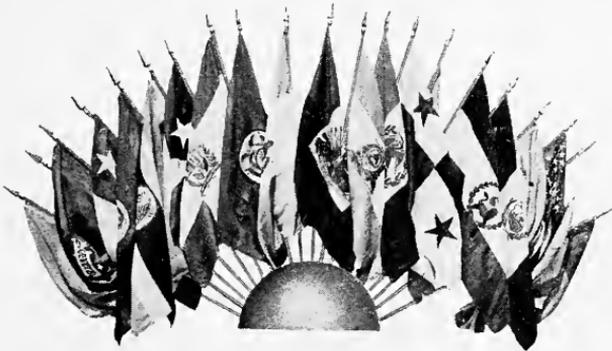
The Colombian delegation, headed by Señor Don Antonio José Uribe, member of the Colombian Congress, charter member of the American Institute of International law, member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, was not represented in the list of speakers in the Pan American session. The following statement, prepared by Senator Roberto Botero Saldarriaga, was however presented by that delegation:

The delegates from the Republic of Colombia to the Washington Conference of the Interparliamentary Union found that most of the subjects covered by the program of that conference had little or no direct bearing upon either the needs or the interest of their country. Nevertheless, for reasons of international courtesy and solidarity, and, above all, in obedience to that impulse of a people which marks a given period of social and economic development, we have come as attentive observers to study the orientations so anxiously sought for by the different peoples of the world in this hour of reconstructive actuality.

Colombia, in so far as its political constitution is concerned, can not be considered as exclusively of the parliamentary régime. But, historically, it has been its Parliament which, in distinct epochs of its existence, has saved both democratic and republican institutions in the most dangerous crises, and it is for this reason that this institution tends to become stronger and more highly perfected in our people, whose characteristic is undoubtedly toward the most ample conception and application of the spirit of progress to its political and social life.

Colombia, with the utmost serenity of spirit, is ready, through its delegation, to take advantage of everything which can contribute to its political evolution and progress. We bring with us no memorial of international grievances, no formula of preventive measures which might lend itself to the realization of ambitious expositions of any sort whatever. No; we come in peace and harmony with our neighbors, and in the knowledge that the pacific and honorable solution of our frontier difficulties is drawing to its happy conclusion.

Our work at the present time is essentially constructive; we live in an atmosphere of peace which for a quarter of a century has ennobled and dignified our national life. We have adopted from the United States much of its fiscal legislation and administrative machinery, and from its people, which to-day march in the vanguard of the nations of the world, we shall receive daily, and daily shall adapt to the social conditions and ambient in which we live, everything which is within our reach and capacity, and most particularly do we desire to learn from them how to transmute our ideals into action.



"SUN-UP" IN PAN AMERICAN RED CROSS :: ::

By MARGARET THOMAS

Public Information Service, American Red Cross

RETROSPECT is agreeable when prophecies have been fulfilled. In the summer of 1923 the BULLETIN prophesied that the first Pan American Red Cross Conference, then to be held in Buenos Aires, November 25 to December 6 of that year, would start a new day for the Red Cross in Latin America. It has . . . and a new day for the Red Cross means new life in public health—or new health in public life, whichever way one prefers to look—and new impetus to a citizenship of the world among the children through the Junior Red Cross.

The East had had its conference in Bangkok, in November, 1922; Europe had had its session in Warsaw, in April, 1923; and Pan America followed with its meetings in Buenos Aires in November-December of the same year. Out of none has sprung greater results than in Latin America. In several of the 18 American countries which to-day have Red Cross societies, it stimulated and intensified wider activity. Two others of the remaining 4 republics following that stimulus are in process of organizing such societies. And of the 13 American countries which now have a Junior Red Cross section, 9 have been formed as a direct result of the interest aroused; two others, moreover, are in process of arranging such a section. In addition, Uruguay has joined the ranks of those nations whose children engage in international correspondence, and Costa Rica is making such an effort.

If a first conference could accomplish as much, what will be the results of the second, consolidating as it must those advances and taking steps to insure further progress? The future will reveal the answer, and it will be exactly commensurate with the efforts made to-day. This second Pan American Red Cross Conference will take place in the Capital of the United States, Washington, D. C., from May 25 to June 5, 1926. Transferring the center of convention activities will not only mean a knowledge of North America for Latin-American delegates, as two years ago it meant a knowledge of South America for the United States and other delegates, but it will also mean new insight into a vast range of health activities, since opportunity is being afforded for a study of the work of the United States governmental and other institutions in Washington and New York.

The tentative but already comprehensive agenda is appended. Those societies participating have been asked to study it and criticize or make suggestions. Its alteration or modification will therefore be to the good of each section since it will be at local request with an eye to local problems. The Brazilian Red Cross has already asked for a discussion of Red Cross activities in civil war or other disturbances affecting the general life of the community; and the Costa Rican Red Cross for a discussion with a view to representations to governments in order to obtain free postal facilities for national Red Cross societies in all countries where the privilege has not already been granted.

A study of the draft agenda will reveal the fact that the work at Buenos Aires in regard to organization, propaganda, and the improvement of health conditions is being further continued in the light of the experiences of the intervening period. The same is also true as to the place of the Junior Red Cross on the agenda. Two important sections are added: First, the training and activities of Red Cross nurses which should mean progress in nursing in several countries, profiting from experiences in the United States which has built up the most highly organized nursing service with the largest enrollment in the world, over 42,000 Red Cross nurses; second, Red Cross relief activity and preparedness, indicating the possibility of concerted action on an international scale, truly the noblest cooperation possible.

Nor are the deliberations to be confined to the Pan American Red Cross societies alone. It is interesting to note the possible scope. Each society has been invited to bring, in a consultative capacity, representatives of State health authorities, governmental and private institutions likely to facilitate Red Cross activities and extend the radius of influence; and other Red Cross groups, members of the League of Red Cross Societies, as well as the International Red Cross Committee of Geneva, the League of Nations, the International Labor Bureau, the Pan American Union, the Rockefeller Foundation, the International Council of Nurses, the Sovereign Order of Malta, the International Union against Tuberculosis, the International Union against the Venereal Peril, and the International Save the Children Fund, together with other national and international organizations having a direct interest in the problems to be discussed, have been invited to participate.

Five commissions will be designated by the conference after the election of officers, each with its own *rappporteur*, to study the questions of the agenda and to prepare reports and resolutions. They will be supplemented by an agenda and resolutions committee made up of the conference chairman and secretary general and the re-



GOVERNORS OF THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

Front row, left to right: Jonkheer van Riemsdijk (Holland), Miss Alice Masaryk (Czechoslovakia), Judge John Barton Payne (United States), Senator Giovanni Cirasolo (Italy), Señor Don E. J. Conill (Cuba). Second row, left to right: M. Kawai (Japan), Sir Edward Stewart (Great Britain), General Ostromol (Chile), Prince Damros Damrong (Siam), Dr. D. Colquhoun (New Zealand). Standing: Sir Claude Hill, Director General, and Dr. René Sand, Secretary General of the League of Red Cross Societies. Several of these Governors will participate in the Second Pan American Red Cross Conference to be held in Washington, D. C., May 25 to June 5, 1926

spective chairmen of these five commissions. There will, in addition to the formal meetings, be special plenary sessions at which will be present eminent authorities of international repute who will speak on questions of health, nursing, relief, and other important matters. The mornings will be devoted to these official and other sessions, and the afternoons to round-table conferences, the suggestion made by Judge John Barton Payne, chairman of the American Red Cross, as to providing opportunity for such discussions, having been adopted.

To speed up the vast amount of preliminary work, the secretariat of the League of Red Cross Societies has asked that all reports from the participating societies be in its hands before March 1, next year, when they will be printed in Spanish and English, in Paris, for circulation in Washington on the opening day. Its own general report will be sent to all societies before April 1.

Arrangements have already been made for the meetings to be held in three of the finest buildings in Washington, standing next to each other on one of the lovely Capital's most beautiful streets—Seventeenth Street, fronting the White House Ellipse—the headquarters of the Pan American Union, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the American Red Cross.

The official languages of the conference will be Spanish, Portuguese, and English. Other languages may be used, but there will be no translation of such speeches.

The committee of the League of Red Cross Societies, which is working out the general plans, includes Sir Claude Hill, the chairman, Dr. René Sand, Mr. T. B. Kittredge, Mr. R. de Roussy de Sales, Sr. A. R. Larrosa, and Miss Elsie Graves Benedict. The American Red Cross committee, engaged with arrangements in the United States and plans for the round-table conferences, is composed of Miss Mabel T. Boardman, the chairman in the absence of Col. Ernest P. Bicknell, who is on a world tour; Mr. James L. Fieser, Miss Elizabeth G. Fox, Mr. Douglas Griesemer, Mr. Arthur W. Dunn, and Mr. Ernest J. Swift.

Officials of many of the Pan American Red Cross societies in Paris are showing a great and genuine interest in this second conference. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, and Venezuela have already promised influential delegations. And even at this early stage the indications are that the second Pan American Red Cross Conference will surpass in importance the first, which insured, as the two years since have shown, a new day for the Red Cross in Latin America.

SECOND PAN AMERICAN RED CROSS CONFERENCE

Washington, May 25-June 5, 1926

Place and date.—The Second Pan American Red Cross Conference will be held between May 25 and June 5, 1926, in the city of Washington, in accordance with a decision of the American Red Cross Societies at their first conference in Buenos Aires in November, 1923.

Delegates.—The conference will be made up of representatives of all national Red Cross Societies of the American continents.

Each society may designate the number of delegates that it deems necessary, but shall have only one vote in the deliberations of the conference.

Each society may also invite, in a consultative capacity, representatives of state health authorities and of such Governmental and private institutions as may collaborate in the work of the Red Cross, or whose action may contribute to facilitate its activities and to extend the radius of its influence.

Invitations to participate in the conference in a consultative capacity will be sent also to all Red Cross Societies members of the league, to the International Red Cross Committee of Geneva, the League of Nations, the International Labour Bureau, the Pan American Union, the Rockefeller Foundation, the International Council of Nurses, the Sovereign Order of Malta, the International Union against Tuberculosis, the International Union against the Venereal Peril, and the International Save the Children Fund Union, as well as to certain other national and international organizations which may have a direct interest in the problems to be discussed.

Reports.—Each national society will present a report to the conference, summarizing the activities which it has carried on in conformity with the resolutions adopted in Buenos Aires in 1923. Each society will also be requested to obtain from the institutions invited to send representatives and from the most competent personalities in their country, reports dealing with the various points on the agenda.

The secretariat of the league will prepare a general report and will request reports from international institutions and from various personalities competent to speak with authority on the various matters to be discussed.

All reports which are received in Paris before the 1st of March, 1926, will be printed by the league secretariat.

The general report of the league will be sent to all societies prior to April 1, 1926.

Sessions.—The opening session will be held on May 25. His Excellency the President of the Republic of the United States of America will be invited to preside at this session, to which will be invited also all members of the diplomatic corps resident in Washington. Each Red Cross delegation may nominate one representative to make a brief address at this opening ceremony.

After the election of officers, the conference should designate five commissions charged with studying the questions which appear on the agenda, and to prepare the reports and resolutions which may be submitted to the plenary sessions. Each commission will designate its chairman and one or more *rapporteurs* in accordance with the matters to be examined. The chairmen of the five commissions shall constitute an additional commission, to be presided over by the chairman of the conference, which will be called "The Agenda and Resolutions Commission." This commission will examine in advance all motions to be presented to the conference and will prepare resolutions which it may be called upon to approve in final form.

In addition to the formal meetings of the commissions of the conference there will be special plenary sessions to which will be invited eminent authorities on questions of health, nursing relief, etc., to lead open discussions on these topics,

without such meetings leading to the formulation of any official resolutions. These sessions will have the character of round-table discussions and will be intended to permit the delegates to hear authoritative discussion on various general subjects which may arise out of the agenda of the conference. These round-table discussions will be supplemented by visits to a number of the more important health and welfare institutions in Washington. There will also be excursions to places of historic interest.

The closing session will be held on June 5, or at an earlier date if the delegates shall have completed their labors.

Languages.—The official languages of the conference will be Spanish, English, and Portuguese. Delegates who speak another language may do so, if they so desire, but such speeches will not be translated.

DRAFT AGENDA

1. *Study of organization and propaganda methods.*—(a) Constitution and functions of national headquarters; relations of Red Cross Societies with governmental authorities, private agencies working in the health and relief fields, and international organizations.

(b) Functions and duties of chapters; relations between chapters and national headquarters.

(c) Methods for recruiting members and increasing the resources of Red Cross Societies; membership drives and Red Cross publicity; privileges granted to Red Cross Societies by governments, etc.

(d) Red Cross reviews and publications.

2. *Red Cross relief activity and preparedness.*—(a) Constitution of the disaster-relief section of national headquarters.

(b) Study of disasters and planning of relief activities.

(c) Training of personnel (doctors, volunteer assistants, relief columns, samaritans, etc.).

(d) Constitution of depots of relief material.

(e) Organization of relief activities; cooperation with governmental authorities; cooperation of chapters, Red Cross nurses and Junior Red Cross.

(f) Mutual cooperation between national Red Cross Societies; joint action of neighboring societies in the disaster zone; coordinating function of the league secretariat (documentation and planning, international appeals when disasters occur, and coordinating of relief sent from abroad).

(g) Participation of national societies in the execution of the Ciraolo plan.

3. *The Red Cross and the improvement of health.*—(a) Child welfare; prevention of infantile tuberculosis; dispensaries, clinics, etc.

(b) School hygiene; organization of summer colonies, school dispensaries, etc.

(c) Popular health instruction; combating of venereal diseases, malaria, hookworm, and other tropical diseases.

(d) Medical organization and first-aid posts; ambulance methods.

4. *Training and activities of Red Cross nurses.*—(a) Organization of nursing classes, material arrangements, supervising committees, teaching staff, program, teaching methods (theoretical and practical), rules and regulations.

(b) Recruiting of student nurses, propaganda for this purpose, qualifications and educational standards required.

(c) Conditions of work for nurses (salaries, accommodation, insurance, pensions).

(d) Professional training of public-health nurses in connection with their hospital training; special courses in public-health nursing; supplementary courses in maternity and infant nursing; school nursing, industrial nursing, mental hygiene nursing, venereal diseases, and tuberculosis nursing.

5. *Junior Red Cross.*—(a) Methods to be followed in forming junior sections; relations with governmental authorities, teaching bodies, teachers' associations, health services, Red Cross chapters, and other organizations engaged in similar work.

(b) Constitution and functions of different Junior Red Cross bodies, junior central committee, local committees, and Junior Red Cross groups in the schools.

(c) Junior Red Cross propaganda, Junior magazines, posters, films, etc.; field work of Junior field agents.

(d) Personal activities of Junior members; practice of health habits; civic activities (handicrafts work, interschool correspondence, etc.); courses of instruction to Juniors.

(e) Financial problems of Junior Red Cross.

6. (Placed on the agenda at the request of the Brazilian Red Cross:) *Red Cross activities in civil war and in the event of other disturbances affecting the general life of the community.*

7. (Placed on the agenda at the request of the Costa Rican Red Cross:) *Representations to be made to governments with a view to obtaining free postal facilities for national Red Cross Societies in all cases where that privilege has not yet been granted.*

“INTERNATIONAL URUGUAY”

By DR. PEDRO MANINI RÍOS

Former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay, Delegate to the League of Nations

THE following extracts were taken from a most brilliant article by Dr. Pedro Manini Ríos, former Minister of Foreign Relations of Uruguay, which appeared in the special edition of that great Argentine daily, *La Prensa*, of Buenos Aires, published in honor of the centenary of Uruguayan independence. It is to be regretted that for lack of space it has not been possible to reproduce this article in its entirety, since it reviews the foreign relations of Uruguay in general, and more particularly with its three former “metropolis”: Brazil, Argentina, and Spain, in the order named.

This article is a most eloquent and convincing expression by one of Uruguay's foremost statesmen of that essentially pacific spirit, that generous understanding, and that deeply rooted instinct for international confraternity which, from the beginning, has characterized the national and international policies of the Republic

of Uruguay. So essential are these characteristics that, to quote Dr. Manini Rios:¹

Neither local conflicts nor the bitter aftermath of a cruel war but recently ended, neither the dominating influence of the imperialistic policy [Brazil] in the international equilibrium of South America, nor the grievous and exhausting effects of internal strife in the newborn Republic, were able to prevent the latter from living in peace with her immediate neighbor to the north, nor, as happened on more than one historic occasion, from joining her in recuperative campaigns. This explains why less than a quarter of a century after the battle of Ituzaingó we find the Uruguayan Army already fraternizing with the Brazilian and with that of Urquiza [Argentina] on the field of Caseros; and several lustrums later we find all three standards united in the war against Paraguay.

After the fall of the Empire, the resulting identity of the respective institutional decalogues of Brazil and Uruguay brought these former antagonists still more closely together, to a point where the clear and generous vision of the Government of the Republic of Brazil in its voluntary recognition of the joint dominion of all boundary waters, evoked the lasting gratitude of the Uruguayan nation. To again quote:

It could not be otherwise. For Brazil, as for Uruguay, the widest horizons in international "living together" were, and are, needed. And this implies more than the formation of popular sentiment, or the stylization of political fraternity conceived by statesmen and followed by diplomats; it implies the activity of factors beyond the deliberative will of the peoples and Governments. In both countries the same elements of approximation or parallelism are in action, elements which permit a clear conception of the American ideal, not as a chimera of the idealist, or as the rhetorical contrivance or device of the chancelleries, but as a living and tangible reality, irrevocably founded upon the force of social facts and of political and economic circumstances which can not be refuted.

Further on, Doctor Manini, when referring to the relations of Uruguay with Spain, expresses himself as follows:

In the cases already adduced, it was separation from the countries nearest at hand [Brazil and Argentina] which was discussed. There still remains to be examined the degree of relationship which we cultivate with our great mother country, to whose colonizing efforts we owe our common heritage in the language spoken by 18 American Republics.

This is a subject of profound and widespread interest just now, the more so that there has sprung up in the Peninsula the pervasive idea of a sort of spiritual reconquest of Spain's lost colonies, an idea which has taken shape in the more or less definite formation of a kind of international organization, of a political *bloc* of Spanish-

¹ From an article entitled "*El Uruguay Internacional en el Centenario*," which appeared in *La Nación*, Buenos Aires. Reprinted in *La Mañana*, Montevideo, Aug. 28, 1925.

speaking nations, the development of which would be felt first in the field of cultural activity, and later in the direction of international solidarity, to spread, still later, into the domain of economic interests.

The leaders of this great movement are, naturally, residents of the Peninsula, King Alfonso himself openly sponsoring it; but even in the Hispanic American nations there are not lacking eloquent apostles who proclaim this new gospel with all the faith and ardor proper to transcendent principles.

This ideal is pursued in a certain privileged and pugnacious fashion by its adherents. At the present moment many preach it by means of an open and definite hostility to other ideals which, although apparently of a more ample nature, are nevertheless believed by these persons to be subversive of the political objectives which they embody.

It is not now simply a question of opposition to Pan Americanism, an absurd and fruitless proposition, since Pan American policy has behind it the force and logic of all regional collaboration, with the added merit that it implies the solidarity of a whole continent—this apart from other bonds between the American nations already described, such as their common and simultaneous origin, the similarity of their democratic institutions, and the identity of their national legislation.

Likewise, when speaking of Latin America or Latin American cooperation, there are not lacking those whose fear and alarm carry them to the point of irritability and anger. Frequently within recent years I have read articles in the Spanish language which impugn, if they do not repudiate, the idea of a Latin America, with the purpose, as obvious as vain, of alienating 18 Republics from the deep affection they entertain and the very natural cultural relations they enjoy with other European countries, particularly with Italy, which is, after all, the glorious cradle of the Latin race, and above all with France, whose radiant genius has not only left indelible imprints on all the democracies of this continent but whose great revolution inspired their work of emancipation.

Another and more limited idea, that of Ibero Americanism, which would include Portugal and Brazil, has likewise met with but a cold reception on the part of the promoters of the idea of the Spanish-speaking *bloc*. The desire of these is to resuscitate, in a form more in keeping with the circumstances of the present time, something like the vast realm of Philip II, by the shaping of the former colonies into a sort of international federalism with the mother country as the head. Hence the proclamation of the ideal of Hispano America, with its tendency toward intellectual penetration and diplomatic solidarity, together with a play in favor of economic interests.

Efforts have been perseveringly carried on in this direction for many years. I remember that when, in 1912, I went to Cádiz to represent my country at the celebration of the centenary of the Cádiz Cortes, I heard a number of speeches by Spaniards openly proclaiming this ideal.

I recall, also, that at the assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, in 1921, the Spanish delegation were indefatigable in pursuit of this same objective, and that the chief of that delegation lost

no opportunity, whether within the assembly or outside—speaking of course in Spanish and addressing himself particularly to the 18 Spanish-speaking nations—of making a passionate plea for the return to the spiritual bosom of the mother country of those whom he called “branches of her parent stem” and “daughters of her blood.” Moreover, on the occasion of the election of members to the League Council, Spain attempted to obtain a permanent place on the council, thus placing herself on a par with the five great powers which had won the war, on the ground, if not publicly stated at least privately expressed in the discussion of candidates, that the Spanish entity was not limited to the nation which comprises four-fifths of the Iberian Peninsula, because of the fact that all the Spanish-speaking nations, the Hispanic American *bloc*—Pan Hispanism in a word—would implicitly share in Spain’s permanent seat on the council, by what would be, or would again become, their mother country, at least in a spiritual sense.

In the concluding section of Dr. Manini Ríos’s article he discusses briefly what he terms “The paradox of Hispano Americanism,” in part as follows:

There is in all this a profoundly mistaken concept, or an element which is at the least exaggerated beyond measure, a concept which I think it may be useful to set forth here for dispassionate and calm examination.

The ties which bind the 18 Republics to Spain, irrespective of the errors of colonial times and the violence of the wars for independence, are founded upon deeply rooted and indestructible facts, and on the strongest of sentimental reasons which, in themselves, form an invincible *raison d’être*.

In addition to the community of language, which in itself is much, there exists a powerful element of moral solidarity which derives from the presence of a numerous Hispanic population whose activities are closely interwoven in economic affairs and identified with all the acts of national existence. But far beyond this, there exists the historical element, always present, always predominant, always decisive, in the creation of sympathetic understanding, in bringing together in lasting relationship of the spirit and temperament of peoples devoted to, and mentally predisposed toward, a generous ideal.

This explains the presence of a real Hispano Americanism, a spontaneous and exalted communion of soul, and that noble atavism of 19 peoples who feel the irresistible force of reciprocal inclination and sympathetic attraction, one toward the other.

But the error or exaggeration consists in attempting to extend or magnify this Hispano Americanism, in giving it political scope and international implications, in wishing to transform it into an organic force whose action would be felt in every phase of universal restlessness; in dreaming of a racial hegemony, depending entirely, perhaps, upon a common language, a hegemony, inconsistent, paradoxical, absurd and, what is worse, open to the suspicion if not to the reactions of other international groups.

Hispano Americanism is a sentiment, a tradition, a purely historical concept. Let us respect it as such and unite in maintaining

its cultivation. It is a moral tonic for the health of the nations which can not be overlooked.

But let us not try to amplify it and to ascribe it a task for which at the present time it is not equipped, nor give it in the future a scope which could never be justified.

This notable discourse ends with the following words:

Confining myself strictly to the River Plate countries, it is doubtful whether the Hispanic element in the blood of these peoples exceeds the Italianate, the result of that successful immigration received from the classic Latin peninsula. It is more than doubtful whether the ethnic element of Spanish origin exceeds that fertile "humus" which, overflowing the rest of the European countries, has spread over the enormous area of our alluvial plains: Italians, Anglo Saxons, Germans, French, and more recently, Slavs, Greeks, Balkans, and Scandinavians. We are therefore—at least the River Plate nations—essentially cosmopolitan, a fact to which we perhaps owe our national spirit and temperament, both of which are marked by a racial characteristic which, if not typical, at least differentiates us from the ethnic exclusiveness of the Old World.

Uruguay, in its relation to its great former mother country, the audacious subjugator and colonizer of the Guarani territory, should continue to maintain its traditional cult which, in the last analysis, means a generous spiritual communion. In its international policy Uruguay should, while continuing to render the respect due the mother land, follow its own orientations and the development of those fruitful relations which its continental policy, both American and European, together with its adhesion to the entente cause, have created, and which are entirely due to the spontaneous and considered action of its own sovereignty.

This is and should continue to be the modest part, in the world concert, of Uruguay, in this the first century of its existence as a free and sovereign nation.



EXPLOITATION OF PHILIPPINE FORESTS ∴ ∴ ∴

By ARTHUR F. FISCHER

Director of Forestry, Philippine Islands

THE Philippine Islands present an object lesson in the development of modern logging and lumbering manufacture which if studied will be worth while to tropical countries similarly endowed with forest resources. The early logging was done in the most primitive way with carabaos (water buffalo), and after squaring the logs, they were hauled to the river or beach and loaded into vessels for transportation to market. Practically no export of lumber was done before the American régime, and the logs were used locally; the sawing was generally done by hand. The Spaniards and others developed a few small sawmills in and about Manila, but were unable to compete with hand-sawn lumber by the Chinese. With the advent of the Americans, many of the soldiers having had sawmilling experience, it immediately became evident to them that the timber stand here presented a splendid opportunity for a lumber industry. Small mills were established, generally on tidewater, and logging in the native fashion with carabaos and by hand took place. From these small beginnings the present sawmill industry of the Philippine Islands developed. It became evident that the antiquated method of logging did not supply the mills with the logs necessary to keep them running on schedule time, and as a result machine methods and steam logging began to make their appearance. Small donkey engines were first brought out and used in connection with the native animal logging, and as development took place and money was made it was invested in more modern equipment, and the development to-day is such that practically no tropical country in the world has as modern a system of steam logging and manufacturing as the Philippine Islands.

India and the Dutch East Indies, after studying and noting the development in the Philippines, are beginning to use the same methods which the Philippines transplanted from America. The two systems for logging principally used are the ground-skidding and the overhead with powerful logging engines. One of the sawmilling companies, the Insular Lumber Co., began in a small way in 1904 and has developed to a point where it is to-day sawing approximately 42,000,000 board feet per annum. The description of the development of the Insular Lumber Co. would be of interest. A



Photograph by the Philippine Bureau of Science

A TYPICAL LUMBER ENTERPRISE

The above illustrations and those on the two following pages

small circular mill was first employed, and to bring the logs to the mill contractors brought them down in native fashion and floated them to the mill, after which a small steam railway was put in similar to the small sugar railways in use on plantations; but this was soon found inadequate, as the timber was large and heavy and the topography of the country was such that heavier locomotives for traction and heavy rails were needed, and the entire logging was done with donkey engines. Some 18 miles of railway are in operation, with locomotives up to 60 tons in weight. Large logging engines are used for bringing the logs to the landing alongside of the railway spurs which transport them to the mill where they are manufactured into lumber by two 8- and 9-foot bandsaws and a pony rig, the mill being electrically driven throughout. A modern dry-kiln system is installed, and all export timber is artificially dried. The company is operating upon a tract of timberland under a license agreement with the government, which allows the logging of timber on the land for a period of 20 years under regulations. All lumber companies



PROGRESS IN THE PHILIPPINES

The following pages present a panoramic view of the operation

in the Philippine Islands are operating under exactly the same license agreement, as follows:

LICENSE AGREEMENT

This agreement, made and entered into by and between the Director of Forestry, for and on behalf of the government of the Philippine Islands, party of the first part, and the _____, a corporation organized under the laws of the Philippine Islands, and duly licensed to transact business in the Philippine Islands, party of the second part, witnesseth that:

The party of the first part, as Director of Forestry, with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources, acting under the authority of sections 1834 and 1835 of act 2711, known as the Administrative Code, hereby issues to the party of the second part an exclusive license to cut, collect, and remove timber of all groups for a period of _____ years from the date of this license agreement, from that part of the public forests located in the Province of _____, Philippine Islands, and described as follows:

This license agreement comprises an area of approximately _____ square miles, or _____ hectares.



Photograph by the Philippine Bureau of Science

A TYPICAL LUMBER OPERA

Following the clearing, the land

This license is granted to the said party of the second part upon the following express conditions:

I. That no authority is granted hereunder to the party of the second part to cut, collect, or remove firewood or other minor forest products, stone or earth from the area embraced in this license agreement except as hereinafter provided.

II. That the decision of the Director of Forestry as to the exact location of the boundary lines described above in this license agreement shall be accepted as final.

III. That the party of the second part shall furnish a capital of not less than _____ (-----) pesos, Philippine currency, for the immediate prosecution of the work authorized by this agreement, which capital shall, if necessary, be increased sufficiently to properly operate the said business over such parts of the said forest tract as shall be designated by the Director of Forestry, and sufficient and adequate to execute all the instructions of the Director of Forestry regarding the proper method of cutting, collecting, and removing the product herein specified, and to fulfill all other requirements hereinafter provided.

IV. That the party of the second part shall fell only such trees as are selected by duly authorized forest officers, and hereby binds itself, if permitted by the Director of Forestry, to cut, collect, and market a minimum of -----



ON IN THE PHILIPPINES

planted with coconut trees

cubic meters of timber the first year, -----, the second year, and ----- the third year and each succeeding year, and pay the lawful charges thereon, it being understood that the requirement of the minimum output herein expressed may be waived by the Director of Forestry for such period as he may consider proper, whenever in his opinion conditions over which the party of the second part has no control make insistence on such a minimum output undesirable.

V. That the party of the second part shall maintain on or in the vicinity of said tract a modern sawmill or sawmills of sufficient capacity to manufacture at least ----- cubic meters of timber per annum; and shall also maintain such modern logging equipment as may be necessary to supply the said mill or mills with sufficient logs for steady operation; the operation of both the mill and the logging to be maintained under competent supervision.

VI. That before commencing operations in said forest tract the party of the second part shall notify the local forest officer, in writing, at the station of the Bureau of Forestry to be indicated by the party of the first part to the party of the second part, of the name and residence of each agent of the party of the second part in charge of the actual work in the woods and of the various stations established.

VII. That the party of the second part shall within ten (10) days from the date of the execution of this license agreement execute to the party of the first

part a good and sufficient bond in the sum of ----- (-----) pesos, Philippine currency, as a guaranty for the faithful performance by the party of the second part of each and all of the conditions of this license agreement; the sufficiency of the sureties thereof to be approved by the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

VIII. That in carrying on the business authorized by this license agreement in cutting, collecting, and removing timber from said forest tract, the party of the second part, its agents and employees, shall strictly comply with the provisions of act 2711, known as the Administrative Code, the Forest Regulations, and all other laws, rules, and instructions now or hereafter to be in force governing the cutting, collecting, and removing of forest products.

IX. That this license agreement shall in no way be construed as preventing the homesteading, sale, lease, or letting of any portion of the public lands within said tract, in accordance with the public land act.

X. That this license agreement shall in no way be construed as preventing the free use of forest products for personal use by individuals residing within the vicinity of the forest tract.

XI. That this license agreement shall in no way be construed as preventing the setting aside of communal forests for the use of the inhabitants of the region.

XII. That the party of the first part reserves the right to grant licenses within any portion of the territory embraced in this license agreement for the cutting and extracting of timber to be used in public works, as provided for by act 2711, known as the Administrative Code, for the construction of railroads, as provided for in act 1544 of the Philippine Commission, or for mining purposes as provided in act No. 2822 of the Philippine Legislature.

XIII. That this license agreement shall in no way be construed as preventing the Director of Forestry from issuing to other parties licenses of any kind for the cutting, gathering, and collecting of firewood or other minor forest products, stone or earth, from any portion of the tract included in this license agreement that is not at the time of such granting actually being operated over by the party of the second part. This paragraph will not be construed as preventing the party of the second part securing ordinary licenses for the forest products named above, nipa products only excepted.

XIV. That within thirty (30) days after the execution of this license agreement and on the first of each subsequent year during the continuance of this license agreement, the party of the second part shall pay to the Director of Forestry the sum of ----- (-----) pesos, Philippine currency, which sum shall be spent in providing two (2) or more forest guards who shall be employed under the direction of the Director of Forestry when considered necessary by him, in preventing fires, *cañgin*-making, and other forest destruction within and contiguous to the area embraced in this license agreement.

XV. That the party of the second part further agrees and obligates itself:

1. To comply with the instructions and regulations of the Bureau of Forestry for the protection of the forest and for the proper cutting, gathering, and removal of timber.

2. To maintain all operations connected with the logging and milling of the timber cut under this license agreement at such a point of efficiency, in proportion to the capital invested, as shall be approved by the Director of Forestry.

3. To submit all timber for measurement and appraisal at such place or places in the woods or at the mill before sawing as may be approved by the local forest officer.

4. That all merchantable timber used in the construction of building, railroads, bridges, skids, chutes, landings, and roadways or otherwise employed in logging

must be invoiced and paid for in accordance with paragraph (L) Section XV of the Forest Regulations.

5. To render to the Bureau of Forestry, through the local forest officer, a quarterly statement signed by the party of the second part, or his duly authorized agent, showing the quantity of each species of timber manufactured during the period to which such statement refers.

6. To sell round or manufactured timber to the residents of the vicinity at prices which shall never exceed the wholesale prices in Manila, less freight and lighterage.

7. That if the party of the second part does not take advantage of this license agreement and comply with the terms and spirit hereof within six (6) months from the date of its execution, then this license agreement may be declared null and void by the Director of Forestry, with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources, and the conditions of the bond executed by the party of the second part may, with like approval, be declared by the Director of Forestry broken, and the principal and sureties on said bond shall be liable within the amount of said bond for any damages occasioned to the party of the first part by reason of such failure on the part of the party of the second part.

8. That in the event of the violation by the party of the second part, or its agents, or other persons operating under this license agreement, of act 2711, known as the Administrative Code, Forest Regulations, or other laws, regulations, or instructions now or hereafter to be in force governing the protection of the forests or the cutting, collection, or removal of timber, or of the terms of this license agreement; and in the event that after three warnings by the party of the first part to the party of the second part, with assessment of fines as provided by law and regulations, the said party of the second part fails within a reasonable time after the third warning, which time shall not exceed six (6) months, to stop the violations referred to, then this license agreement may be declared null and void by the Director of Forestry, with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources, and in such case the conditions of the bond herein referred to may, with like approval, be declared by the Director of Forestry broken, and the principal and sureties on said bond shall be liable within the amount of the bond for any damages assessed by the Director of Forestry occasioned to the party of the first part by reason of any such violations.

XVI. This license agreement is nontransferable and nonnegotiable and shall terminate upon the date above specified or upon the failure or dissolution of the company designated as party of the second part.

In testimony whereof, the party of the first part has hereunto set his hand at Manila this _____ day of _____.

Director of Forestry.

Witnesses:

And the party of the second part has hereunto set his hand at Manila this _____ day of _____.

LUMBER Co.

By _____

Party of the Second Part.

Witnesses:

Approved:

Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

As will be noted, the Bureau of Forestry is the entity of the Government to take care of the standing timber, and the policy is to allow the lumber companies to clear all the timber without restriction on land classified as agricultural; and on land classified as forest, restrictions as to the cutting are imposed as is seen in the license agreement.

Rangers and forest guards are constantly looking over the area to see that the rules and regulations of the bureau are observed, and on true forest land the bureau feels that with the restrictions on the remaining forest, the younger trees will be sufficient to allow of regeneration inside of 60 to 80 years. There are many places in the Philippine Islands in which the forest has been untouched and trees are overmatured; this type of forest is greatly benefited by opening up and allowing the younger trees to develop.

It is a well-known fact that in practically all instances, with the exceptions of a very few sawmills, the industry has been started in virgin timber and as a result has developed small communities in and around sawmills. The agricultural land available if cleared has been taken up by inhabitants and employees of the sawmills and developed gradually into towns and large municipalities, good citizens with small land holdings developed, and thereby civilization and good government enhanced by sawmills located among non-Christian tribes. Nomadic non-Christians gradually began to obtain employment in the sawmill and have become as a result settled in definite incorporated communities which have, as stated above, attained the status of full-fledged municipalities. The pay rolls of some of the companies are very large, and a considerable portion of this money has been invested by employees in the surrounding lands which, as a consequence, have been developed. Small well-managed and money-making haciendas are to-day owned by ex-employees of sawmills who 8 or 10 years ago came into an unsettled and uninhabited place. This has been the history in every instance where sawmills have been founded in virgin territory. Countries of Central and South America with similar conditions can learn from this development.

After harvesting of the wood crop on agricultural lands, the disposition of these agricultural lands should be regulated so that the employees of the sawmills have the opportunity of acquiring parcels, thereby establishing and settling a new community and at the same time producing a more permanent labor force for the sawmill. This phase of country development, apart from the amount of money gained in the manufacture of lumber for export and local sale, is the outstanding economic feature of Philippine sawmill development. The same can, by proper regulation through a government entity, be performed in any tropical country.

Much pioneer work has to be done by the government through its scientific staff in the identification of timbers as well as in finding out the uses of these timbers not only locally but in the market of the world. This is necessary before sawmill development can hope to make a success. The lumbermen to-day in the Philippine Islands realize the efforts on the part of the government for laying the foundation of their industry through the identification of wood, classification and reconnaissance of timbered area, and the investigation of markets for the output. It is very necessary to find out what are the principal woods in a stand of forest, the area, topography, and other necessary data and to make a survey of possible markets prior to sawmill establishment. In the Philippine Islands up to the present time, approximately 2,700 species of trees have been botanically identified. Many of these are marketable in quantity and the greatest bulk of the lumber sawn for local as well as export trade comes from not more than 50 species. It is, therefore, necessary that a fairly thorough study be made of the forests of the country in order to find out what the majority of species are and to study these species with the object of developing the uses and markets for them. As soon as this has been ascertained, a definite entity with scientific and technically trained men should be placed in control to safeguard the future forest, after a classification of the land has been made and before sawmills are allowed to operate.



A GROUP OF TRANSLATIONS FROM THE SPANISH

IT IS with genuine pleasure that the BULLETIN makes room for the little group of translations from the Spanish, from the experienced and sympathetic pen of Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, which follows.

Like Miss Monroe, a fractional part of whose special edition of *Poetry* devoted to similar translations appeared in the BULLETIN of July, 1925, Miss Blackwell needs no introduction here. Through many years she has labored as a Hispanist whose particular delight it has been to lead all lovers of American letters—in the ampler sense of the words—into the extraordinarily rich and beautiful world of Latin American poetry. Her contributions are known wherever English and Spanish are read and loved, and they form no inconsiderable part of the numerous collections and anthologies of verse which grace our libraries, public and otherwise, the most notable of which is that edited by Thomas Walsh and published by the generosity of Mr. Archer M. Huntington under the seal of the Hispanic Society of America, of which he is founder and president.

Miss Blackwell is a notable member of that constantly increasing group who are convinced that the only road to any essentially real understanding between nations lies in cultural, rather than commercial or political, channels—indispensable as these are—and that “cultural intercourse,” as Miss Monroe the editor of *Poetry* declared, “would be far more effective toward true and lasting friendship with the peoples of Latin America, than the exchange of the richest products in a thousand ships . . . for these nations cherish their artists, especially . . . their poets.”

THE MOTHER'S FAREWELL

“Sleep, sleep, my child! Behold, among the branches
The wind has dropped asleep, in quiet blest;
Among the water-plants the tiger slumbers;
The little birds are sleeping in the nest.
Within the valley deep
Even the echoes sleep.

“Sleep, sleep! If when you wake you do not find me
 From far away I still shall speak to you.
 A sunless dawn will on your lips leave softly
 My kiss invisible, as light as dew.
 Sleep, they are calling;
 Sleep, night is falling.

“All round about you I shall make blue twilights,
 That I may hover in them, full of love,
 To pour into your soul, alone and lonely,
 The sweetest sadness from the heavens above.
 The tears your lids that press
 Shall hold no bitterness.

“And I will fill with softest, sweetest music
 The waving willows and the ceiba trees;
 And I will teach the little birds that slumber
 My motherly, caressing melodies.”
 The young child sleeps the while;
 He slumbers with a smile.

The mother clasped him to her; on his forehead
 She left a kiss, a tear of sadness wild,
 And laid her down to die. Deep mourned the forest,
 And, while the clouds half opened, heaven smiled.

—*Juan Zorrilla de San Martin, Uruguay.*

WITHIN THE HEART

Her voice was like the voice of his own soul in the calm of thought.

—Shelley in *Alastor*.

I called to my heart. No one answered. No one was within. What a moment of anguish! Dense was the wood, black the night, and long the road. I called and called. No one answered. And the walled-up, silent castle, the only shelter in the horror of the night, was my heart. And it did not open to me.

I went so weary, almost dead, tired out by the steep ascent, by the hostile desert and the briny springs of life. Under a sun of fire or a sickly drizzle, I grew stiff with cold or was drenched with sweat; I left red stains on the stones and thistles; and next I met foxes, owls, swine, panthers and leopards. And in an innocent meadow, with anemones, begonias and jasmines, I saw two flat, triangular heads bring down many agile does. What a horrible journey, and the wood so grim! Black the night, wild my head, weary my feet, silent the castle; and I knocked and knocked.

At last a door opened. All dark was that dead dwelling. Three little old men, with white hair and garments of black and white serge,

received me: "Come in, brother." The three were all alike. The matted white hair fell like snow upon the shoulders of each. In the background, in a corner, a lamp with flickering and dying light struggled with the dark. "We are happy," said one. "Resigned," said another. "Here," said the third, "without friends, without masters, without rivals, we await the final change."

The tremulous old men were Memories.

"It is impossible!" I thought. "Is this all that is left of that palace where fairies dwelt? Where is the magnificent grove? Where the waterfalls, the lofty balconies, the dazzling halls, and the beautiful, sighing mistresses, dying of love?"

And I rushed into the dark corridors. I arrived at the four well-known doors, never opened by anyone. I entered the red precinct; a fountain of blood, always bright and burning, flowed from night till morning and from morning till night, forever.

I had caused that fountain to burst forth.

I entered the gray precinct, where another fountain arose with plaintive song: the song of tears. I had made that abundant weeping flow. I entered the yellow precinct. Seven lights lit up seven crosses of flame, and upon the seven crosses, the Seven Sins were dying crucified.

And new wings were born to Psyche.

I remembered the words of the Mystery: "When your soul is a realm of disillusionments, when suffering exhausts your tears, when the World applies its cautery to you without pity, and you are scourged by Grief, you can cross the tempting door, the white door, Ultima Thule."

"Then," I said, "this is the hour." And I entered with firm step and unshaken soul.

I remained astounded. I found myself in a land of snow, with stainless outlook; every plain the white of driven snow; every mountain a block of rainbow hues; every peak a living whiteness. And at the touch of light the whitening cliffs were jets of diamonds.

"Where am I?" I asked myself, trembling. And a wind of religious sweetness bore to my ear a delicate voice:

"You are far from those burning sands where your passions rise up and devour you like a hundred jackals; far from outside aggressions; to these summits rises neither the prying eye of inquisitiveness nor the elegant poniard of treacheries. They are a refuge unknown to the human tiger and the human hyena; to the perfidious songs of the siren and the guileful weeping of the crocodile. You have come to the unknown land, the land of symbolic whiteness, all mystery and calm. You are in the serene, the pure, the unknown regions of your own soul."

And I remained gazing at the heights.

—*Rufino Blanco Fombona, Venezuela.*

HYMN TO THE TREE

O brother tree, fast fixed in earth
By brown hooks 'neath the soil that lie,
Yet raising thy clean brow aloft
With fervent yearning for the sky!

Pitiful make me towards the dross
Whose dark mire feeds me, low and dumb,
Yet never let the memory sleep
Of that blue land from which I come!

Thou to the traveler dost announce,
O tree, thy gentle presence near,
By thy refreshing, far-flung shade,
And by thy fragrant atmosphere.

So let my presence be revealed,
Amid life's fields, where'er I be,
By my warm, gentle influence,
Shed over others silently!

O tree, productive ten times o'er—
Of rosy fruit thy leaves between,
Of wood for building, perfumed airs,
And sheltering foliage, dense and green!

Thou tree of soothing, healing balms
And wondrous resins—gracious tree,
Full of wild vines that weigh thee down
And throats athrill with melody!

Oh, make me rich in giving forth,
To equal thee in fruitfulness!
Tree, let my heart, my thought, become
Wide as the world, to help and bless!

Let all of life's activities
Leave me unwearied, like to thee!
From me let mighty lavishness
Flow forth without exhausting me!

O tree, wherein the pulse of life
So tranquil beats, through peaceful hours!
The fever of the century,
With deep unrest, consumes my powers.

Make me serene, make me serene,
 With noble calmness, brave and bright,
 Such as a breath of the divine
 Gave to the Grecian marbles white!

Thou art a woman's gentle womb,
 Fair tree; thy boughs with nests are rife,
 And every branch, soft swaying, rocks
 In each warm nest a tiny life.

Give me a leafage great and thick,
 To meet the need of all who roam—
 Who in the human forest vast
 Have found no branch to be their home!

Tree that, where'er thy strong trunk stands,
 On hill or plain, in every place
 Takest the self-same attitude
 Of sheltering and protective grace!

So may my soul, in each estate—
 Youth, age, joy, grief, whate'er befall—
 Still hold the self-same attitude
 Of love unchanging, love to all!

—*Gabriela Mistral*, Chile (Member Committee
 on Intellectual Cooperation, League of Nations)

REVENGE

Somebody at my roof throws stones, and then
 Hides his hands quickly, and as guiltless poses.
 I have no stones, for only rosebushes
 With sweet, fresh flowers my garden ground encloses;
 But still it is my fancy and my way
 To hide my hand, too, after throwing roses!

—*Amado Nervo*, Mexico.

THE LABOR COURT IN ARGENTINA

By WILLIAM C. WELLS

Consultant in Tariff and Juristic Matters, Pan American Union

IN the Latin American countries heretofore the relationships of labor and industry have not in any large measure assumed those phases of acute contrapurpose, nor as yet developed the more serious conflicts, that have marked the industrial development of the United States and Western Europe during the last quarter of the nineteenth and the first quarter of the twentieth centuries. Of course the main reason is that Latin America is not yet highly industrialized, and in so far as it is, remains for the most part on the individualistic basis. Antagonisms between employers and employed have always assumed larger proportions where the industry, having outgrown individual management and ownership, has changed into an impersonal society or corporation employing vast numbers of men under group conditions as to working hours, wages, and control. Whether it be justified or not, there is in the minds of employees everywhere a feeling that justice and fair treatment is less to be expected from "soulless" corporate bodies than from individual owners.

Yet Latin America tends to follow in the same grooves as the United States and Western Europe. The development of industrialism spreads rapidly so that in a number of the countries—Argentina, Chile, Brazil, Mexico, and Cuba notably—there are industries that have arrived, or are arriving, at the same status as like industries in the United States and Europe. In all the countries the movement is in the same direction toward centralization and specialization.

With this movement there is developing the same growing rift between laborer and employer that marks the growth of industrialism elsewhere.

In one branch of industry concentration in Latin America has gone farther than it has in the United States or Western Europe. That is in agriculture, including grazing. Apparently there is no trend toward industrialized agricultural production in any of the European countries or in the United States. The movement is all the other way toward decentralization or individual ownership and

control. One can not be overconfident as to the ultimate outcome in Latin America, but at present the chief agricultural production—one may say all such as is on an export basis—is industrialized in much the same way as the manufacturing industries elsewhere.

This means production by large units, in general, corporations, owners of large tracts of land and employing labor on a large scale. The agricultural production of Latin America that enters into international trade, i. e., the exports of sugar, coffee, wheat, corn, linseed, meats, and hides is for the most part from industrialized sources. But one must distinguish between production for home use and production for export. For example, nearly every Latin American country produces sugar, but only Cuba and a few others are constant exporters of sugar. In consequence we find that it is in Cuba that sugar production is industrialized to a high degree. So it is with coffee, grain, and animal products. It is in the well known centers of production for export and not elsewhere that these industries have become centralized, specialized, and under corporate control to a considerable extent.

Conflicts of interests between employers and employed in Latin America arise in the mining industries, in transportation, in agriculture, and in manufacturing. In the mining industries they occur for the most part in oil, nitrate, and copper production; in transportation with stevedoring, lightering, and tramways; in agriculture, with sugar cane, henequen, and cattle raising, and in the manufacturing industries with textile production. Nevertheless these conflicts except in a few cases of oil and nitrate production and at a few ports with dock laborers, have never assumed the proportions that similar conflicts have assumed in Europe and the United States. The rift between employer and laborer has not opened so widely and the consequent antagonisms have not manifested themselves with so much of violence and feeling. But it is easy to see that the world-wide breach that exists between capital and labor manifests itself in Latin America as elsewhere. If it has not assumed such great proportions it is solely because the industrial conditions are as yet less favorable to its development.

In a number of the Latin American countries, notable Mexico, Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Cuba, Brazil, and Peru, the subject of labor legislation has been to the fore for a number of years. It is perhaps no exaggeration to say that no where in Europe or in the United States have labor questions, particularly labor legislation, received that degree of attention and publicity they have in Latin America, especially in the countries above mentioned. Necessarily much of the discussion has been academic, and much of the legislation enacted is not only experimental—as such legislation is more or less everywhere—but it anticipates conditions not in reality now existing

or not yet appearing to need special remedies. In all this class of legislation Latin America seems to be building for the future. To one familiar with the slower processes of legislation in the United States and its general characteristic of following rather than attempting to precede popular movements, Latin American labor legislation has heretofore appeared in a large measure declaratory rather than remedial, and as Dr. Alejandro M. Unsain, professor of labor legislation in La Plara University, says of Argentina (*Revista de Ciencias Juridicas y Sociales*, October, 1924), that in spite of the importance of its labor and social legislation Argentina lacks the procedure to make such legislation effective. Especially is this true, as Doctor Unsain points out, in respect to means for the settlement of difficulties arising between employers and employees. Labor legislation in a number of European countries tends toward the creation of special labor codes and special tribunals to administer the same. The tendency in the United States and England is toward the amalgamation of labor legislation with the common body of municipal law to be administered by the ordinary tribunals and to entrust to executive officials or boards of arbitration a quasi judicial mediatory power for the settlement of questions of wage schedules, hours of work, collective bargaining, and the like, that in general do not comport with the generally accepted ideas of what should be within the province of positive law and ordinary court procedure.

The Latin American countries incline to follow European models.

President Alvear of Argentina on July 10 last in accordance with his promise made at the opening of Congress in May submitted a proposal of law for the creation of a special labor tribunal with extensive jurisdictional power. In his message transmitting the proposal the President says:

The idea of constituting tribunals expressly charged with the application of the laws governing the relations of capital and labor in the many aspects of the economic activities of the country has been the object of various initiatives.

He calls especial attention to two projects presented to Congress, one in 1914 and the other in 1916, neither of which were adopted, although the mass of general labor legislation had grown to large proportions.

This legislation having been considerably augmented, its procedure, application, and interpretation could not further remain circumscribed within the limits of a simple appendage, accidental or accessory, of the existing courts on their civil, commercial, or criminal side.

Labor questions and the conditions of the working classes in the opinion of President Alvear "demand opportune solution to secure an efficacious and immediate support to controverted interests and rights; and this can be arrived at only through separate jurisdictional

tribunals administered by judges occupied exclusively in the study of labor laws and the essential facts of industrial activity with its modern characteristics."

The project submitted by the President in three chapters contains amendments to a number of the existing labor laws intended to adapt the procedure thereunder to the new jurisdictional court. This court is to be established in the Federal Capital, Buenos Aires, and to consist of a judge of labor, two subsecretaries, and other necessary officials. It is to have appellate and final jurisdiction over all questions of laborers' and employees' pensions and conciliatory and arbitral decisions of the offices and boards established under existing laws. In all other labor matters it has original jurisdiction subject to appeal to the civil and the criminal courts of appeal.

In respect to this last provision the President says:

The ideal consists, without doubt, in the organization of entirely separate labor tribunals with the specialized two judicial instances, that is to say, with both the labor court and the court of labor appeals, but that would be a little costly considering the necessity for the greatest possible economy. Therefore as a transitory solution the court of first instance (original but not final jurisdiction) is proposed and there is entrusted to the appellate chambers in civil and in criminal matters appeals against errors according to their nature.

No doubt the project of the President falls short of what the more radical thinkers in Argentina have been looking forward to, i. e., a complete system of labor jurisprudence administered exclusively by labor tribunals but this no doubt is what will be arrived at. In Argentina and elsewhere in Latin America, labor legislation is building itself into a separate system of jurisprudence. Administration in separate courts will be in Latin America a natural corollary. This ideal differs essentially from the predominating sentiment of England and the United States. Labor questions in the English speaking countries in so far as they remain controversial are to be settled by agreement or arbitration and in so far as they have passed the limits of controversy and by enactment become statute law are administered in the ordinary courts of law.

Latin American countries, and especially Argentina, are disposed to bind closely together as one subject matter all social legislation whether it be such as is elsewhere denominated labor or not. This may tend to the enlargement of the jurisdiction of labor courts when they shall have been established and are functioning. This is an end that many writers on labor subjects seek to attain.

As Professor Unsain in the article above referred to points out, Argentina is not without local precedents for the establishment of specialized jurisdictions. In the law organizing the courts in the capital, Buenos Aires, market judges are provided for with jurisdiction up to 100 pesos covering sales of livestock and produce, carriage

charges, and questions involving correct weighing and measuring. The judges in these courts are selected by the President from among the merchants in the market who on account of their occupation have special qualifications for acting as judges in matters of this character.

This idea of special qualification is in the minds of all the advocates of separate labor courts, and is incorporated in the President's proposed law that requires the judge of the labor court to be not only a practicing lawyer of 10 years' standing but in addition to be well versed in labor questions and to have had experience with the application of labor laws.

In Buenos Aires there are other tribunals and quasi courts functioning in specialized cases; in the Chamber of Commerce, the Potato Association, the Grain Market, etc. The General Prefecture of Ports in certain disputes between captains and members of ship's crews acts quasi judicially so as in effect to create a specialized shipping court.





Courtesy of the Consul of Paraguay in London

ASUNCIÓN, PARAGUAY

A general view of a section of Paraguay's capital and principal city

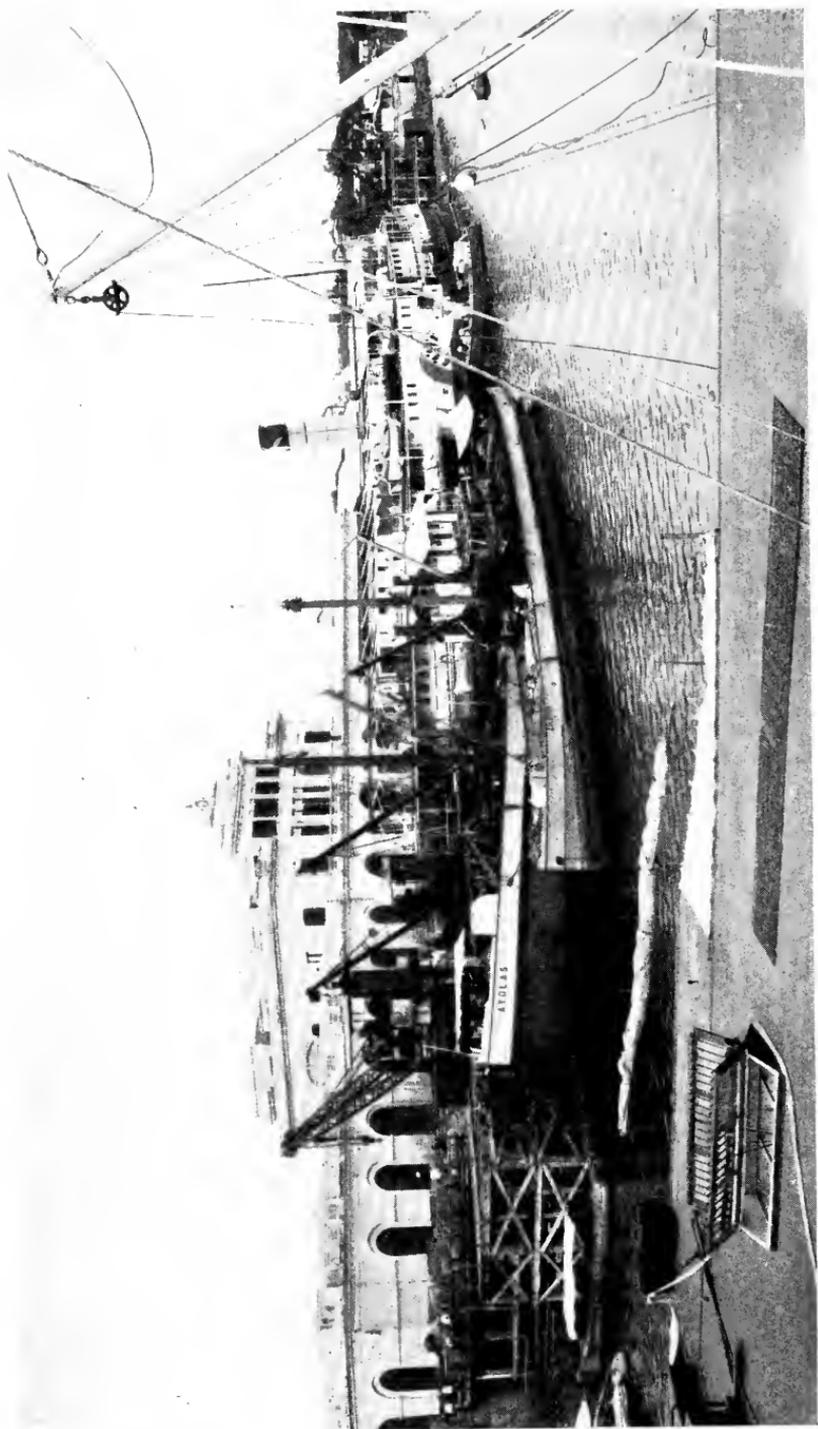


THE HOUSE OF CONGRESS, ASUNCIÓN



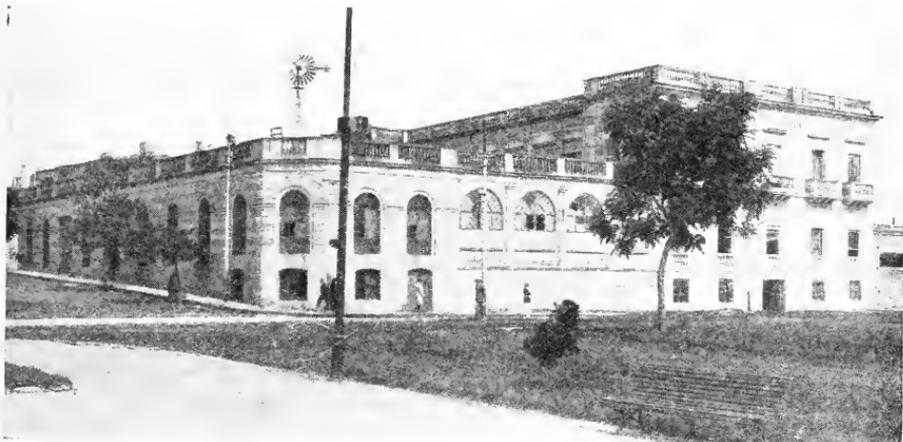
THE GOVERNMENT PALACE, ASUNCIÓN

This building houses the various offices of the Federal Government

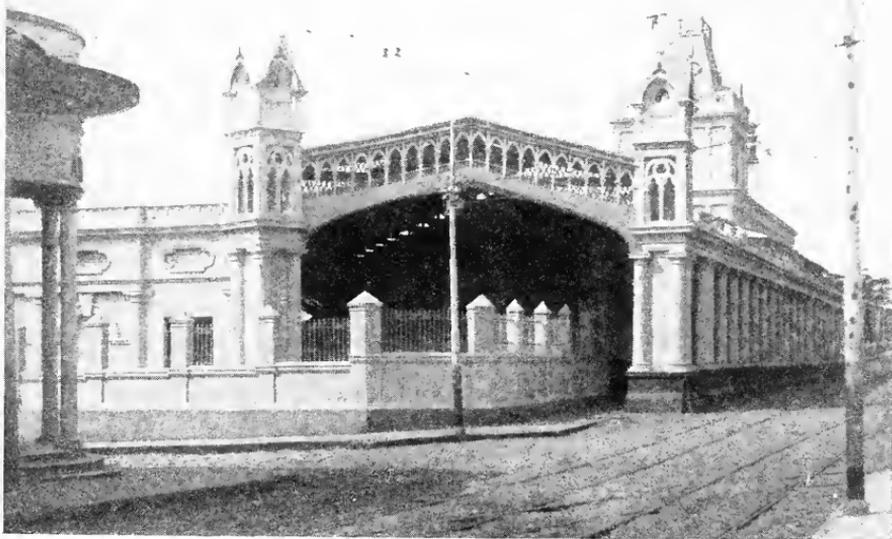


A SECTION OF THE WATER FRONT, ASUNCIÓN, PARAGUAY

The city is situated on the Paraguay River, nearly 1,000 miles from the mouth of the Rio de la Plata



THE POST OFFICE, ASUNCIÓN



Courtesy of the Consul of Paraguay in London

STATION OF THE CENTRAL RAILWAY, ASUNCIÓN



Courtesy of the Consul of Paraguay in London

PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF ASUNCIÓN, PARAGUAY

Upper: The police headquarters of the Capital
Lower: The Supreme Court Building



Courtesy of the Consul of Paraguay in London

ASUNCIÓN, PARAGUAY

Upper: One of the more pretentious private residences
Lower: A park in the Capital

CUBAN ANTICANCER LEAGUE ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

DURING the meeting of the Sixth Cuban Medical Congress in November, 1924, one of the subjects engaging the attention of that body of skilled and devoted physicians was the increase in the number of cases of that dread disease, cancer, reported in recent years. While contributing all that medical science has at its command to the treatment of cancer in its various forms, physicians can not hope to effect a cure unless the disease is diagnosed in its early stages. For this purpose the public must be informed of certain suspicious symptoms which may indicate cancer, and should be persuaded of the urgent necessity of consulting a physician as soon as such symptoms are observed.

The realization of these important facts led to the organization, by a committee of the Sixth Medical Congress, of the Cuban Anticancer League, which, in its first circular, stated its prime object to be the saving of life by the dissemination of information of the nature just described. To this purpose the statutes add the collection and distribution of all other data on cancer, the promotion of the study of its causes, and aid in the treatment of cancer among the poorer classes.

Already the League has issued various publications in pursuit of its mission, among which may be mentioned two circulars, the first describing the organization of the League, and the second giving in brief and cogent form easily understandable statements on the nature of cancer, including the importance of early diagnosis, and refuting certain popular beliefs regarding the disease, such as that it is communicable and hereditary. These circulars were followed by leaflets, the one called *Popular Information* containing, in addition to the material of the second circular, a description of the symptoms of incipient cancer in its various forms and a statement of proper methods of treatment. *The Cooperation of the Dentist with the Anticancer League* is the title of another publication.

Besides these forms of publicity, the League intends to make use of the daily and medical press, the motion picture, and the radio, in order to reach as large an audience as possible.

Membership in the league is open to the general public, the annual dues being \$5 a year. An additional annual contribution of \$50 places a member in the category of a benefactor. Physicians who,

besides paying annual dues, contribute scientific and personal service to the work of the League are called professional members, seven of their number being elected to act as the executive committee of the organization.

The first executive committee, appointed by the Sixth Cuban Medical Congress, comprises the following distinguished members of the medical profession:

Dr. Emilio Martínez.

Dr. José E. Casuso.

Dr. Ramiro Carbonell.

Dr. Francisco María Fernández.

Dr. Alfredo Domínguez.

Dr. Gonzalo E. Aróstegui.

Dr. Manuel Viamonte.

Under this able leadership it is not be doubted that the Cuban Anticancer League will rapidly assume a position of importance as it embarks on its beneficent work of the prevention of needless suffering from one of the most dread of mankind's scourges.

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

FOREIGN TRADE, FIRST HALF OF 1925.—The following facts were taken from the recent report of the Bureau of Statistics:

The cash value of foreign trade for the first half of 1925 was 936,058,341 gold pesos, or 46,091,796 gold pesos less than that for the corresponding period of 1924. Exports during the first half of 1925 amounted to 497,684,484 gold pesos against 569,885,168 gold pesos in 1924, and imports to 438,373,857 gold pesos against 412,254,909 gold pesos in the first six months of 1924. The quantity of exports in the first half of 1925 amounted to 5,675,000 tons against 7,870,000 tons in the corresponding period of the previous year, or a decrease of 2,195,000 tons—27.9 per cent. Of this decrease 150,000 tons (15.8 per cent) was noted in livestock products, and 2,126,000 tons (32.5 per cent) in agricultural products. On the other hand, forest products increased from 156,000 tons exported in the first half of 1924 to 218,000 tons exported in the corresponding period of 1925, an increase of 39.7 per cent.

FIRST PAN AMERICAN HIGHWAY CONGRESS.—On October 5, 1925, with delegates from 19 nations attending, the First Pan American Highway Congress was opened in Buenos Aires. This congress was the result of a resolution of the Fifth Pan American Conference held in Santiago, Chile, in 1923. In June, 1924, the United States Highway Education Board and other cooperating organizations called a preliminary highway conference in Washington which was attended by delegates from 20 countries, who later visited other sections of the United States. The purposes of this First Pan American Highway Congress were to promote the development, improvement, and perfection of highway systems and related artistic improvements, to promote highway communications in the countries composing the Pan American Union, and to consider the legal, financial, and economic regulations for the construction and maintenance of highways.

The congress had five sections, namely, technical; circulation and exploitation; legislation, finance, economics, administration, and statistics; international and Pan American conventions; education, propaganda and other themes. The president of the congress was Sr. Rodolfo Santángelo.

ARGENTINE EXHIBIT IN BOLIVIAN EXPOSITION.—Early in October Argentina sent a train of 30 cars with samples and exhibits of Argentine products from Buenos Aires over Argentine and Bolivian rail-

roads to the Bolivian International Exposition, opened in La Paz on August 12, the centenary of Bolivian independence. Argentina now occupies the fourth place as importer of Bolivian products, Chile holding third place, United States second, and Great Britain first. Bolivia offers a market for Argentine shoes, textiles, butter, preserved milk, preserved foods, hides, sugars, flours, wines, fats, foodstuffs, edible pastes, pharmaceutical products, and general manufactured articles.

BOLIVIA

FLIGHT FROM COCHABAMBA TO SANTA CRUZ.—On September 1 one of the new Junker airplanes recently received by the Government made a successful flight from Cochabamba to Santa Cruz, covering the distance of 276 miles in 2 hours and 15 minutes.

AERIAL ORGANIZATION.—In view of the successful flights made by the Junker planes to distant parts of the country, the centennial committee appointed by the German colony of La Paz, which presented the Bolivian Government with an airplane in honor of the centennial celebration, has organized the Bolivian Lloyd Aerial Co. for the purpose of transporting passengers and mail to various sections of the Republic. The stock of this company will be placed on the market at 100 bolivianos a share.

BRAZIL

FORESTRY.—Realizing the great importance to Brazil, a country of magnificent forests, of an adequate national policy for their protection, Dr. Miguel Calmon, Minister of Agriculture, summoned a conference on forestry to meet in Rio de Janeiro on September 1, 1925. In addition to representatives of all the Brazilian States, various members of Congress, the São Paulo Geographical and Geological Commission, and other prominent persons were in attendance. The conference had before it for action proposed Federal forestry regulations prepared by a committee, appointed in advance of the conference, consisting of Dr. Augusto de Lima, Dr. Raul Penido, and Dr. Affonso Costa, as well as the conclusions of the commission appointed in 1923 by the Minister of Agriculture, of which Dr. Teixeira Soares was the presiding officer.

After due consideration and discussion, a set of regulations on the Federal Forestry Service was approved by the conference, these being later enacted as law by Decree No. 17042 of September 16, 1925. The regulations, of which it is hoped to give a complete translation later, are divided into the following chapters: Purposes of the service, direction of the service, protective forests, forest nurseries, model forests, forest control, forest statistics, national parks, forest police, and general provisions.

At the instance of Dr. Arthur Torres Filho, a provision establishing Arbor Day was included in the forestry regulations. September 21, as the beginning of spring, was selected for the observance of that day, and was enthusiastically celebrated with the planting of trees and other ceremonies by schools and other organizations throughout the Republic.

The forestry conference also approved a motion made by Sr. Alvaro Corrêa Paes, representative of the State of Alagoas, that recommendations should be made to the State Congresses to include in the organic laws of the municipalities provisions for the protection of forests and springs.

COFFEE.—A tax of 1 milreis gold per bag of coffee produced in and exported from the State of Minas Geraes went into effect September 1, 1925, the purpose of the tax being to form a fund of 100,000,000 milreis for the defense of the coffee industry. The crop is said to average between 3,000,000 and 3,500,000 bags a year. Coffee defense will be effected by loans to planters; by rediscounts effected by district banks or agencies; and by a conversion office, which will receive coffee shipped in by producers at a fixed minimum price of 700 reis per kilo, guaranteed by the defense fund and the coffee received. All profits accrue to the fund. A bank to be named by the State will be the agent of coffee defense operations.

The Coffee Plague Commission, consisting of Dr. Arthur Neiva, Dr. Costa Lima, and Dr. Navarro de Andrade, which was appointed at the initiative of the Brazilian Rural Society to combat the *Stephanederes coffeæ* Hay, infecting the coffee plantations of São Paulo, has been extremely successful in its work, having reduced the number of infected municipalities from 42 in 1923–24 to 11 in 1924–25 by having all berries carefully gleaned from infected plantations. In 1923, 50,000,000 trees on 1,500 properties were picked clean of berries. This commission has given a distinguished example of the possibility of coping satisfactorily with an agricultural plague.

Coffee exports from Santos for the first eight months of 1925 were 5,998,032 bags, against 6,032,193 bags in the same period of 1924.

The owners of a large coffee plantation in the Ribeirão Preto zone have experimented with the irrigation of coffee trees with excellent results, the irrigated trees being said to have yielded five times as much coffee as those not irrigated.

IMMIGRATION NOTES.—The number of immigrants entering the port of Rio de Janeiro during the first eight months of 1925 was 16,363, while 36,086 immigrants arrived in São Paulo during the same period.

The owners of a ranch of 15,000 *alqueires* (1 *alqueire* equals 4.3 acres) in São Paulo are offering 3,000 *alqueires* of their land to Austrian immigrants settling there within the next five years. It is

stated by the Austrian minister to Brazil that there are now between 40,000 and 50,000 Austrians in Brazil, of whom from 10,000 to 15,000 reside in the State of São Paulo.

The governor of the State of Pernambuco reported in September, 1925, that the experiments on a small scale carried on with foreign colonists in that State had been successful. German families have settled on lands belonging to the cotton experiment station, while the property of the former agricultural school at Garanhuns was granted to Austrian colonists. The governor says, however, that employers have taken little interest in immigrant labor, and that colonization is further hampered by lack of unoccupied land for the purpose.

HIGHWAYS.—The following notes on highway planning and construction, in addition to repairs, which have recently appeared in the *Brazil-Ferro-Carril*, indicate to some extent Brazilian interest in this important subject:

Highways authorized.—Diamantina to Peçanha, State of Minas Geraes; from Cruzeiro across the municipality of Silveiras to the São Paulo highway, prolongation of highway from Piedade to Sunhy, and Amparo to Jaguary, State of São Paulo; Olinda to Rio Doce, Bôa Vista to Petrolina, and Granhus to Pesqueira, State of Pernambuco; Victoria to the suburb of Santo Antonio, State of Espirito Santo; Bello Horizonte to Peçanha, Ferros to Abre Campo, and Ibiá to São Gothardo, State of Minas Geraes; Iraty to Guarapuava, State of Parana; and Amandaré to Coqueira, State of Rio Grande.

Highways under construction.—Raul Soares to Caratinga, Sete Lagoas to Pitanguy, Barbacena to Carandahy, Ferros to Abre Campo, Theophilo Ottoni to Capelinha, and Cataguazes to Ubá, all in the State of Minas Geraes.

Highways opened.—Villa Bella to Triumpho and Belém to Cabrobó, State of Pernambuco; Amargosa to Tartaruga, State of Bahia; Campinas to Monte-Mór and Tieté to Laranjal (27 kilometers), State of São Paulo; and Luz to Corrego d'Antas, State of Minas Geraes.

It is also of interest to note that a highway society has been organized in the city of Rio Grande, under the presidency of Dr. Alfredo Soares do Nascimento.

CHILE

AUTOMOBILE SHOW.—The first official automobile show held in Santiago was opened September 23, 1925, under the auspices of the Santiago Automobile Association. There were many exhibits of automobiles and motor trucks. One booth which attracted especial attention was that of the Government Aviation Bureau, which showed airplanes made in Chile. The automobile association had on display its publications and exhibits showing what it has done in highway marking.

SANTIAGO-CASABLANCA HIGHWAY.—The Government has appropriated 7,000,000 pesos for the construction of a macadamized highway from Santiago to Casablanca via Melipilla.

ANNUAL STOCK SHOW.—The annual stock show of the National Society of Agriculture was held in September, 1925, two months earlier than usual, in order that the Prince of Wales might be present on the opening day. Dairy cattle were especially well represented, the Holsteins being praised as of the highest quality by Professor Elder, an American expert who judged the cattle. There were also exhibits of agricultural machinery. In an attractive pavilion devoted to the Chilean nitrate industry were displayed sample posters in which nitrate is advertised in 51 nations, speaking 45 languages. Beautiful flowers fertilized with nitrate were also shown, and it is announced that a film showing the beneficial effects of nitrate on growing wheat is in preparation.

CHILEAN COAL.—The interesting report recently rendered by Sr. Carlos Barroilhet, president of the Chilean Coal Association, after the first year's existence of that organization, states that the present exploitation of the mines allows the production of 2,200,000 tons of coal per year. Expert engineers are engaged on the study of the transportation question, with special attention to the possibility of submarine storage, which would permit the accumulation of large reserve stocks without danger of deterioration. Two experts have been engaged for proving the practicability (on a commercial scale) of converting Chilean coal into metallurgical coke and recovering the by-products, considerable quantities of which are now imported from abroad, previous experiments having indicated this possibility.

The report states that foreign fuel now costs Chile £2,500,000 per year.

COLOMBIA

AIR SERVICE BETWEEN CUBA AND CENTRAL AMERICA.—The German-Colombian Air Transportation Co., which has been operating on the Magdalena River in Colombia, plans to establish an air mail and passenger service between Colombian ports and those of the Antilles, Central America and Mexico. The hydroairplanes to be used for this service will leave Barranquilla for Key West, stopping also at Habana, Cuba; Cabo Catoche, Mexico; Belize, British Honduras; Puerto Barrios, Guatemala; Trujillo, Honduras; Cabo Gracias a Dios and Bluefields, Nicaragua; Puerto Moniward and Colón, Panama; Puerto Cabello, Venezuela; and Cartagena, Colombia, thence returning to Barranquilla, where they will connect with the route already established up the Magdalena River to Girardot, and thence to Bogotá. The cabins of the planes are provided with all modern conveniences.

INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE.—The Governments of Colombia and Venezuela have resolved to construct an international bridge over the Táchira River, which constitutes the boundary between the two

countries, the cost of the work to be shared equally by the two Republics. Free transit of the international bridge is to be established in perpetuity.

RAILROADS AND PUBLIC WORKS, 1926.—The Minister of Public Works recently presented to Congress the Government plan for public works in 1926, calling for the expenditure of \$21,000,000. This plan includes the construction of several railroad lines and aerial cables, the dredging of the channel called the Canal del Dique at Cartagena, and other important improvements. According to the minister's report more than 20,000 laborers will be employed on the public works planned.

CUBA

TOBACCO EXPORTS.—Exports of tobacco through the port of Habana from January 1 through the middle of May, 1925, show a substantial increase over those for the same period of 1924. Leaf tobacco exported amounted to 14,393,591 pounds, compared with 11,040,328 pounds for the corresponding period of 1924; cigars, 36,027,249 in number, compared with 25,991,751; and cigarettes, 585,176 boxes, compared with 284,965 boxes. The increase in exportations reflects the large volume of the 1923-24 crop.

SUGAR CROP, 1924-25.—When there were still three sugar mills to be heard from, the production of which would probably be 290,172 tons, it was reported that the crop from the mills which had finished grinding amounted to 4,861,314 tons. These two amounts bring the total crop to 5,151,486 tons, the largest yield recorded in the sugar history of Cuba.

AIR SERVICE.—A daily passenger and postal air service, under the Department of Communications, will shortly be inaugurated in Cuba. Of the four large airplanes already purchased by the Government, two will have a schedule starting from the western section of the island flying toward the eastern section, stopping at all the important ports, while the other two will fly toward Habana, calling at the most important cities of the interior. Air stations will be located at Habana, Batabanó, Baracoa, and Guantánamo.

A PROMISING INVENTION.—Señor Aquilino R. Vila, a Cuban citizen, has invented a machine which is said to offer radical improvements in the present methods of refining sugar. This machine is patented under the name of "Vila system of granulation and evaporation by forced circulation of one power impulse," and performs the direct and rapid granulation of the defecated sugar-cane juice. The Vila system has furthermore the advantage that it can be used in connection with the sugar boilers already in use. Many sugar mills are already using the new system with excellent results. Señor Vila

proposed to demonstrate his invention to the public at the Second Habana Sample Fair.

PUBLIC WORKS AND TRAFFIC IN HABANA.—Since the approval of the law on public works the Government is making every effort to carry out the proposed program. The work of widening the channel at the entrance to the port of Habana has already commenced, as well as an addition to the *Malecón* extending from the Castillo de la Punta to the Caballería Wharf.

A careful study is being made of means to relieve the congestion of traffic on the chief thoroughfares, caused primarily by the narrowness of the streets in the old part of the city, and for this purpose the Government has appointed a special delegate to investigate whether it will be necessary to resort to expropriation of private property.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

SUGAR-MILL MACHINERY.—Indicative of the development of the sugar industry in the Dominican Republic are the increasing exports to that Republic of sugar-mill machinery. In 1924 the proportion of exports of sugar-mill machinery to total exports of industrial machinery from the United States to the Dominican Republic rose from approximately 40 per cent in the two preceding years to about 65 per cent, indicating the growing importance of this type of machinery. In 1924 cane mills valued at nearly \$100,000 were exported to the Dominican Republic and over \$740,000 worth of miscellaneous sugar-mill machinery, exclusive of centrifugals and cane and bagasse conveyors. (*Commerce Reports*, Sept. 21, 1925.)

PROPOSAL FOR TELEPHONE SYSTEM IN SANTIAGO.—A proposal has been submitted to the Municipal Council of Santiago for establishing a modern telephone system in that city. The proposed service would provide telephones for at least 500 subscribers.

PROPOSED AIR SERVICE.—The Dominican Government is negotiating with the air service company now operating in Cuba to establish an air line in the Dominican Republic.

GUATEMALA

NEW RAILROAD.—The press reports that construction has been begun on a railroad 30 miles long from Río Bravo to Coyolate Bar on the Pacific, to carry the tropical fruit to be exported from that region. Mazatenango, a departmental capital, will now have its own port.

RADIOTELEGRAPH.—On October 5, 1925, the Director of National Telegraphs and Telephones informed the press of Guatemala City that public radiotelegraph service with Mexico had been officially opened with the exchange of friendly messages between the Presidents of the two sister Republics.

NATIONAL OBSERVATORY.—On September 14, 1925, as part of the program of the celebration of the National Independence Day of Guatemala the new national observatory, near Guatemala City, was inaugurated. The President of the Republic said in his address that the new meteorological station represented a great advance in the progress of the country.

HAITI

DEMONSTRATION FARMS.—The agricultural agents at Cayes, St.-Marc, and Gonaïves recently held a conference in Port-au-Prince with the chief agricultural expert to work out plans for the improvement of the several demonstration farms under their supervision. After the completion of these plans a day was spent at the experiment station at Damien, receiving instructions in the culture of crops growing there. Several contracts for demonstration farms in the Jacmel district have been arranged tentatively and await inspection of the land before final approval.

In the Jérémie district a farm school has been located at Marfranc, and funds to build a schoolhouse have been transferred to the Department of Public Works. The agent of this district has also taken an active part in teaching farmers to harvest their coffee with less damage to the trees than heretofore.

CROPS.—In many districts the harvesting of coffee has started, and according to reports from all agricultural agents the crop will be very good this year. In the region of Marmelade it is reported to be exceptional. The rice crop is also reported to be abundant in the district of Cap-Haïtien, St.-Marc and Jérémie. Reports from different parts of the island indicate good prospects for cotton, sugar cane, and corn crops.

The 15,000 sisal plants planted during the spring and summer continue to thrive. The loss will not exceed 2 or 3 per cent. The cotton planted between the rows of sisal is in most excellent condition, and gives promise of yielding a very good crop.

HONDURAS

FOREIGN TRADE AND RECEIPTS OF LA CEIBA.—A report dated September 1, 1925, made by the customs officer of La Ceiba, gives the following facts on the trade through this port and industries in the districts of La Ceiba and El Porvenir, for the fiscal year 1924-25:

The total revenue amounted to 1,416,291 pesos, of which 779,238 pesos were the customs receipts. Due to various concessions duties and surcharges to the amount of 1,465,345 pesos were remitted.

During this year the Standard Fruit & Steamship Co. built 32 kilometers of main railway and 14 kilometers of branch line, thus making a total of 385 kilometers in operation by that company.

The movement of companies having Government concessions is reported follows:

A sugar company cultivated 1,440 hectares of cane, employing during five months 1,100 operatives and 450 the remaining seven months. Besides producing 141,356 sacks of sugar of 100 pounds each, the company distilled approximately 300,000 bottles of spirituous liquors and also made some lotions and perfumes. A shoe factory produced 65,252 pairs of men's shoes, employing an average of 90 operatives. A brewery produced 808 barrels and 1,578,396 bottles of beer, 360,408 bottles of carbonated water, and 24,648 blocks of ice, employing 37 operatives. A soap factory produced 7,930 cases of soap of 100 cakes each, employing an average of 15 operatives. A cigarette factory produced 42,000 cartons of 1 dozen packages of cigarettes each, employing an average of 30 operatives. This factory was in operation during the last four months of the year only. A cigar factory produced 1,500,000 cigars of different grades, employing an average of 50 operatives. A soft-drink factory produced 364,000 bottles of carbonated waters, employing an average of 8 operatives.

The value of taxed imports was 1,294,243 pesos, and of tax-free imports 924,764 pesos, giving a total of 2,219,007 silver pesos. The exports amounted to 1,471,692 pesos' worth of bananas, coconuts, livestock, hides and skins, sugar, and wood.

Sixty-six steamers and 19 sailing vessels of foreign registry brought 1,301 passengers, of whom 517 were Americans and the remainder of 33 other nationalities.

Coastwise vessels to the number of 396 brought 4,487 passengers, while the total of persons sailing from the port was 2,860. The railroad carried 59,288 outgoing passengers, and 47,967 incoming passengers.

Of the 106,786 pieces of freight loaded on vessels for other coastwise ports, 95 per cent was the product of local factories and those of Monte Cristo. The railroad carried 5,893,284 kilograms of foreign and local merchandise.

MEXICO

GOVERNMENT HIGHWAYS.—Sr. Eduardo Ortiz, Assistant Secretary of the Department of Communications and Public Works, announced recently that it was expected that the Mexico-Puebla highway would be finished by next March. This highway, which is 125 kilometers long, will be surfaced with macadam.

Sr. Ortiz also stated that considering the length of the Mexico City-Laredo highway, which, by the shortest possible route will be 1,300 kilometers (about 800 miles), its construction would probably take two years. Three routes from Mexico City to Ciudad Victoria are under consideration; beyond the latter point the highway will run to Monterrey and thence to Laredo, on the United States boundary. It is expected that when this road is completed many tourists will be attracted from the United States.

AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF MEXICO.—*El Universal Ilustrado*, of Mexico City, announced in its issue of October 1, 1925, the organization of the Automobile Club of Mexico, with a capital of 20,000 pesos. The weekly magazine named will be the official organ of the club, whose headquarters are the beautiful old Guadalupe Inn near Mexico City. The club proposes to conduct trips of its members, explore and mark routes, act as spokesman for automobile owners in ques-

tions of general interest, promote tourist travel, and to some extent finance highway repairs. The formation of this club is one more evidence of practical public interest in extending and promoting highway communication.

SEEDS OF FOREST TREES.—With a view to promoting reforestation, the Mexican Forestry Society is offering for free distribution seeds of various forest trees, such as the fir, cedar, *ahuehuete*, pine, ash, and live oak.

NICARAGUA

CHICLE INDUSTRY.—Three Mexican citizens have begun negotiations with the Ministry of Promotion for the establishment of a chicle factory in Managua similar to one they now operate in Yucatan. They plan to bring the chicle from the Atlantic coast to the capital for manufacture.

CHANGE OF RAILROAD MANAGEMENT.—The Government in September rescinded the rental contract of the Ferrocarril del Pacífico of Nicaragua with a private company. The board of directors of the railroad in New York is now administering the line.

PANAMA

FIRST NATIONAL FAIR.—Panama is to hold its first national fair in March, 1926, under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture and Public Works. The exhibits will consist of livestock, agricultural products, and agricultural machinery, which is to be demonstrated for the benefit of native agriculturists.

PERU

MEASURES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—The following interesting account of different measures that have been adopted by the Government for improving agriculture in the Republic is taken from the last presidential message, presented July 28, 1925:

Experiment stations have been established in Cajamarca, Jauja, Acobamba, and Moquegua to improve the cultivation of wheat, by using the most modern methods and properly selected seed. The national production of this cereal averages 80,000 tons a year, while the imports of wheat in the last year were 93,830 tons, besides 6,726 tons of flour.

In order to protect the crops in the lowlands from plant diseases regulations have been adopted on imports of sugar-cane seed, and the fumigation of Tanguis cottonseed is required.

Experiments made in growing forage plants on the high plateau have proved very successful.

The irrigation work in the *pampas de Olmos* is progressing rapidly. Of the 360 kilometers of roads to be built, there remain only 122 to be completed. In the *pampas Imperial*, an important irrigation project already completed, the 181 lots, ranging in size from 5 to 40 hectares, have been purchased by colonists, and one-third of the land is already under cultivation.

Another form of providing irrigation is being planned by organizing groups of persons of small means, who give their labor and a small sum of money toward the necessary works, obtaining in exchange ground enough to maintain themselves and families. In this way more than 50 families have been placed in Lurfn, and the number will shortly be increased by 20 more; eventually 250 Peruvian and 75 immigrant families will be located there.

SALVADOR

SAN SALVADOR-SANTA TECLA TRANSPORTATION.—A motor-truck freight service has been established between San Salvador and Santa Tecla. Small as well as large packages are called for at the address of the sender and delivered to the address of the consignee.

AIRPLANE FLIGHT.—The Salvadorean airplanes *S-1*, *S-2*, and *S-3* were flown during the national holidays, September 15–18, to Guatemala City where they had some difficulty owing to a severe storm, but eventually they made the return trip safely to the air port of Ilopango.

STAMPS FOR COFFEE PROPAGANDA.—The President, on September 18, 1925, issued an order for the distribution of 1,000,000 coffee propaganda 2-centavo stamps, to be distributed in equal shares to the pro-aviation committee, the Maria Auxiliadora School, the Buen Pastor Institution, the Correctional School for Minors, the tuberculosis sanitarium, and the public charity office, which institutions are to conduct the sales of these stamps, retaining the proceeds for their own use. These stamps have no value in payment of postage, their use being entirely optional.

URUGUAY

FOREIGN TRADE, FIRST HALF OF 1925.—The following figures on the first half year's trade of 1925 are taken from the *Boletín del Ministerio de Hacienda* for August, 1925:

Imports for the first six months of 1925 were valued officially at 35,256,342 pesos against 29,393,591 pesos in the corresponding period of 1924, thus showing an increase of 5,862,571 pesos. Exports for the same period of 1925 amounted to 60,726,879 pesos, showing a decrease of 5,944,666 pesos in comparison with exports of the first half of 1924.

CROPS AND PLANTINGS, 1924–25.—The Director of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Statistics gives the following figures in his report on plantings and crops of 1924–25:

Wheat, 344,108 hectares, producing 269,665 tons; maize, 186,329 hectares, 116,849 tons; linseed, 59,070 hectares, 39,159 tons; oats, 55,763 hectares, 45,980 tons; barley, 3,033 hectares, 2,243 tons; birdseed, 3,950 hectares, 2,262 tons; and rye, 325 hectares, 202 tons.

INTERNATIONAL PRESS RELATIONS.—The *Círculo de la Prensa*, or Press Club, of Montevideo, is the author of a plan to strengthen friendly relations with similar organizations in Buenos Aires and

Rio de Janeiro. It has proposed to the Press Club of Buenos Aires that efforts be made to reduce travelling and hotel expenses for journalists. The Lloyd Brasileiro Line of steamers has promised to reduce rates 50 per cent for journalists.

VENEZUELA

FUEL GAS COMPANY.—The governor of the Federal District of Venezuela and two Venezuelan citizens have signed a contract permitting the latter to establish a company for the manufacture of fuel gas from native coal or petroleum.



ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

BRAZIL

STATE FINANCES.—Recent messages delivered by the presidents of the States of São Paulo, Minas Geraes, and Pernambuco contained interesting facts as to the finances of those States. The following figures are taken from the respective messages:

The receipts of the 1924 budget of São Paulo, added to a balance of 111,506,930 milreis remaining from the previous year, amounted to 467,898,311 milreis. The 1924 expenditures were 382,081,524 milreis, leaving a balance to be carried forward to 1925 of 85,816,787 milreis.

In the State of Minas Geraes revenues, which were estimated at 68,402,140 milreis, amounted to 120,530,235 milreis, while expenditures rose from the estimate of 68,309,404 milreis to 83,708,151 milreis. The balance for the year of 36,822,084 milreis, added to the surplus of the preceding year, gives a reserve of more than 60,000,000 milreis.

The receipts of Pernambuco for the second half of 1924 amounted to 20,649,000 milreis, against expenditures of 19,416,000 milreis. Receipts and expenditures for the first half of 1925 were estimated at 41,000,000 milreis and 39,806,000 milreis, respectively.

COLOMBIA

LOAN FOR ANTIOQUIA.—The Government has recently approved the contract for a loan of \$20,000,000 by a banking group of New York to the Department of Antioquia. The loan is to be used for the payment of existing debts contracted by the Antioquia Railroad, the improvement and extension of this railroad, and the construction of the Urabá Railroad. A progressive bond issue is to be made in successive lots of \$3,000,000 each until the total amount of the loan is covered.

CUBA

REVENUES FROM ALCOHOL TAX.—During the months of July, August, and September, 1924, \$1,272,750.91 was collected from the tax on alcohol and alcoholic beverages, while during the same three months of 1925 the revenues from this tax amounted to \$1,372,238.82, showing an increase in favor of 1925 of \$99,477.91.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

GOVERNMENT REVENUES.—Customs receipts for July were \$430,000 as compared with \$410,000 in the same month of 1924. Internal revenues for July were \$666,000 as against \$500,000 for July, 1924. The total increase in Government revenues for the first seven months of the year was \$800,000 in excess of those for an equal period of 1924. (*Commerce Reports*, September 7, 1925.)

PARAGUAY

BUDGET FOR 1925-26.—The *Diario Oficial* of August 27, 1925, gives the budget for the fiscal year beginning September 1, 1925, and ending August 31, 1926, as follows:

Expenditures	Pesos gold	Pesos legal currency
Legislative Congress.....		4,438,800.00
Department of Interior.....	179,114.04	39,391,535.04
Department of Foreign Relations.....	229,680.00	1,444,800.00
Department of Treasury.....	153,890.16	33,675,945.48
Department of Justice, Worship, and Public Instruction.....	53,720.04	36,515,440.74
Department of War and Marine.....	306,960.00	31,008,163.68
Public debt.....	553,459.00	18,291,542.16
Total expenditures.....	1,476,823.24	164,766,227.10

Revenues	Pesos gold	Pesos legal currency
Customs receipts.....	1,159,030.00	108,780,000.00
Internal revenue.....	6,100.00	51,255,200.00
Postal and telegraph receipts.....	200.00	5,842,000.00
Various revenues.....	81,000.00	3,077,000.00
Other revenues.....	1,900.00	5,428,064.00
Extraordinary revenues.....	2,100.00	102,000.00
Total revenues.....	1,250,330.00	174,484,264.00

The statement of the public debt is as follows:

Public debt	Pesos gold	Pesos legal currency
Foreign debt.....	317,400.00	
Internal debt.....	228,537.00	3,641,542.16
Floating debt.....	6,800.00	10,000,000.00
Retirement pay and pensions.....	722.00	3,000,000.00
Other obligations.....		1,650,000.00
Annual obligations.....	553,459.00	18,291,542.16

PERU

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR 1924-25.—In the financial section of the President's message to Congress on July 28, 1925, the following statements were made regarding the 1924-25 budget:

The receipts were estimated at 7,879,489 Peruvian pounds, and the revenues actually collected amounted to 9,184,028 Peruvian pounds, 29,505 Peruvian pounds still remaining to be collected, which gives a greater income by 1,334,044 Peruvian pounds than estimated. The expenditures were estimated in the budget at 7,879,489 Peruvian pounds, and the additional credits made by special laws amounted to 706,712 Peruvian pounds, which makes a total of 8,586,201 Peruvian pounds authorized by Congress. Expenditures during the fiscal year amounted to 8,493,391 Peruvian pounds. If to this amount is added the sum 88,583 Peruvian pounds which represents the balance to be paid on April 30 last, the total amount of expenditures is 8,581,974 Peruvian pounds.



ARGENTINA

PROPOSED LABOR ACCIDENT COURT.—In September the Senate Committee on Legislation received for consideration a law proposed by the executive for a labor court in Buenos Aires to handle cases involving labor accident compensation. Delays in the settlement by the civil courts of cases of compensation and infractions of the labor law have been unavoidable, and have demonstrated the need of a special court to handle cases of this nature.

CHILE

NEW CONSTITUTION.—On September 18, 1925, the national holiday, the new constitution of the Republic of Chile, drawn up by the President of the Republic with the assistance of the Consultative Assembly and approved by popular vote August 30, 1925, was promulgated in Santiago by President Alessandri and in all the chief towns of the communes by official proclamation.

RECENT DECREE-LAWS.—Among important decree-laws recently promulgated are the following:

Decree-law on elections (September 19, 1925); decree-law approving the general census of the Republic taken December 15, 1920, and fixing the number of deputies in Congress to which each department is entitled (September 19, 1925); decree-law on the submission to popular vote of constitutional amendments on which there is disagreement between the President and Congress (September 19, 1925); decree-law on monetary unit and coinage, substantially as prepared by the Kemmerer Mission, establishing as the monetary unit the peso of 0.183057

grams of gold (equal to sixpence), 10 pesos to equal 1 cóndor (September 16, 1925); a general decree-law on banks, also prepared by the Kemmerer Mission (September 26, 1925); decree-laws creating the Superior Council of Charity and the Council of Moral and Physical Education (September 12, 1925); and a decree-law creating in the Ministry of Hygiene, Assistance, Social Welfare, and Labor, a National Bureau of Subsistence, for the purpose of studying matters relating to the cost of living and the control of the price of articles of prime necessity.

COSTA RICA

RENT LAW.—The press reports that Congress in the latter part of September extended the rent law for two years in view of the housing shortage which continues to some extent. This law prohibits raising the rent above that of March 1, 1924.

PENSIONS FOR EMPLOYEES OF THE PUBLIC REGISTRY OF PROPERTY.—The law providing benefits and pensions for the employees of the public registry of property was passed by Congress on August 12 and approved by the President on August 18, 1925. Those who have served 35 years shall receive a pension equal to their full salary if they are over 60 years old, even though not incapacitated for service, smaller payments to be made to employees who have served less time. The benefits of this law are not to be available until 1928, with the exception of the 200 colones to be paid for the funeral expenses of an employee. The full text of the law is published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of August 20, 1925.

MARRIAGE HEALTH CERTIFICATE.—The National Red Cross committee has lent its support to the measure presented by Dr. Odio de Granda to the medical school on the requirement of a health certificate for persons contracting marriage, and urges the medical faculty to secure the adoption of the measure.

ECUADOR

ORGANIZATION OF A STATISTICAL SERVICE.—The Central Statistical Bureau of Social Welfare and Labor, whose organization was recently provided for by a decree of the provisional government, is required to receive and compile all statistical information in order to prepare and publish reports on the subject. The six sections of the bureau will cover, among other topics, vital statistics, immigration, emigration and colonization, all grades of education, school attendance and school buildings, sanitation, hospitals and charitable institutions, agriculture, livestock, transportation, and industrial and business concerns. The statistical division of each Government department shall remit monthly to this central bureau all data received by the department. Government authorities, both civil and military societies, companies, and industrial concerns are obliged to remit to the central bureau, if so requested, all statistical information regarding their affairs or business.

The decree also provides that the first general census of the Republic shall be taken on December 31, 1927, the second in 1930, and others every 10 years thereafter.

REVISORY COMMITTEE.—The members of the Revisory Committee, the creation of which has already been noted in the *Bulletin*, have been appointed by the provisional government to draft plans for a new constitution and various laws and include Dr. Alfredo Baquerizo Moreno, Señor J. Federico Intriago, Dr. Rafael M. Arízaga, Dr. Manuel Cabeza de Vaca, and Dr. Homero Vileri Lafronte.

PANAMA

PASSPORT REGULATIONS.—Decrees No. 45 and No. 46 of August 19 and 20, 1925, respectively, establish the passport regulations for the Republic of Panama. Decree No. 45 requires that every person coming to Panama from foreign countries either in transit or for a permanent or temporary residence shall have his passport visaed by the Panaman consul at his point of departure. Exceptions to this rule are citizens of the American Republics who are not immigrants. Decree No. 46 provides that every Panaman citizen has the right to a free passport upon request and fulfillment of the requirements therefor.

PERU

NEW TAX ESTABLISHED FOR SCHOOLS AND ATHLETIC FIELDS.—In accordance with law No. 5174 of July 31, 1925, an additional tax of 4 centavos is placed on all beer consumed in the Provinces of Lima and Callao. The proceeds of this tax will be applied exclusively to constructing schools and athletic fields in the two Provinces mentioned above. Article 3 of the above-cited law authorizes the Executive to procure a loan, guaranteed by the revenues from this tax, for any amount deemed necessary, interest on the loan not to exceed 8 per cent and annual amortization 2 per cent.

HEALTH PROPAGANDA.—The President in his message to Congress last July stated that the Rockefeller Institute has offered the Peruvian Government scholarships in various schools of the United States for young physicians who desire to specialize as health officers. The message further states that the Government, having accepted the invitation of the League of Nations for an exchange of health officers, sent a Peruvian doctor as delegate.

GARBAGE INCINERATOR.—The Government has authorized the Foundation Co. to apply some of the funds allotted to the company for sanitary works to purchase a trash incinerator with a capacity of 50 tons for disposing of the trash and garbage in the city of Lima.

DISPENSARY AND DENTAL CLINIC.—On September 5 a dispensary and dental clinic were opened by the municipality of Lima in that city

for public use. The dispensary has a small laboratory with all the required equipment for examination of patients and operating table and instruments for performing minor operations.

SALVADOR

POSTMASTERS TO RECEIVE NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIPTIONS.—The *Diario Oficial* of August 27, 1925, published a presidential decree authorizing the postmasters of second and third class post offices to receive subscriptions for the press of Salvador, which is considered an agent of propaganda, general culture, solidarity, and cooperation. Rates for the payment of sales commissions and the division thereof between the postmaster and the mail carriers are specified in the decree, which went into effect upon publication.

URUGUAY

CIVIL RIGHTS OF WOMEN.—On October 6, 1925, the Chamber of Deputies passed a bill on the civil rights of women. According to this bill a married woman preserves her personal property intact from demands by her husband or management by him. If the wife and husband carry on a business together, then the woman is to be considered a business partner. The wife may bring suit or enter into contracts relating to her own property without the authority of her husband. Neither the husband nor the wife is held responsible for debts contracted by the other.



INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

BOLIVIA-BRAZIL

PROTOCOLS FOR THE EXECUTION OF THE BOLIVIAN-BRAZILIAN BOUNDARY TREATY.—On September 3, 1925, four protocols for the execution of the Bolivian-Brazilian boundary treaty of November 17, 1903, known as the treaty of Petropolis, were signed, two in Rio de Janeiro and two in La Paz. The former settle the questions raised by the joint boundary commission regarding the line between the Rapiirran River and Bahia Creek, and provide for the construction of a railroad from Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, to join the Northwest Railway of Brazil at Porto Esperança, on the left bank of the Paraguay River. One of the two protocols signed in La Paz divides

between Bolivia and Brazil the islands in the Madeira River along the boundary between the two nations, while the other defines the boundary in a hiatus found by the joint boundary commission, which discovered that at the time of the signing of the treaty of Petropolis the Turvo River, an affluent of the Paragua, had been confused with the Verde River, an affluent of the Guaporé. (*Jornal do Brasil*, Rio de Janeiro, September 4, 1925.)

CHILE

UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONVENTIONS.—The Government has issued a decree-law ratifying the conventions and other documents signed by the Chilean delegates to the Universal Postal Congress in Stockholm in 1924, as follows: Universal postal convention, final protocol, regulations and protocol; convention on letters and packages of declared value; convention on postal money orders; convention on parcel post; and convention on collections and subscriptions to daily papers and periodical publications. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, September 26, 1925.)

CHILE-PAN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

TREATY TO PREVENT CONFLICTS BETWEEN THE AMERICAN STATES.—This treaty, signed May 3, 1923, at the Fifth Pan American Conference in Santiago, was approved by the Council of Ministers and signed by President Alessandri September 23, 1925. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, September 24, 1925.)

CUBA

POSTAL AGREEMENTS.—By an Executive decree the Secretary of Communications was authorized to issue, pending the resolutions to be adopted by the Senate, the necessary orders for the enforcement from October 1, 1925, of the stipulations of the Universal Postal Convention, the final protocol, and the protocol of the regulations of the Universal Postal Union signed at Stockholm on August 28, 1924.

CUBA-UNITED STATES

PARCEL-POST AGREEMENT.—On October 31, 1925, Cuba signed a parcel-post convention with the United States, which is to become effective January 1, 1926. The convention is effective for a period of 18 months from January 1, 1926, pending the modification or repeal of certain statutes which prohibit the importation into the United States by mail or parcel post of cigars and cigarettes in quantities of less than 3,000 in a single package, thus excluding some of Cuba's most important articles of export. Provision is made for the exchange of parcel-post packages, ordinary and registered, exceeding 8 ounces up to and not exceeding 11 pounds in weight.

VENEZUELA-PAN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

CORRECTION.—In last month's issue of the *Bulletin* an error was made in the date of the law passed by the Venezuelan Congress approving the treaty to avoid or prevent conflicts between the American States, which treaty was signed at the Fifth Pan American Congress at Santiago in 1923. The correct date of the law mentioned is June 4, 1924, the treaty having been ratified by the President of the Republic on October 28, 1924. (*Gaceta Oficial*, September 24, 1925.)



PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION

ARGENTINA

ARGENTINE-URUGUAYAN INTELLECTUAL EXCHANGE.—Under the auspices of the Commission of Argentine-Uruguayan Intellectual Exchange a party of professors and students from Montevideo visited Buenos Aires in the latter part of September. Among the lectures given by the Uruguayan group was one on "The biological bases of social equilibrium," by Doctor Rossi, professor of psychiatry in the Uruguayan School of Medicine. The Uruguayan group represented the Uruguayan University Association, their hosts being the Argentine University Students' Association.

SCHOOL CELEBRATES CHILE'S INDEPENDENCE.—On September 18, 1925, the Sarmiento Normal School of Buenos Aires, in the course of exercises held to commemorate the anniversary of Chilean independence, presented to Señor Aldunate Echeverría, ambassador of Chile in Argentina, a flag to be given to the José A. Núñez Normal School of Santiago, in return for the flag offered by that institution to the Sarmiento School last year. The program included national songs and dances of both countries, poems of Gabriela Mistral recited by school children, and addresses by the Chilean ambassador and others.

SCHOOL CELEBRATES MEXICAN INDEPENDENCE DAY.—On September 16, 1925, exercises were held in the Buenos Aires school named after the Republic of Mexico, the Mexican minister and other officials of the legation being present. Dr. Carlos Trejo Lerdo de Tejada, the Mexican minister in Argentina, also gave a lecture on Mexican history on the same day in the Buenos Aires University School of Law and Social Sciences, under the auspices of the university extension service.

COSTA RICA SCHOOL OF BUENOS AIRES.—The school named after the Republic of Costa Rica in district 16 of Buenos Aires received on September 12, 1925, the gift of a Costa Rican flag from the school children of Costa Rica presented by the consul general of that country in Buenos Aires.

UNIVERSITY OF TUCUMÁN.—The enrollment at the University of Tucumán for the year 1925 was as follows: School of engineering, 40 students; school of pharmacy, 62; school of technology, 92; school of mechanics and electricity (night), 49; school of commerce (night), 64; school of painting and applied arts, 163; normal school, including practice department, 459; school of home economics, 92; school of commercial secretaries, 41; school of health inspectors, 20; correspondence schools, 210; sum total, 1,292 students.

THIRD UNIVERSITY CONGRESS.—On October 10 and 11 the third University Congress was held at the University of Córdoba with a large attendance of official delegates, among them the Minister of Public Instruction, Doctor Sagarna, and the presidents of the Universities of Córdoba, Buenos Aires, La Plata, the Littoral, and Tucumán.

In opening the congress the Minister of Public Instruction stated that Argentina invests annually 128,522,129 pesos in primary education under national and provincial auspices, 36,328,948 pesos in federal schools of secondary, normal, and special types, and 19,272,232 pesos in university instruction. This is in addition to the sums invested in the teaching of agriculture and stock raising and subsidies to private schools.

Among the many important conclusions reached by the congress is the recommendation to public authorities that there be created at each of the national universities a permanent fund which shall accumulate and produce an income so that in the not too distant future the universities may attain complete economic autonomy.

BOLIVIA

TEACHERS' CONGRESS.—As previously mentioned in the BULLETIN, this congress met in the city of La Paz during the latter part of August. At one of the sessions of the kindergarten committee the following conclusions were adopted: That kindergartens should be considered as a special branch of teaching and should be maintained by the State; and that playgrounds for both boys and girls should also be maintained by the State.

The committee on civic and moral education recommended that the legislative power pass a law establishing obligatory civic and moral education in all grades of public schools and requiring a certificate attesting the moral character and aptitude for work of

applicants for admission to schools, colleges, and similar institutions; that a special appropriation be made in the national budget for organizing and maintaining Boy Scout brigades in all grades of schools, and for establishing practical and theoretical courses in scout lore for physical training instructors; that a petition be presented to the Government requesting the abolition of the law which forbids women teachers to continue exercising their profession after marriage; and that the construction of appropriate, well-ventilated, and sanitary buildings for schools should be considered one of the most important requirements for the pupils' well-being.

SCHOOL EXHIBIT.—At the Ildefonso Murgía Primary School in Oruro a very interesting exhibit was recently held of various mechanical appliances and apparatus made by the pupils, and manufactured mostly out of ordinary tins, bottles, wooden boxes, and other articles of domestic use.

BRAZIL

INTERNATIONAL GOOD WILL IN SCHOOLS.—On the occasion of the Bolivian and Uruguayan centenaries of independence, which occurred, respectively, on August 6 and 25, 1925, two large elementary schools in Rio de Janeiro were given the names of the sister Republics as a gesture of friendship, due to the initiative of Dr. Carneiro Leão, Director General of Instruction, who is desirous of laying in the schools a firm foundation of good will among the Pan American nations. The ceremonies at the Bolivia school were honored by the presence of Dr. Felix Pacheco, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil, Sr. Adolfo Flores, Minister of Bolivia in Brazil, Dr. Carneiro Leão, and other eminent guests. Sr. Dionisio Ramos Montero, minister of Uruguay, spoke before the distinguished audience at the exercises held at the Uruguay school, to which he presented a photograph of Artigas, as well as at the school named some time ago in honor of José Pedro Varela, a noted Uruguayan educator, to which he gave 200 books as a nucleus for a school library. He also offered an annual prize of a gold medal and a work on Uruguayan history to the pupil making the best progress in the Uruguay school.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY.—New regulations have been adopted for the course in industrial chemistry in connection with the advanced school of agriculture and veterinary medicine. The purpose of this course is to prepare chemists competent to undertake a study of practical methods in agricultural industries and marketing from a scientific point of view.

CHILE

CHILEAN STUDENTS IN ARGENTINA.—A visit which was undoubtedly productive of international friendship was that made last Sep-

tember by the director of the school of engineering of the University of Chile, two professors, and a party of students to the Argentine capital and other cities, where they were most cordially received by Argentine professors and students alike, many entertainments being given in their honor. Among the places of interest in Buenos Aires to which the visitors were escorted were the waterworks and other plants having to do with the city's sanitation, the port works, and the subway, of which a full explanation was given by one of the engineers in charge. La Plata, Santa Fe, Paraná, Rosario, Córdoba, San Juan, and Mendoza were other cities which welcomed the guests from across the Andes.

COLOMBIA

PERUVIAN EDUCATOR VISITS BOGOTÁ.—In September, 1925, the eminent Peruvian educator, Dr. J. Bravo Mejía, arrived in Bogotá, where he gave a number of interesting lectures on education in the American Republics. Before his return to his native country he was the recipient of many social and educational honors, and was made the bearer of messages from the schools of Colombia to the schools of Peru.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC SCHOOL.—The Ministry of Public Instruction and Health recently issued an order by which one of the schools of Bogotá is to be named the Argentine Republic School in return for the courtesy of Argentina in naming one of the Buenos Aires schools for the Republic of Colombia. The Argentine Republic School of Bogotá celebrated the Argentine Independence Day with special public exercises.

TEN THOUSAND PUPILS VISIT CAPITAL.—In October last the Ministry of Public Instruction organized an excursion of 10,000 school children and their teachers from the provinces to Bogotá, where they visited the principal points of interest, hearing lectures on the historical or special significance of each place. They also visited the schools of the capital, where they were received by the city children. On October 14 they visited the National Congress, being cordially greeted by the representatives and senators. A number of organizations, clubs, and prominent members of society gave luncheons, picnics, and gifts to the visiting children and their teachers.

STUDENTS' HOUSE.—The President of the Public Instruction Committee of the Senate recently presented a bill, which was unanimously approved, making the Students' House of Bogotá an official institution and providing 50,000 pesos as a first donation therefor, with a further annual appropriation of 20,000 pesos until it is completed. The Students' House of Medellín also received a donation of 10,000 pesos.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.—The number of educational institutions holding sessions during 1924 and the registration therein was as follows:

	Institu- tions	Enroll- ment
Primary instruction.....	6, 674	395, 541
Secondary instruction.....	302	6, 569
Normal schools.....	17	911
Industrial schools.....	25	1, 392
Schools of art.....	6	399
University instruction.....	24	1, 122
Total.....	7, 048	405, 934

COSTA RICA

LOAN FOR SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—A loan of 1,000,000 colones is to be secured under the same terms as the loans of Laws No. 2 of September 10, 1923, and No. 133 of September 30, 1924, for the construction of school buildings, 200,000 colones being reserved for repairs to existing buildings.

SERIES OF LECTURES.—Under the auspices of the Association of University Students a series of lectures on topics of general interest was opened last October in San José. The first lectures were given on education by Señores Ricardo Fernández Peralta and Guillermo Leguía.

CUBA

REVIEW OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—The first number of the *Revista de Instrucción Pública (Review of Public Instruction)*, the official organ of the Department of Public Instruction and Fine Arts of Cuba, which was formerly called the *Revista de Educación (Review of Education)*, appeared recently. Under the direction of Dr. Guillermo Fernández Mascaró, Secretary of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, this review will publish the results of pedagogical investigations and studies in Cuba and elsewhere, considering such educational problems as the rural school, school inspection, normal schools, and similar topics. The number recently published is devoted to information on the evolution of educational and cultural institutions from the founding of the Republic to the present, their state of development, and suggestions for their improvement.

ECUADOR

REVISORY EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.—A committee has been appointed, with residence in Quito, to revise the organic law on public instruction in the part pertaining to higher education, tending principally to reorganize the universities in conformity with the most modern methods of education and in keeping with the economic

condition of the nation. The plans drafted by this committee will be submitted to the provisional government for approval.

INDUSTRIAL TRADE SCHOOLS.—The provisional government, considering the necessity of educating women along industrial lines, has authorized the establishment of a number of trade and industrial training schools for women, one in the capital of every Province. The organization of these schools and program of studies will be subject to the approval of the Minister of Public Instruction.

GUATEMALA

NATIONAL LIBRARY.—The National Library, in its new location in the National University Building in Guatemala City, was formally opened to the public on September 16, 1925, as part of the celebration of the national Independence Day. Though the library has been established for about 50 years, it has in the past suffered from losses due to changes of locality and other causes. Now all the books are collected in a large, well-appointed reading room, divided into sections for literature, science, religious works, etc. One section is to be devoted to Pan American literature.

The French Government has recently presented to the National Library of Guatemala a collection of French works on history and universal geography.

TEACHERS' ASSEMBLY.—On September 20, 1925, the teachers of Guatemala City met to form a teachers' assembly, of which the following persons were elected officers: President, Prof. Licenciado F. Ernesto Sandoval; secretary, Prof. Neftalí Navas P.; and members of governing board, Prof. Adán Manrique Ríos and Prof. Rafael H. Chacón.

HAITI

SCHOOLS.—Quite a number of schools are now under construction or being planned in different towns and cities. At Plaisance, the construction of a rural school and experiment station is well under way, the school building, which will accommodate 100 students, being about half finished in August. At Gonaïves, the sisters' school, which is the largest school being constructed by the Government at this time and which will ultimately care for 400 students, is going ahead very satisfactorily. Several other rural schools are also being constructed; one near Petit-Goave for the Department of Agriculture was to be in use by October 1. A new rural school has also been started in the Jérémie district.

HONDURAS

TEACHERS' DAY.—Teachers' Day, which was established in Honduras in 1921, was celebrated on September 17 in San Pedro Sula by special exercises in the schools.

MEXICO

SCHOOLS IN TABASCO.—The State of Tabasco reports 170 rural schools, which adequately supply the needs of the State. A domestic science course has lately been added to the normal school, and another evening school for employed persons opened in Villahermosa.

RURAL SCHOOLS IN HIDALGO.—An inspector's report covering 10 towns in the State of Hidalgo shows the good will with which parents, pupils, and teachers are cooperating in the schools, making them centers not only of instruction but of general social progress. In some towns the parents, working together, have erected school buildings; in others, where poverty prevented such action, the churches are used for schools as well. Pupils have constructed school furniture from trees hewn by themselves, in many cases also making beds for family use, the previous custom having been to sleep on the ground. Small industries are taught, village bands have been formed, and cooperatives and saving funds opened.

NEW EDUCATIONAL PROVISIONS IN JALISCO.—Elementary education is declared obligatory for all residents of the State of Jalisco between the ages of 6 and 30 in the law issued by Governor Zuno October 3, 1925, parents to be responsible for providing such education for children between the ages of 6 and 18, while those over 18 are themselves responsible for complying with the law. The employment of a minor who has not completed his elementary education is forbidden, unless he is the sole support of his family, in which case attendance at evening school is required. Manufacturing, industrial, or agricultural enterprises are required to establish a school for each 50 workers. The establishment of evening schools is also provided for by the law.

A provision which has attracted favorable comment is that prohibiting any person actively engaged in political life from holding any educational position.

UNIVERSITIES OF GUADALAJARA AND THE SOUTHEAST.—The National University of Guadalajara was inaugurated by authorization of Carlos IV of Spain on November 3, 1792, closed March 29, 1826, revived September 1, 1834, closed once more September 1, 1855, and was again in session for a few months in 1860, after which time it ceased to function until it was reopened with appropriate ceremonies on October 12, 1925. Addresses were made by the following persons: Dr. José Manuel Puig Casauranc, Secretary of Education; Dr. Alfonso Pruneda, rector (i. e., president) of the National University in Mexico City; Sr. Enrique Díaz de León, rector of the University of Guadalajara; M. Félix Tellier Matei, consul general of France, representing the University of Paris; and Miss Ida Pumell, of the University of California, who spoke of the fraternity which should unite Mexican and American students.

The National University of the Southeast, situated in Mérida, Yucatan, was founded March 1, 1922. Its rector is Dr. Eduardo Urzáiz. It has the following schools: Medicine, law, chemistry and pharmacy, and surveying. Connected with it are a preparatory school, normal school, and schools of fine arts, music, and commerce. There have been graduated 4 teachers of rural education, 8 kindergarten teachers, 24 primary teachers, 55 teachers of intermediate and upper grades, 1 midwife, 3 surveyors, 33 lawyers, and 18 physicians and surgeons. An honorary doctor's degree was given Sr. Alfredo L. Palacios, the well-known Argentine writer, who gave a series of lectures at the university.

NICARAGUA

SCHOLARSHIP FOR YOUNG WOMAN.—Señorita Emelina Solórzano Ramírez will be sent to the United States or Europe on a Government fellowship for a two years' course in bacteriology and analytical chemistry, in return for which she promises to teach these subjects for an equal length of time in Nicaragua.

PANAMA

ELEMENTARY INSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH AND SPANISH.—St. Mary's Academy, opened in September in New Cristóbal, a suburb of Colón, under the charge of seven Franciscan nuns, is giving classes from the kindergarten to the eighth grade in both English and Spanish. This, according to the press, is the first school of its kind in Central and South America. The nuns are graduates of the St. Aloysius Normal School of Columbus, Ohio, and have studied in Europe as well. The building is adequate for 150 pupils.

PERU

PEDAGOGICAL SEMINAR.—Dr. Luis Miró Quesada, professor of the philosophy of education, has established a pedagogical seminar at the University of San Marcos. This seminar has charge of investigating the psychological and educational value of mental tests, and the conditions under which they may be introduced into the schools for the purpose of determining differences in mental ability among the students.

SALVADOR

NEW SCHOOLS.—New schools of several rooms recently completed or still under construction are located in the following places: Ayutuxtepeque; Ilopango; Apopa; Quezaltepeque; Santa Ana; and Chinameca.

The labor organization "La Juventud" of Ahuachapán opened its night school as part of the celebration of Independence Day, September 15. In all the departmental capitals the schools participated in the national celebration with parades or group activities.

COURSE FOR KINDERGARTEN TEACHERS.—By order of the Ministry of Public Instruction the Council of Education has organized a vacation course for the instruction of kindergarten teachers under the direction of Señorita Margot Tula, who was one of the national teachers sent to Mexico to study the subject. Sr. C. Jesús Alas, a Salvadorean musician, and Sr. José Fernando Chávez, a Salvadorean poet, are collaborating on the preparation of the music and words of a kindergarten song book.

URUGUAY

ARGENTINE-URUGUAYAN EXCHANGE PROFESSOR.—On October 8, 1925, Dr. Florentino Sanguinetti, professor in the National College of Buenos Aires, counsellor of the faculty of law of Buenos Aires, and member of the board of directors of the Latin American Union, arrived in Montevideo to lecture in the University in Montevideo on "Achievements in University Reforms in Buenos Aires."

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.—Under the recent law which provides that the National Committee of Physical Education shall have charge of physical education in the primary schools, the technical director has taken the necessary measures to insure a maximum of efficiency in the instruction given.

According to the statistics for the month of June, 1925, 67,197 persons used the playgrounds in the interior cities of the Republic.

VENEZUELA

PROGRAM FOR SECONDARY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The following is the schedule of weekly hours of subjects in the public secondary schools which was instituted on September 16, 1925, in accordance with a recent executive ruling:

<i>First year</i>		<i>Third year</i>	
	Hours per week		Hours per week
Arithmetic.....	6	Geometry.....	6
Spanish.....	6	English.....	3
French.....	3	General literature.....	3
Universal geography and history..	4	Philosophy.....	3
Botany.....	5	Mineralogy and geology.....	5
Latin.....	3	Organic chemistry.....	5
Drawing.....	3	Physics.....	5
<i>Second year</i>		<i>Fourth year</i>	
Algebra.....	6	Trigonometry and topography....	4
Literature.....	3	English.....	3
French.....	3	Philosophy.....	4
Latin and Greek roots.....	4	Cosmography and physical chronology.....	5
Universal geography and history, Venezuela and America.....	4	Gymnastics, half hour daily in each year.	
Zoology.....	5		
Inorganic chemistry.....	5		

School sessions are held from 8 to 11 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m.

UNIVERSITY EXCHANGE.—Dr. Gustavo Manrique Pacanins, a distinguished lawyer, has been in the United States for the purpose of promoting relations between the United States and Venezuela through the interchange of students and teachers between the Universities of Caracas and Mérida and similar institutions in the United States.



LABOR

CHILE

LABOR AND SOCIAL WELFARE LAWS.—Sr. Agustín Ortúzar, Director of the Labor Bureau, has published in one volume the recent laws and regulations relating to labor and social welfare which establish in Chile new organizations and conditions, some of which are perhaps unique in South America. Copies of this volume will be distributed to labor unions and to other interested persons.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOR.—The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Chile, whose headquarters are in Valparaíso, exists for the purpose of promoting social peace, considering labor a loyal and indispensable ally rather than an enemy. Among its purposes, as defined by the statutes, are the following: To study social welfare laws and recommend the most practical manner of carrying them out for the general benefit; to secure the necessary means for harmony between the factors of production, and study conditions of labor in various types of industry with a view to the just and equitable solution of difficulties; and to foster the organization of mutual benefit, cooperative, and cultural societies.

MEXICO

CONGRESS OF TEXTILE OPERATORS AND OPERATIVES.—At the call of the Department of Industry, Commerce, and Labor a congress of textile employers and operatives assembled in Mexico City on October 6 last, to discuss important questions relating to the industry. This was the first of such conferences which the Government intends to convoke in the interest of industrial peace, as was stated in an excerpt from President Calles's last message to Congress published in the December issue of the BULLETIN. At the opening session of

the Congress 106 delegates of the operatives were present, and 127, including 8 alternates, in representation of the operators.

In welcoming the delegates, Sr. R. Cervantes Torres, chief of the labor division of the Department of Industry, Commerce, and Labor, spoke of the need for the revision of the minimum wage scale adopted in 1912, especially as this scale applied only to operators on cotton textiles, and as the present wide discrepancy in wages paid in different localities results in increasing the bitterness of competition. The series of regulations for textile mills adopted by the textile convention of 1912 is also completely out of date in the light of article 123 of the Mexican Constitution of 1917.

The length of the working day and labor contracts, including the respective responsibility of employers and employees, were the first subjects taken up for discussion by mixed committees. Other subjects on the agenda were workers' education, pay for lost time, health, social welfare, incompetence and faults of the operative, industrial accidents and diseases, recognition of the operative's skill, and lock-outs and strikes. In voting on resolutions, each mill was allowed one vote for the employers and one for the employees.

When reports of the final action of this convention are available, the BULLETIN will give a further account of this interesting initiative.

NICARAGUA

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF WORKING WOMEN.—At the inauguration of the National Society of Working Women, which took place in the city of Chinandega on September 14, 1925, Señorita Mérida Céspedes of *La Crisálida*, a women's labor society, made an address on unity of action among workers.

In the same city Father Andara, who is pressing the building of roads, schools, and churches for the benefit of the workers, was the recipient of honors at the celebration of Independence Day, which falls on September 15.

PERU

LABOR BUREAU.—According to the President's message to Congress in July the labor bureau during the past year settled, through the arbitration tribunals, over 100 claims, and distributed various compensations, indemnities, pensions, and extensions of life-insurance policies. The message states furthermore that in order to benefit the working class an official service has been organized for inspecting industrial centers to take note of all claims, both individual and collective. According to the message, the Government has decided to publish a volume containing all laws that have been promulgated in favor of labor.

URUGUAY

LABOR OFFICE QUESTIONNAIRE.—For the revision of its tables of statistics and wages the labor office has requested the merchants and manufacturers of Montevideo to fill in blanks on employees and wages, and also a questionnaire on working condition. This latter questionnaire, sent out every two years, covers such matters as number of employees; form and amount of remuneration; working hours; weekly rest; labor accidents; hygiene in labor; laborers' housing, food, and clothing; diseases; involuntary unemployment, etc.

VENEZUELA

SECTION OF MINING LAW REFERRING TO LABOR.—Regulations for working hours, compensation for accidents, prohibition of labor by women and children in the interior of mines, and other provisions regarding labor are included in Section XV of the Law of Mines of July 18, 1925, in the following articles:

ART. 116. Miners may work according to time units, units of work or by the day.

ART. 117. The working day is to be eight hours inside or outside the mine. Any agreement stipulating a working day over eight hours is null and void.

ART. 121. Any condition which directly or indirectly obliges the miner to purchase necessities in certain stores or places is prohibited.

ART. 124. The work of women and children under 12 is prohibited in the interior of mines.

ART. 125. The employer, contractor or company exploiting a mine is responsible for accidents to miners and employees incident to the work, in cases where the daily wage is not over 10 bolivares.

If incapacity is total and permanent the injured worker has the right to compensation equal to one year's pay; if incapacity is partial and permanent, to nine months' pay; if total and temporary, to six months' pay.

In case of death the direct heirs of the deceased worker have the right to collect from the management of the mine compensation equal to two years' pay. (*Gaceta Oficial*, July 18, 1925.)



ARGENTINA

BABY WEEK.—The eighth Buenos Aires baby week was held September 20–27, 1925, under the auspices of the Mothers' Club. The program of activities included demonstrations of infant care, radio lectures on child welfare, exhibits, talks on artificial feeding, exhibi-

tions given from a municipal truck in the crowded and poorer city districts of a motion picture entitled *Maternity*, and lectures on infant mortality, tuberculosis, prenatal care, and social legislation for mother and child. The teaching of infant care to school girls was advocated as a means of making good mothers for the future generation.

DENTAL CONGRESS.—The Second Latin American Dental Congress and Exposition was opened in Buenos Aires on October 11, 1925, with delegates attending from Spain, France, Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama, Cuba, Venezuela, Bolivia, Peru, Paraguay, Chile, and Uruguay, as well as the 14 Argentine Provinces and all the dental organizations of the country. The official topics for discussion were: Oral hygiene in schools, factories, hospitals, barracks, etc.; organization of clinics in such places; pyorrhea and the treatment of dental caries in children and adults; and other themes presented by delegates.

NURSES' REGISTRY.—The administration office of public charity of Buenos Aires has opened a registry for professional nurses, whose qualifications in regard to training and character are entered with their names. The graduates of the Public Charity Department's School of Trained Nurses will be sent only to hospitals, others being sent out on private cases.

ISOLATION WARD FOR TUBERCULAR CRIMINALS.—The sum of 104,914 pesos has been appropriated for building an isolation ward for tubercular criminals in the Ushuaía Prison.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.—This institution, founded 25 years ago in Buenos Aires, celebrated a quarter century of intellectual and social progress on September 25, 1925. The council, composed of 81 member organizations, has grown so important that it now has the following branches: The library, social aid, press and propaganda, information, and temperance. There are also permanent committees on legislation, peace and arbitration, suffrage and civil rights, education and public instruction, hygiene, immigration, and arts, trades, and professions. The present president of this important body is Señora Carolina Lena de Argerich.

BOLIVIA

CHILD WELFARE CONGRESS.—The First Bolivian Child Welfare Congress convened in La Paz on August 26, 1925, under the presidency of Señora Irene Cordero de Velasco. The closing session was held on September 13, 1925. Among the various important questions taken up by the congress were the requirement of a health certificate for marriage, means of establishing instruction on child welfare in all secondary schools, and the organization of Junior Red Cross units in all schools.

SANITARY MEASURES AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.—An important project has been presented to the municipal council of La Paz tending to

prevent the spread of tuberculosis by taking proper sanitary measures. According to this plan, until a special hospital is built for tubercular patients, physicians attending such patients shall report every case to the health department for the immediate isolation of the patient. Proprietors of hotels, restaurants, and similar establishments as well as owners of industrial and business concerns shall also report any case or suspected case of tuberculosis to the proper authorities.

BRAZIL

BRAZILIAN FEDERATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN.—Among the interesting activities which this federation is conducting in Rio de Janeiro are meetings on important dates in the history of Brazil and other American nations. At the first meeting, held on September 8, under the direction of the well-known poet, Dona Esther Ferreira Vianna, the speaker was Deputy Juvenal Lamartine, who discussed the political rights of women. Senhor Lamartine, a member of the Committee on the Constitution and Justice of the Chamber of Deputies, actively supported the recently introduced project for giving Brazilian women the vote.

Another plan inaugurated a few months ago is that for arranging visits of groups of women to various types of institutions, both public and private, which are contributing to national progress. One group is visiting scientific institutions, including the National Museum, the Botanical Garden, and the Oswaldo Cruz Institute; a second those concerned with the care and training of women, such as a maternity hospital, vocational school, and training school for nurses; and the third, the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate of the Brazilian Congress.

CHILE

CHILEAN NUNS STUDY SOCIAL WELFARE IN THE UNITED STATES.—In the 1925 national budget an appropriation was made for sending a group of nuns to the United States to observe the organization of schools of nursing, both secular and religious, and to study child welfare measures, especially the care of dependent children. The Pan American Union in Washington took pleasure in welcoming the three nuns from the order of Daughters of St. Joseph chosen for this purpose. On their return they are expected to start a school of nursing for nuns of their order, similar to the Government school of nursing, the diplomas to receive official sanction.

FIRST NATIONAL BOY SCOUT ENCAMPMENT.—Three thousand scouts from all parts of the Republic took part in the first national boy scout encampment, held in Santiago last September. The occasion was marked by the promulgation of a decree-law declaring the Boy Scout Association a national institution, and forbidding the organization of

boy scout groups except by authorization of the general officers. The Prince of Wales, as head of the scouts of that country, received the enthusiastic salute of the Chilean Scouts during his visit to Santiago.

COLOMBIA

REORGANIZATION OF LEPER HOSPITALS.—Congress has authorized the Government to reorganize the leper hospitals, making them conform to the hospital or colony system, as required. Instruction concerning the contagion and prevention of leprosy is made obligatory in all official schools in order to aid in the extermination of the disease throughout the Republic. At present the Government has several leper hospitals in which most of the lepers in the Republic are confined.

COSTA RICA

SANITARY EDUCATION MOTION PICTURES.—Doctor Schapiro, connected with the Rockefeller Foundation, has exhibited in various parts of the country motion pictures on methods of preventing and curing malaria and hookworm.

MATERNITY WARD.—As the result of untiring efforts on the part of public-spirited women and gifts of money, material, and service by citizens, a free maternity ward has been completed in the Max Peralta Hospital at Cartago.

CUBA

MEDICAL FEDERATION OF CUBA.—Some of the subjects discussed at the Congress of Professional Ethics held by the Medical Federation of Cuba in Habana October 24 were the following: Legal exercise of the medical profession and relation with the Government; illegal exercise of the medical profession; and fees for professional services.

ADDITION TO THE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.—In the hospital for the insane at Mazorra work has been commenced on two additional wards for tubercular patients.

WOMAN JUDGE.—For the first time in the history of Cuba a woman, Señorita María T. Ruiz y Rojas, will hold the position of judge. Señorita Rojas was sworn in, as prescribed by law, before the Special Tribunal of Habana.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE CHILD.—In September the Cuban Government sent through diplomatic channels its adhesion to the American International Office of the Child, located in Montevideo, having voted its annual appropriation of \$2,000.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

NEW ASYLUM.—Work on the new asylum to be constructed by the St. Vincent de Paul Society in the city of Santiago will commence

very shortly. The structure will be of concrete and will comprise, in the main building, receiving rooms, chapel, reading rooms, and an infirmary. The sleeping quarters will be located in the wings. The entire building will be well ventilated and provided with all sanitary arrangements.

ECUADOR

MEETING OF CHARITY ORGANIZATIONS.—During the latter part of August the presidents of various charity welfare associations held a meeting in Guayaquil to discuss measures that should be taken to decrease the high death rate among infants and young children.

REORGANIZATION OF SANITARY SERVICE.—By virtue of a recent decree the sanitary service of Ecuador has been reorganized. The Republic is divided for sanitary measures into two zones, a northern and southern district, Quito being the capital of the northern district and Guayaquil of the southern. For each of these districts a director of sanitation will be appointed by Congress for a period of four years with jurisdiction over all the provinces comprised in the district. Among the services which will function under the administration of each sanitary district some of the most important are school hygiene, child welfare and health propaganda, city sanitation service, venereal prophylaxis, a sanitary police, and statistical service. The directors of sanitation have authority to impose punishment by fines ranging from 1 to 100 sucres, or imprisonment of 30 days, on proprietors of commercial firms, factories, theaters, or similar establishments who do not comply with the prevailing sanitary regulations.

GUATEMALA

CHILDREN'S DISPENSARY.—Dr. Arthur C. Tavel, a physician of Guatemala City, has recently established a free dispensary for poor children under 5, which is open two hours daily. This free treatment is being offered as an aid to arresting infant mortality, which is at present high in the city.

MEXICO

HOUSES FOR RAILWAY WORKERS.—The railway workers' union expects to expend 350,000 pesos for a colony of model houses to be erected for their members near Puebla.

RED CROSS PARADE.—A parade of Red Cross officers, personnel, and equipment was an effective means of propaganda in connection with the solicitation of funds last October for a larger Red Cross hospital in Mexico City. Preceded by two motor-cycle police and a band came the officers and men of the ambulance corps, wearing the new uniforms presented by President Calles, motor-cycle dispatch riders with assistants riding in side cars and bearing Red Cross pennons,

the signal corps, the council of administration, the medical corps, volunteer nurses, stretcher bearers with the new and comfortable stretchers, and all the ambulances, making an impressive showing.

NICARAGUA

PLAYGROUND.—The mayor of Managua opened a children's playground on September 21, 1925, in the Plaza de Candelaria of that city.

ANTIHOOKWORM DISPENSARY.—The Rockefeller Foundation planned to open an antihookworm dispensary in the city of Bluefields about the middle of October.

PANAMA

PANAMAN DELEGATE TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS ASSEMBLY.—Don Narciso Garay, Panaman delegate to the Sixth Assembly of the League of Nations, on September 8 was elected vice president of the Commission on Humanitarian Problems.

TRAINED NURSE LEAVES FOR CHILE.—The corps of trained nurses of Santo Tomás Hospital of Panama City gave a farewell dinner on October 1, 1925, to their head nurse, Miss Sarah Adams, who left to assist Dr. John D. Long, of the United States Public Health Service, in his work in the organization of public health service in Chile. The student and graduate nurses of the hospital feel deeply the loss of Miss Adams, who has endeared herself to her associates and proved so able an instructor in the art of nursing.

PARAGUAY

INTERNATIONAL SPIRIT OF JUNIOR RED CROSS.—The Paraguayan Junior Red Cross is working toward the development of an international spirit among children and peoples of widely diverse climes and customs. Like other Junior Red Cross associations, it is using the school album as a means of sending and receiving friendly messages and information, the first exchange having taken place between the Paraguayan schools and those of Czechoslovakia. The Paraguayan album contained views of national scenery, waterfalls, national industries, a flag in colors, and other interesting material.

SALVADOR

CHEAP HOUSING.—The board of directors of the Cooperative Association of Petty Public Employees have published in the *Diario Oficial* a notice to members that the property in San Salvador known as "El Cocal" has been purchased by the association for the construction thereon of cheap houses to be sold to members on a pay-

ment scale prepared by the board of directors, prices ranging between 1,500, 3,000, 5,000, and 10,000 colones. The property is opposite Rosales Hospital and contains about seven manzanas, or 12.04 acres.

PUBLIC DORMITORIES.—The public dormitories built by the Social Cooperation Association in Santa Tecla were opened on September 15, 1925. This association, which has now been in existence seven years, is beginning to extend its activities through departmental committees.

URUGUAY

VISITING NURSES' COURSE.—Under the auspices of the Uruguayan Association for the Protection of Children a course of lectures on child care for visiting nurses or health visitors is being given in Montevideo. The lectures cover all the main points of infant care and child welfare in relation to feeding and general hygiene with the purpose of preparing the student health visitors or nurses to supplement the work of the departments of public charity and hygiene.

The same association is about to establish a trade school for abandoned children on a large farm in the outskirts of Montevideo.

Children's restaurants, each of which furnishes a substantial luncheon and clothing to about 50 poor children, are being established by this society in all the poorer quarters of Montevideo. The first restaurant has been in operation some time, while others will soon be opened in Cerro, La Unión, and Villa Muñoz.

DR. PAULINA LUISI'S SOCIAL HYGIENE LECTURES.—Under the auspices of the National Council of Primary and Normal Instruction, Dr. Paulina Luisi, the well-known feminist, is giving a series of social hygiene lectures. Doctor Luisi is internationally known, especially as a member of the League of Nations' committee on the protection of women and children.

The Uruguayan Alliance of Women gave an entertainment in honor of Doctor Luisi to congratulate her upon the success of her work on the League committee and as a prominent feminist.

TABLET TO DOCTOR FINLAY.—Upon the occasion of the Seventh International Sanitary Conference of American Republics, held in Habana in November, 1924, the Uruguayan National Council of Hygiene resolved to place in the Habana Institute of Hygiene a tablet in memory of Doctor Carlos Finlay, who propounded the theory that yellow fever was transmitted by a mosquito. In the latter part of September the Uruguayan National Council of Hygiene received from the president of the Seventh International Sanitary Conference a telegram acknowledging the gift of the tablet, which will soon be unveiled.

HONOR FOR AMANDA DE LABARCA OF CHILE.—On September 7, 1925, the Uruguayan Alliance of Women gave a reception in honor of Señora Amanda de Labarca, well-known Chilean feminist, who was visiting Montevideo. An address of welcome was delivered by Dr. Paulina Luisi, who referred to the fact that Señora de Labarca had been commissioned by the Chilean Government to study social questions in the United States. The Uruguayan Alliance intrusted to Señora de Labarca a message of greeting for Gabriela Mistral, the eminent Chilean poet and teacher.

VENEZUELA

SANITARY REGULATIONS FOR SCHOOLS.—At the beginning of the school year on September 16, 1925, the National Bureau of Public Health issued a reminder of the following sanitary regulations for schools and other institutions of learning:

Every child who enters the school must present a vaccination certificate; no child will be admitted who suffers from trachoma, pulmonary tuberculosis, or any other communicable disease; pupils who contract typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, and other infectious diseases may not be given medical attention in the school. Principals of schools and other institutions of learning must advise the bureau of health within 24 hours of every case of sickness occurring in the schools.



GENERAL NOTES

BOLIVIA

MONUMENT TO BOLÍVAR.—On Monday, August 17, the statue of Bolívar erected on the Plaza Venezuela in La Paz was unveiled.

COMMEMORATIVE TABLET PRESENTED BY ARGENTINA.—During the centennial celebration of Bolivian independence last August the Argentine delegation made a special visit to Sucre for the purpose of placing a bronze tablet, presented by the Argentine Government, on the historic building where Bolivian independence was declared.

DEATH OF DR. SEVERO FERNÁNDEZ ALONZO.—In August last occurred the death of Dr. Severo Fernández Alonzo, one of the most prominent statesmen of Bolivia. Born in Sucre on August 15, 1849, Doctor Alonzo was educated in his native country, receiving his law degree in the year 1873, after which he occupied many important positions. He was President of the Republic in 1896, and in more recent years held the offices of Minister of Foreign Affairs and Presi-

dent of the Senate. His death is deeply regretted by all those who knew him and appreciated the services rendered by him to his country.

CHILE

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN CHILE.—The city of Santiago was in gala array on September 6 last to welcome the Prince of Wales, who made a visit of two weeks to Chile, dividing his time between the capital, Valparaíso, and the beautiful seaside resort of Viña del Mar. In each city the prince received the most cordial welcome possible and was the object of all manner of hospitable attentions, which lack of space forbids us to enumerate. He was the guest of honor at a dinner given by President Alessandri, and was conducted to many points of interest not only in Santiago but in Valparaíso and Viña del Mar. In the first-named city the prince laid the corner stone of a monument to the British statesman George Canning, which is to be erected by the Chilean Government.

COLOMBIA

MONUMENTS TO THE LIBERATOR.—On September 27, 1925, the President of the Republic signed an order providing for the erection of two monuments to Bolívar, one in Bogotá and the other in San Pedro Alejandrino, the first to commemorate his glorious triumphs in emancipating South America, and the second as a mausoleum for his heart, which has been preserved as a relic of liberty. These monuments are to be completed before December 17, 1930, when they will be inaugurated in commemoration of the first centenary of Bolívar's death.

CUBA

DEATH OF NOTED PHYSICIAN.—Dr. Juan Guiteras, one of the foremost figures in the Cuban medical world, died suddenly on October 28 last at his home in Matanzas. With Gen. William C. Gorgas and Dr. José Lazear, he was prominent in the work of stamping out yellow fever in Cuba and the work of sanitation in the Republic. Doctor Guiteras was 73 years old. He studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1873. In 1886 he was made professor of medicine at the University of Charleston, S. C. Later he took a course in pathology at Frankfort, Germany, and assumed the chair of pathology at the University of Pennsylvania.

With Dr. Carlos Finlay, General Gorgas, and others, he shared in the final demonstration of the transmission of yellow fever by the mosquito. For a long time he was director of sanitation in Cuba and contributed largely to keeping the Republic free from epidemic diseases.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO NOVEMBER 15, 1925

Subject	Date	Author
ARGENTINA		
Condition of Buenos Aires banks at close of business on July 31, 1925.	1925 Sept. 11	Henry H. Morgan, consul general at Buenos Aires.
Argentine hide situation during August, 1925.	Sept. 12	Do.
Automobile and tractor exhibits at Rosario.	Sept. 19	Robert Harnden, consul at Rosario.
Industrial conditions in Argentine Chaco.	Sept. 21	Do.
Third official estimate of production of corn and balance exportable on July 1, 1925.	Oct. 2	Henry H. Morgan.
First official estimate of area sown in cereals and linseed for the year 1925-26.	Oct. 6	Do.
Official report on rice and tobacco for agricultural year 1924-25.	do	Do.
BOLIVIA		
Presidential decree prohibits destruction of rubber trees in Bolivia.	Sept. 12	Stewart E. McMillin, consul at La Paz.
Airplane service between Cochabamba and Santa Cruz.	do	Do.
Bolivian postal statistics.	Sept. 15	Do.
Telegraphic communication in Bolivia.	Oct. 2	Do.
Excerpt from Commerce and Industries for September, 1925 (highways, railways, construction work).	Oct. 5	Do.
Natural resources and opportunities in the Gran Chaco of Bolivia.	Oct. 7	Do.
The new public market in Cochabamba.	do	Do.
Regulations govern discharge from military service in Bolivia.	do	Do.
BRAZIL		
The imports of Pernambuco by countries, first six months of 1925.	Sept. 4	Fred C. Eastin, jr., vice consul at Pernambuco.
Radio influence on Brazilian-American relations.	Sept. 5	Do.
Annual message of the President of the State of Goyaz for 1924.	Sept. 10	A. Gaulin, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
Proposed seaport for the State of Minas Geraes.	Sept. 18	Do.
Concession for port works at Santarem, Par�.	do	Do.
Concession for port works at Amarracao, State of Piauhy.	do	Do.
Exchange operations in Rio de Janeiro market, June and July, 1925.	Sept. 22	Do.
Exports of Pernambuco, first six months of 1925.	do	Fred C. Eastin, jr.
Report on the message of the President of the State of Rio Grande do Sul for 1924.	Sept. 25	E. Kitchel Farrand, vice consul at Porto Alegre.
Reductions in Bahia State export taxes.	Sept. 28	Homer Brett, consul at Bahia.
Bahia commerce during September, 1925.	Oct. 1	Do.
Rio de Janeiro financial and commercial market during September, 1925.	do	A. Gaulin.
Decreased Carnauba wax production during crop year 1925-26.	Oct. 2	Do.
Crop prospects in Brazil.	Oct. 15	Do.
The rise of Brazilian exchange and its effect on commerce.	Oct. 16	Do.
CHILE		
Restrictive regulations on alcoholic liquors in Chile.	Oct. 14	C. F. Deichman, consul general at Valparaiso.
COLOMBIA		
Colombian public work program for 1926.	Oct. 7	Alfred Theo. Burri, consul at Barranquilla.
Review of commerce and industries for quarter ended Sept. 30, 1925.	Oct. 9	Do.
Banco Hipotecario de la Mutualidad of Bucaramanga resumes operations.	Oct. 15	Do.
CUBA		
August review of commerce and industries.	Sept. 22	Charlton Bailey Hurst, consul general at Habana.
Crop and product movement at the ports of Nuevitas and Tarafa, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1925.	Sept. 30	Lawrence P. Briggs, consul at Nuevitas.
Review of commerce and industries quarter ended Sept. 30, 1925, Santiago de Cuba.	do	Francis R. Stewart, consul at Santiago de Cuba.
Economic situation in consular district of Matanzas.	Oct. 5	James V. Whitfield.
Review of commerce and industries of Isle of Pines, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1925.	Oct. 9	Sheridan Talbot, vice consul at Nueva Gerona.
Economic review for September, 1925.	Oct. 21	Charlton Bailey Hurst.
Report on crop and product movements for quarter ended Sept. 30, 1925.	Oct. 22	Do.

Reports received to November 15, 1925—Continued

Subject	Date	Author
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		
Report on sugar production to Sept. 1, 1925.....	1925 Sept. 12	Raymond O. Richards, vice consul at Santo Domingo.
Review of commerce and industries, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1925.	Oct. 15	W. A. Bickers, consul at Puerto Plata.
HAITI		
Economic and commercial summary for Haiti.....	Sept. 25	Maurice P. Dunlap, consul at Port au Prince.
The development of the cashew nut trade in Haiti.....	Sept. 30	Do.
Development in the logwood industry.....	Oct. 9	Winthrop R. Scott, consul at Cape Haitien.
Review of the commerce and industries, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1925.	Oct. 12	Do.
NICARAGUA		
Review of conditions in western Nicaragua for August, 1925.....	Sept. 28	Harold Playter, consul at Corinto.
PANAMA		
Annual report on the commerce and industries of Panama for the year 1924.	Sept. 28	Odin C. Loren, vice consul at Colon.
The market for paraffin wax and candles.....	Sept. 21	H. D. Myers, vice consul at Panama.
September report on commerce and industries of the Republic..	Oct. 17	Do.
PARAGUAY		
Motor tour from Asuncion to Cai Puente, on Central Railway of Paraguay.	Oct. 14	Digby A. Willson, consul at Asuncion.
PERU		
Sugar industry of Peru.....	Aug. 26	C. E. Guyant, consul in charge Callao-Lima.
Regulations covering lighting service in Lima.....	Aug. 29	Do.
Emission of bonds for the cancellation of the floating debt of the Province of Lima.	---do---	Do.
Amendments to Peruvian merchant marine regulations.....	Oct. 1	Do.
August review of commerce and industries.....	---do---	Do.
New postal service effective Oct. 1, 1925.....	Oct. 12	Do.
URUGUAY		
Cost of electric current in Montevideo.....	Sept. 15	O. Gaylord Marsh, consul at Montevideo.
Importation of chemicals into Uruguay, six months of 1925.....	Sept. 21	Do.
The importation of fuel, foodstuffs, and leather into Uruguay, six months of 1925.	---do---	Do.
Daylight saving in Uruguay.....	Sept. 22	Do.
Quarterly report on fueling facilities.....	Oct. 6	Do.
Automotive publication in Uruguay.....	Oct. 7	Do.
VENEZUELA		
Oil report from the Maracaibo district for August, 1925.....	Sept. 12	Alexander K. Sloan, consul at Maracaibo.
Coffee report of Maracaibo for September, 1925.....	Oct. 4	Do.
Workmen's compensation law, applicable only to mining and petroleum industries.	Oct. 8	Dayle C. McDonough, consul at Caracas.
Report on crop and product movement for quarter ended Sept. 30, 1925.	Oct. 10	George R. Phelan, vice consul at Puerto Cabello.





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Courtesy of The Grace Log

**HIS EXCELLENCY, SEÑOR DON EMILIANO FIGUEROA-LARRAÍN, THE PRESIDENT
OF CHILE, (1925-1931)**

as a guarantee of peace and good order, of steady development, of a foreign and domestic policy based upon the realization of facts as they exist, not on vague ideas of what they ought to be. It is believed that Don Emiliano Figueroa is fully aware of the fact that the well-being of all the people of this country depends on its commercial prosperity and that every factor tending to lower its prestige abroad or to injure its international trade affects directly every profitable activity, to the prejudice of all classes and most of all the workers.

The program which President Figueroa has set for himself is notable not only for that deep sense of responsibility, ripe judgment, and high ideals of service which have distinguished his entire political career, but also for an amplitude of views and a clarity of vision which augur well with respect to national progress and well-being, both material and cultural. He is frankly committed in advance to prompt legislation toward the adequate housing of the people in the best sense of the word; the protection of the nation's mothers and children; a wider diffusion of the benefits of public instruction; a vigorous campaign against the scourges of alcoholism and tuberculosis, and in favor of public health in general; the betterment of rural workers, including the establishment of cooperatives, better housing and school conditions, with increased and rational facilities for recreation. To quote President Figueroa: "Without contented and comfortably conditioned workers, it is impossible to obtain at reasonable cost the abundant production so greatly needed by the country. This lack of incentive, alone, is a fruitful source of labor disturbance including loss of time and money." This explains the emphasis laid upon the need of establishing adequate agrarian credit and cooperation.

Commenting more specifically on the vital importance of public education, the new president makes the following significant statements:

All our national problems may be reduced to one—namely, the educational problem, which is the essential basis for the solution of all the others. Democracy is the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, but that form of government can never be truly efficacious in providing for the common well-being until each and every citizen is morally and intellectually capable of choosing his governors and representatives with wisdom and discretion and to shape the action of those who direct national affairs through the medium of that incomparable force, that true lever of Archimedes: Public opinion.

Chile has never yet attached sufficient importance to the matter of the education of the masses. It is not too late, however, to mend this error, and the chief preoccupation, the principal concern of my government, will be that every citizen of Chile, every Chilean family, rich or poor, shall find within convenient reach a primary school, attractive in appearance, well built, and equipped with everything necessary to make of each child the conscientious, patriotic and efficient citizen of the future; and, close beside each school, a public library which shall be at one and the same time a popular lecture center and the focal point of a cultural cooperation which shall continue, in the adult, the all too brief work of the school.

With respect to international relations President Figueroa expressed himself, in part, as follows:

We must, in the first place, reach a solution of the Tacna-Arica matter. We must also draw more closely the bonds which unite us with our sister republics, not merely by means of well-sounding words and phrases, but by treaties in the interests of friendship and commerce, treaties which will strengthen and insure peace in the American Continent and encourage the vigorous and harmonious development of all the South American democracies. . . . With respect to those nations to which we are bound by historical tradition and affection, my Government will continue to maintain the honorable tradition of friendship which so long has distinguished it.

BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF PRESIDENT FIGUEROA LARRAÍN

The new President of Chile, who assumed his high office December 23, 1925, was born in the city of Santiago somewhere in the neighborhood of 1860. He was educated in the Instituto Nacional, where he obtained his bachelor's degree, and the University of Chile where, in 1889, he obtained with the highest honors his degree in law. The following year he was appointed secretary to the governor of the "Intendencia" or District of Santiago. Shortly after the close of the revolution of 1891 he entered Chilean politics as a deputy for Mellipilla, retaining his place in the Chamber of Deputies until 1910.

In 1907 he was appointed Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, a position to which he was elected for the second time in 1910. About this time occurred the death of President Pedro Montt and, shortly afterward, that of the Vice President, Elías Fernández Albano. As the dean of the cabinet ministers, it devolved upon Señor Figueroa Larraín to fill the vacancy thus caused by assuming the duties of the Chief Magistracy of the nation, in the character of Vice President, until such time as a new President could be elected.

Shortly after delivering the government to the newly elected Dr. Barros Luco, Señor Figueroa Larraín was appointed minister plenipotentiary of Chile in Spain, a position which he filled with marked ability and distinction until 1913, when he was appointed to serve in the same capacity in Argentina. Upon his return to Chile in 1920 he was appointed to the important office of curator in the registry of real property, which he continued to hold until his election to the presidency.

Throughout his public career, whether at home or abroad, his personality, character, and the rare qualities of trained scholar and jurist which have consistently distinguished him, have unfailingly won for Señor Figueroa Larraín the highest eulogy as, also, for the country he has so ably and loyally served.

RECENT ACTION OF THE GOVERNING BOARD ∴ ∴

FAREWELL TO AMBASSADOR MATHIEU

HIS EXCELLENCY Señor don Beltrán Mathieu, the able Ambassador of Chile in the United States since 1918, and dean of the Latin American Diplomatic Corps, sailed from New York on December 30, 1925, homeward bound to assume the portfolio of foreign affairs in the cabinet of President Figueroa Larraín, who was inducted into his high office on December 23 last.

The Ambassador of Chile and Madame Mathieu have won for themselves in their seven years' residence in Washington a warm place in the friendship and esteem not only of their diplomatic colleagues but of the members of Washington society in general. Eloquent of the widespread regret which the announcement of their departure created were the many entertainments in their honor, among which may be mentioned the luncheon given by the Ambassador of Belgium and Baroness de Cartier, and that by Dr. L. S. Rowe, director general of the Pan American Union, and dinners at which the hosts were, respectively, His Excellency Dr. Rafael H. Elizalde, Minister of Ecuador in Chile, now on special mission to the United States; His Excellency the Minister of Uruguay and Madame Varela; and His Excellency the Ambassador of Argentina and Madame Pueyrredón.

It remained, however, for Señor Mathieu's colleagues on the governing board of the Pan American Union, the Secretary of State of the United States, and the diplomatic representatives of the Latin American Republics—to give a culminating demonstration of esteem and affection in the luncheon given by them in honor of the retiring ambassador in the council chamber of the Pan American Union. His Excellency Señor don Juan Riaño y Gayangos, ambassador of Spain and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, Dr. L. S. Rowe, director general of the Pan American Union, and Dr. Esteban Gil Borges, assistant director of that Union, were guests upon this occasion.

The honorable Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State of the United States and president of the governing board of the Pan American Union, well expressed the sentiments of those present in the following words:

MR. AMBASSADOR AND MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION:

We are met to-day to say good-by to our good friend, the distinguished Ambassador from Chile to the United States, and I know that I express what



Photograph by Clinedinst

HIS EXCELLENCY SEÑOR DON BELTRÁN MATHIEU

Former Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Chile to the United States who recently retired to assume the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chile

is in the mind and heart of every man present when I say we regret exceedingly his departure. But he is going to a wider field where his abilities, his high character, and distinguished career will enable him to exercise a greater influence for his country and a greater influence for the solidarity of all the American States. He has been ambassador to the United States for seven years and during that time he has rendered invaluable services to his country, to the United States, and to all of the American States. He has been able to interpret to us Chilean ideals and aspirations, Chilean culture, her economic and civic progress and development. He has also been able to interpret to Chile the same views, aspirations, and principles of the United States. I might say that in this great work he has been able to bring nearer together all American States.

Nothing is more important to the peace and the prosperity of the Western Hemisphere than intimate knowledge of the nations with each other. This knowledge can be gained through our embassies and legations, through personal contact between our citizens, through educational facilities offered by the universities and colleges of each country to the students of the others, and through commercial intercourse. There undoubtedly have been at times misunderstandings, and there will be in the future; but the pathway of the solution is through acquaintance, tolerance, and the highest respect for the rights of each other.

So far as the United States is concerned, I say to you with all the solemnity and earnestness possible: This country has no imperial or aggressive designs; it wishes no one's territory; it wishes no domination of any other country, but simply cooperation on the high plane of equality—recognizing the spirit of nationality of every one of our countries. Our interests are bound up in many ways with the interests of all the great Republics stretching from here to the furthestmost end of this great continent. Though we speak in the main different languages, we convey the same ideals. We had our beginning more than a century ago in the struggle for liberty and self-government. We have generally the same views of government, the same aspirations for governmental, economic, and cultural development. We can be most helpful to each other if we can keep in view these high principles of national aspiration and be ever tolerant, highminded, and fair in our national dealings. To these ideals our friend has devoted many years of his life, and he is now launching upon a broader field where we have every hope for his success and where he will reap the rewards of his ability, character, and influence.

In response to the words of the president of the governing board His Excellency the Ambassador of Chile spoke as follows:

MR. SECRETARY AND FELLOW MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNING BOARD:

It is with a heavy heart that I arise to give you individually and collectively the assurance of my deep and heartfelt appreciation for the splendid, although unmerited, tribute with which the Secretary of State has been good enough to honor me, as well as for your great kindness in assembling to bid me farewell on the occasion of my retirement from the post which I have occupied for more than seven years. These have been years filled with momentous events, but I can also say that they have been amongst the happiest and most gratifying of my career because they have enabled me to form close ties of friendship with you and at the same time to collaborate in furthering the great work of Pan American unity and cooperation.

I can assure you that nothing but a deep sense of public duty could have induced me to relinquish the position of Chilean Ambassador at Washington, which has been to me a constant source of inspiration and gratification. Here at the

Pan American Union we are laying the firm foundations of an international structure which means peace, prosperity, good will, and mutual helpfulness to the Republics of this continent. You may rest assured that I shall never forget the delightful hours spent with you and I shall always be proud of having enjoyed the privilege of taking part in furthering the great work of this Union of the American Republics.

I hope that you will also permit me to express a deep sense of gratitude for the innumerable courtesies and kindnesses which I have enjoyed during my stay in this wonderland of the Americas. I have learned to love this country and to admire the high spirit of justice and fair dealing which dominates both the people and the Government of the United States. With each year I have been more and more impressed with the high standards of international action which dominates the policy of this Government. In the work that I am about to undertake I shall spare no effort to make effective the same high standards of fairness, justice, and international good will which prevail here.

In my far-off native land I shall constantly look back upon the inspiring associations which I have enjoyed at Washington, and I want to take this opportunity again to express to you, Mr. Secretary, and to all my colleagues of the governing board the deepest sense of appreciation and gratitude.

Just prior to sailing from New York, Ambassador Mathieu was the guest of honor of the Chile-American Association at a luncheon given in the Bankers' Club of that city on December 30, on which occasion he made a notable address, in which he again expressed his regret at leaving the United States where he had spent so many happy years.

One of his last official acts before leaving Washington was a visit to Arlington, where, accompanied by Madame Mathieu and the naval and military attachés of the embassy, Lieut. Commander Luis Muñoz Valdés and Major Arturo Espinosa, he laid a wreath upon the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. A guard of honor received the distinguished Chilean visitors upon their arrival at the National Cemetery to pay this tribute of remembrance to the heroic dead of a sister Republic.

A member of the governing board of the Pan American Union from November, 1918, until his departure, Ambassador Mathieu constantly manifested an active interest in the work of the Union and in the promotion of the purposes for which it was formed, rendering valuable services on numerous important committees. It will be remembered that to Señor Mathieu first fell the honor of being elected vice president of the governing board, in accordance with the resolution of the organization of the Pan American Union approved by the Fifth International Conference of American States.

On extending its cordial good wishes to the retiring ambassador in his new post of honor, the BULLETIN takes advantage of the occasion to express its gratitude for its share in the kind words of commendation of the staff of the Pan American Union contained in the gracious letter addressed by his Excellency on the eve of his departure to the director general of the Union.

II

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED BRAZILIAN DIPLOMAT
AND STATESMAN

MR. DOMICIO DA GAMA, distinguished diplomat and illustrious Brazilian jurist, who for nearly seven years represented his country in the United States in the capacity of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, and whose voice for over half a century was consistently and tirelessly raised in defense of the principles and ideals of Pan-Americanism, died in the city of Rio de Janeiro November 8, 1925.

At the session of the governing board of the Pan American Union held on December 2, 1925, of which board Mr. da Gama was a very active member during his residence in Washington, the president of the board, Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State of the United States, informed the members of the death of the great Brazilian statesman, submitting also the following resolution which was unanimously approved:

Whereas the governing board of the Pan American Union has been informed of the lamentable death of the honorable Domicio da Gama, former ambassador of Brazil in the United States and former member of the governing board of the Pan American Union: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved to evidence the expression of our sentiment of sincere regret for such deplorable happening, in the minutes of the meeting of the board, manifesting the high esteem in which the board held the very valuable services rendered by Doctor da Gama to the cause of American solidarity: And be it

Further resolved that the sincere condolence of the board be extended to the Brazilian Government and to the bereaved widow, Madame da Gama.

His Excellency Dr. S. Gurgél do Amaral, the Brazilian ambassador, thereupon made the following observations:

The words just pronounced by the honorable president of this board, together with the resolution submitted and adopted by the governing board, have moved me deeply, not only in my capacity of representative of my country, but also as a citizen of Brazil and an old friend of Ambassador da Gama. He was a very superior man, as everyone knows, and your approval of the resolution bears witness to these sentiments. He was endowed with great gifts and his attitude toward peace was always inspired in the highest ideals of national politics. His life both as a statesman and as a man was most notable. One of his most characteristic traits was never to complain, but he was ever willing to listen to the complaints of others and eager to aid those who sought his help. He was really an exceptional man, and I am deeply moved by the sentiments just expressed in the resolution adopted by the governing board.

In the death of Doctor da Gama, Brazil has lost a most brilliant statesman, a wise and conscientious counselor, and a most loyal and devoted citizen.



Photograph by Harris & Ewing

DR. DOMICIO DA GAMA

Former Ambassador of Brazil to the United States, recently deceased

III

NEW VICE PRESIDENT OF THE GOVERNING BOARD

IN conformity with the resolution approved by the fifth Pan American conference, which was held in Santiago de Chile in 1923, it is the duty of the governing board of the Pan American Union to elect its president and vice president. Since the resolution in question does not specify either the date of such election or the length of time these officers shall remain in power, the board under date of February 7 approved the following article, which is now an integral part of the regulations of the board named:

The president and vice president of the governing board shall be elected annually in the regular meeting corresponding to November. Should for any reason this session not take place, the officers of the preceding year shall continue in the exercise of their office until such time as the election takes place.

In the interval since the adoption of the foregoing regulation the office of vice president has been filled by the Ambassador of Chile, Sr. Beltran Mathieu, and the Minister of Uruguay, Dr. Jacobo Varela. A third member to be thus honored is his excellency the Minister of Guatemala, Don Francisco Sánchez Latour, who was elected by unanimous vote at the meeting held November 4, for the period of 1925-26.

On the occasion of his acceptance of the office Minister Latour delivered an address from which the following paragraphs are taken:

. . . Since I came to Washington, at the end of October, 1908, I have had great interest in the work of the Pan American Union, which at that time was known as the International Bureau of the American Republics, and occupied a house at No. 2 Jackson Place. What a difference between those offices and this beautiful palace! In the same proportion the work of the Union and its results for the furtherance of concord and fraternal relations between the 21 republics of the American continent have increased in importance. I was a member of the governing board in 1910 and 1911 and again in 1919 as chargé d'affaires of Guatemala, and now I have been a member for three years as minister. So you may well understand with what affection I have observed the work of this board for many years.

We all know the ideals of this institution: Liberty, equality, and fraternity, and above all, respect for the rights and autonomy of each one of the twenty-one republics of this hemisphere. Is it possible to have loftier ideals? Fortunately we not only have these ideals, but we uphold them.

Knowing very well my unworthiness to occupy the high place with which you have honored me, I can only promise you my very humble but sincere cooperation, and I desire, so far as I am capable, to comply with my duties as vice chairman; and in this I believe I can count on the prudent and brilliant advice of our chairman, his excellency Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, a man of the widest diplomatic and political experience and to-day one of the most prominent figures in the official life not only of this great country but of the entire world, with the ready and forceful aid of our most able and enlightened



SEÑOR DON FRANCISCO SANCHEZ LATOUR

The Minister of Guatemala who was recently elected Vice Chairman of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union

director general, Doctor Rowe, and the capable and sympathetic cooperation of Doctor Borges, our assistant director and secretary of the governing board.

Once more I wish to express to you from the bottom of my heart my sincere gratitude for this appointment.

At the conclusion of Minister Latour's address the honorable Frank Kellogg, Secretary of State of the United States and president of the governing board, expressed the thanks of the members as a whole to Minister Varela for the eminent services rendered during the year, adding at the same time a most cordial word of welcome to the new incumbent.

DEATH OF FORMER MINISTER OF NICARAGUA

IT IS with profound regret that the BULLETIN records in these pages the death of Dr. Pedro González, former Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Nicaragua to the United States, which occurred in this Capital, December 19, after an illness, in which neither the affectionate care of his devoted family nor the skill of the physician availed to avert a fatal termination.

It is barely three short months since Doctor González presented his credentials to the White House, as stated in the biographical note which appeared in the BULLETIN issue of December, 1925. But even in the short space of his residence in Washington and in spite of his exceedingly delicate state of health, he had gained the sympathy and affection not only of his colleagues in the diplomatic corps but the respect and esteem of the numerous friends and acquaintances outside that distinguished body who now mourn the passing of this eminent statesman, loyal friend and American gentleman.

In the death of Doctor González, America as a whole has lost one of its most loyal and assiduous advocates and Nicaragua one of her most devoted and distinguished sons.

The BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION takes this opportunity of associating itself with the Republic of Nicaragua in lamenting the loss of her loyal and devoted son as, also, to present its most respectful and sincere sympathy to each member of the bereaved family.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

SEÑOR DR. PEDRO GONZÁLEZ

Former Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Nicaragua to the United States, whose death occurred December 19, 1925

DON QUIXOTE IN MONTEZUMA'S FOREST¹ ∴ ∴

HEINE tells us that as a child he liked to slip away into the royal gardens of Düsseldorf and read aloud from "Don Quixote," with only trees and birds to listen to him. There, he says, he experienced his first emotional reactions to great literature; felt the first callings of the pen to written expression of his thoughts and feelings.

In like manner may some humble Mexican Indian be inspired to become the Heine or Shakespeare of his nation. For as Heine read "Don Quixote" in the Walk of Sighs in Düsseldorf, so may the Mexican sit in the shade of the great trees of Chapultepec Park and read Cervantes' masterpiece. Not only is the place provided for him, but the book also. It is there on the tiled shelves of the Fuente del Quijote (Fountain of Quixote), ready for him to read when he will.

The fountain is in Chapultepec Forest, Mexico's beautiful park. It stands beneath giant ahuchuetes that were old in Montezuma's time. Its tiles glisten in the slants of sunlight that pierce the heavy foliage and hanging festoons of gray moss; its trickling water breaks a silence that seems to have endured since the day the Aztecs ceased to tread the sod of those forests.

Four tiled seats surround a slender, graceful pedestal and a well-wrought basin from which drips the water. On two sides are small statues of Don Quixote and of Sancho Panza, facing each other—Sancho astride his donkey and gazing upward at one of the giant trees as if in awe of this exotic setting; Don Quixote, with lance and shield, looking sorrowfully at the thread of water that gurgles and regurgitates in a shaft of moving light.

The basis of the statues are the bookshelves, where repose not only copies of the celebrated work, but also works of other masters, so that persons fleeing the madding crowds may rest and refresh their souls with poetry, history, fiction, or philosophy. There, side by side, are Mirabeau, Plutarch, the Scriptures, Machiavelli, Homer, Goethe, Dante, Euripides, Stendhal, Rousseau, Plato midst of that ancient forest, spirits evoked by the spirit of another master.

REFRESHMENT FOR THE SOUL

There may the reader steep his soul in ancient lore, reading to the soft murmur of the water as did the Moors of old in their castellated

¹ *The New York Times Magazine*, New York, November 29, 1925.

patios; or sometimes to the murmur of an Indian slowly formulating into sotto voce phrases the printed lines of a book. There one may find the knowledge of all the ages, if this be his wish, for an encyclopedia also has its place on the shelves.

Beside this fountain one may read of the conquest of Mexico, of Chapultepec Park when it was a forest bordering a strange city, Tenochtitlan, with Toltec temples and Aztec monuments, set down. It would seem, in the midst of a lake. One sits and reads of Cortés,



AVENUE THROUGH CHAPULTEPEC PARK, MEXICO CITY

who died two months after the birth of Cervantes; of the things that were happening on this very soil while Cervantes, in Seville, prepared for publication his monumental work, little dreaming that some later day, in far forests of giant oaks and cedars inhabited by "barbarous savages," he would serve as a source of inspiration to many a humble Indian.

The fountains of blue and green and yellow and brown Spanish lusted tiles were made in Triana, the gypsy suburb of Seville, in true Talavera style. A pictorial summary is found in the seats, that



FOUNTAIN OF THE BULLFROGS AT THE ENTRANCE TO CHAPULTEPEC PARK



ANCIENT TREES IN CHAPULTEPEC PARK

carry a series of 180 majolica tiles depicting scenes from "Don Quixote"—not omitting portraits of Dulcinea and Rosinante. The floor is of monochrome red tiles with small green and blue decorations interspersed. The basin and pedestal, also of beautiful workmanship in green and yellow enamels, offer in bas-relief elaborate dragons.

The entire fountain is a replica of one in the Maria Luisa Park of Seville. Señor Miguel Alessio Robles, former Mexican ambassador to Spain, was responsible for the copying of this work of art and for its transplantation to Mexico two years ago. The greater part of the fountain was made in Spain, but some of the tiles were completed in Puebla, the Mexican city whose tin-enamelled ware is rivaling the art that Spain learned from the Moors some nine centuries ago.

FOUNTAIN OF THE BULLFROGS

Señor Alessio Robles, a great Hispanist, also brought from Seville the Fountain of the Bullfrogs, which stands at the entrance to Chapultepec Forest. This is a circular basin of sparkling tiles, with eight green and yellow bullfrogs squatting on the rim spouting graceful streams of water that meet in the center of the basin over a ninth stream projected from the beak of a white swan on the back of a brown turtle.

In the tiled floor around the basin of the Quixote Fountain are the words of the famous first line of the book: "En un lugar de La Mancha, de cuyo nombre no quiere acordarme," etc., and a message from Seville to the Mexican city in which the former prides herself on the part she played in the conception of the masterpiece—expressing

also the hope that the fountain may be "a monument erected in two worlds for the enlightenment of all men."

There it stands, at the intersection of the Philosophers' and Artists' Walks of that magnificent forest that has witnessed the transient struttings of monarchs or conquerors of at least four nations—Aztec, Spanish, French, and American.

Montezuma, Cuahtemoc, Cortés, Iturbide, Maximilian, Díaz, the cadets who fell resisting the American invasion, Scott and Pillow flushed with victory—all are gone; and the giant ahuehuetes look down silently and disdainfully on the pettiness of man.

An emperor struck at the pristine savageness of the forest and made it the park it is to-day. Yet as one treads its paths, the majesty of those ancient trees is overwhelming, and one's soul wells up with the poet's cry: "This is the forest primeval!"

RECENT FORESTRY CONGRESS IN BRAZIL¹

OUR esteemed friend and contributor, Senhor Alvaro Paes, who represented the State of Alagoas in the recent Forestry Congress, which met in Rio de Janeiro, September 1 to 5, 1925, submitted two motions, both of which were unanimously adopted. The first of these suggested the introduction of special provisions in the organic law of the municipalities to protect our woods and water sources, while the second urged the adoption in the primary schools of readers setting forth in clear and simple style the subject of forestry, the climatology of forest regions, the rational exploitation of forests, etc.

In support of these motions Senhor Alvaro Pães delivered the following speech:

Mr. Chairman, I have requested the floor in order to explain a motion which, in my opinion, embodies a measure of the greatest importance for the success of the service which is about to be established.

During the discussions at which I was present in the committee charged with studying the various bills concerning the organization and regulation of forestry service, I did not hear a single word in regard to the part which the municipalities will be called upon to play in forest conservation and the reforestation of lands devastated through the greed or heedlessness of lumbermen.

Now, it appears to me that without the cooperation of the municipalities very little can be done for the conservation of the forests and the protection of the

¹ *Frazil Ferro-Carril*, Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 17, 1925.

watersheds. Consequently, I take the liberty of suggesting to Your Excellency and to my distinguished colleagues from the different States a measure which I shall shortly have the pleasure of reading to you.

I do not delude myself into the supposition that the average Brazilian municipality is in a position to create by itself a local forest service, with nurseries and the scientific research capable of bringing about the reforestation of our devastated lands.

But I am convinced that through the employment of adequate measures introduced in their regulations and even in their budget laws, the municipalities can do a great deal to facilitate the task of organizing the national forestry service which is about to be taken up by the Union and State governments.

A modest example of this is even now being given by the States of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Geraes. As a matter of fact in the organic laws of the municipalities of those two great and important units of the federation we find provisions, with regard to the competence of the respective mayors, like the following:

Paragraph *n*, article 33, of Law No. 1734 of November 14, 1921 (organizing the municipalities of the State of Rio de Janeiro):

"To exercise supervision over woods and forests, regulate the cutting of trees and the acquisition and conservation of the water sources, quarries, clay beds, and sands for use of the community with the understanding that permits will not be issued for the burning of fields, unless the agent has seen that all the necessary clearings have been made around the edges of such fields in order to avoid damage to neighboring property."

Section 17 of article 38, of Law No. 2 of September 14, 1891 (organic law of the municipalities of the State of Minas Geraes):

"Holds as municipal service, to be regulated by the municipal law, the conservation of the woods and the planting on as large a scale as possible of forests and other plants contributing to the conservation of the watersheds."

It is therefore evident that the way leading to the measure which I have the honor to suggest is already open; and that the municipalities can provide the elements of a forestry service such as we are seeking to create. It behooves us, therefore, to turn to account whatever lies within their possibilities.

It is evident that the mere copy of the provision of the organic laws of the municipalities of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Geraes will not solve the problem now facing us. These provisions are merely a starting point, a demonstration of the juridic capacity of the municipalities to help the Union and the States in the defense of their forest patrimony.

I think it advisable to appeal to the State legislatures to introduce in the organic laws of the municipalities a special article, laying down specific requirements with regard to the protection of the forest and watersheds, and also to the reforesting of those areas which have been made barren by the scorching rays of the sun.

These measures must be of a coercive character or, as the honorable deputy Mr. Augusto de Lima has just said, they must be both mandatory and punitive. In fact, unless the owners are subject to a differential tax and fines in proportion to the regional damage caused by their blind destruction of the woods, we can not hope for the conservation of the forests still remaining.

On the other hand, without favors such as the reduction of taxes, and without the creation of encouragement prizes, the rural resident can not be expected to go to the trouble and expense of planting trees the ultimate benefit of which he is unable to foresee.

Now, to achieve these results, without which the forestry service will ever be a mutilated agency, it appears to me that the ideal way would be the reform of the organic laws of the municipalities of all the States, so as to include whatever for the common good the experts of forestry service may deem advisable.

When this shall have been done the municipalities, through the reorganization of their laws and the inclusion of proper provisions in their budgets, will be equipped to cooperate with power and efficiency in the urgent work of the restoration of our forest wealth and, as a consequence, in the regulation of our rainfall and climate.

In explanation of the second motion, Senhor Paes made the following interesting and pertinent observations:

My object in requesting the floor again is to explain a motion proposing measures which I deem capable of aiding greatly the proper execution of the forestry service.

Up to the present we have dealt with the organization and regulation of this service. This in itself is much in a country like ours. In my opinion, however, it is not enough. The scientific and administrative organization of forest service represents only the skeleton, or if you like, the theoretical part of what we have in view.

We must think also of the practical part. We have no illusions as to the difficulties confronting us. The Brazilian mind has long since become imbued with the destruction of our forest as something inherent in the nature of things. One part of our country devastates its woods through ignorance or heedlessness; another part from selfishness and for cold-blooded profit. It would be unjust not to add to these desert makers those who are impelled by explicable needs.

Let us never forget that Brazil is a country poor in fuel. We have hard coal, but the exploitation of it has not yet been placed on an economical footing. We have petroleum, a great deal of petroleum, but the truth is that we have not yet got beyond the stage of prospecting and sounding. Consequently, with regard to home production, we are limited to vegetable fuel, and this at a time when our low rate of exchange renders it almost impossible to obtain coal and oil from abroad.

And so we are compelled to fall back on our own resources and, through the blind destruction of our forests, to prepare the ruin of our farming interests and industries and the darkness and discomfort of our cities, as is the case for instance in São Paulo and Bahia, where public and private illumination is doled out in rations.

A few private concerns, like the Companhia Paulista, were not too late in realizing the evil, which they sought to remedy. And at this point I can not fail to render a tribute of high regard to the technical and practical capacity of our distinguished colleague Dr. Navarro de Andrade, who was the organizer of the forest nursery and the eucalyptus plantations of that company.

But such instances of foresight are, unfortunately, very rare. The majority, the immense majority in this country are insensible to the advantages of a policy the wisdom of which needs no demonstration.

In such circumstances what we must do, when we make up our minds to bear the financial sacrifices needed for the reorganization of the forestry service, is to rise against that deplorable attitude which bids fair to transform Brazil into another Sahara. How to do this? I believe we should begin in the elementary school, which is still the most important of Brazilian problems.

From the elementary schools come our men of science, statesmen, public officers, farmers, merchants, industrials, workmen, foresters. Consequently it is in the public school that we should begin the study of forestry, and of the influence which the forest exerts on the rainfall, on the climate, and even on the health of our people.

Furthermore, it is in the public school that we should instill in the mind of the future lumbermen that the forest need not remain untouched in order to compensate the investment of its owner, for the intelligent cutting of trees followed by an equally intelligent replanting with valuable and homogeneous species renders the forest richer and richer.

It is obvious that the elementary school can not teach everything that we ought to know in the matter of improving our forest patrimony and conserving the few remaining watersheds; but it can impart the essential ideas which in the course of time will be extended and improved.

In such conditions I take the liberty of introducing in the House a motion recommending that His Excellency the Minister of Agriculture, our distinguished chairman, approach the State governments, suggesting the advisability of the adoption in the primary schools of readers in which the facts of forestry, the climate of forest regions, and the rational exploitations of the woods shall be explained to the school children in an interesting and agreeable manner.

There is no lack of authors in Brazil who are capable of writing such books once they are actuated by a reasonable inducement. Messrs. Monteiro Lobato and Viriato Corrêa, among others, are finished authors in the art of being understood by children.

I think also that the Minister of Agriculture should offer a more important prize for the best textbook among those awarded prizes by the various State governments.

This will not suffice for the solution of the problem with respect to the conservation of our woods and the reforestation of Brazil; but it will certainly constitute the best foundation for future action on the part of the Forestry Service.

None in the United States who is in any way concerned in the vital problem of the timber supply, both for present and future needs, can fail to be interested in the resolutions by the distinguished Brazilian publicist and speaker, Senhor Alvaro Paes, transcribed above. It is well known that even now our native timber resources are inadequate to meet our ever-increasing demand, and that the timber-consuming interests have already turned their eyes toward Latin America, and notably to Brazil, as a source of supply during the years to come. This is why the forestry experts of the United States are following with keen interest the activities of the various Latin American Federal and State Governments in their efforts toward the adoption of measures calculated to stop wasteful extravagance in one of the richest and most productive of their many rich natural resources, measures calculated not only to conserve the great forests of the Latin American countries, but to bring about a wise and increased utilization of a commodity of such world-wide importance.

THE FIRST PAN AMERICAN CONGRESS OF JOURNALISTS

WASHINGTON D. C., APRIL 7 TO 13, 1926

THE Pan American Congress of Journalists, which will meet at Washington from April 7 to 13, 1926, was provided for by resolution of the Fifth Pan American Conference at Santiago, Chile, in 1923. The resolution adopted at that time authorized the Governing Board of the Pan American Union to designate the date and city in the United States of America for the holding of the congress. Pursuant to the duty entrusted to it, the Governing Board decided that the congress should convene at Washington, the precise date of the opening session being left to the determination of the chairman of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, the Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State of the United States.

The congress will be held under the auspices of the Pan American Union. It will not, however, be an official congress in the sense that delegates will be appointed by the Governments, members of the Pan American Union, the journalists of the American Republics being invited to attend the congress in their individual capacity. In providing for this congress it was the intention of the delegates to the Fifth Pan American Conference that the press of the country in which the meeting is to take place should act as host, and in accordance with this intention the journalists of the Republics of Latin America during their attendance at the sessions of the congress will be the guests of the journalists of the United States.

PURPOSE OF THE CONGRESS

The delegates to the Fifth Pan American Conference, appreciating the important part played by the press in the development of closer relations between the American republics, believed that it would be highly desirable to provide for a meeting of the journalists of the American Continent in which views on questions of common interest might be exchanged and contacts formed that would be mutually beneficial in spreading the principles of Pan American solidarity.

The congress will be limited to a consideration of the problems confronting the newspaper profession. In view of the fact that the

newspaper profession has certain interests peculiar to itself and differing materially from those problems which confront the periodical press, it was thought that it would be impossible to formulate a program that would advantageously cover questions applicable to both the daily and the periodical press at the same conference.

PROGRAM OF THE CONGRESS

The program of the congress was approved by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union at the session held November 4 1925. The text follows herewith:

I

NEWSPAPER ETHICS

The influence of journalism on international relations and the internal affairs of nations, bearing in mind the necessity of reconciling the liberty of the press with the highest conception of the ethics of journalism.

II

THE PRESS AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The press as a medium of fostering closer relations between the American Republics.

- a. Selection of news so as to give a clearer picture of the national life of the peoples of America.
- b. Increasing the space devoted to economic and financial development.
- c. Increasing space devoted to cultural and artistic progress on the American Continent.

III

GATHERING AND DISSEMINATION OF NEWS

- a. The cost of gathering and distributing news.
- b. Transmission of news by cable, by wireless, and by mail; rates, limitations, facilities, etc., of these various methods.

IV

ADVERTISING

Consideration and study of questions relating to newspaper advertising. The distribution, interchange, and influence of advertising on journalism.

V

NEWSPAPER ORGANIZATION

The organization of newspapers in the American Republics.

- a. Establishment of special departments of newspapers, such as, for instance, a section devoted to suggestions and comment which the general public may care to make.
- b. The use of illustrations in the presentation of news.

c. Special activities of newspapers (organization of lectures, social welfare work, legal and medical services, etc.).

VI

SCHOOLS OF JOURNALISM

The education and preparation of journalists. Establishment of schools of journalism—their organization and function.

VII

PRESS ASSOCIATION

The organization of a Pan American Press Association.

STEAMSHIP FARES

Through the mediation of the Pan American Union the various steamship companies operating between the United States and Latin America have agreed to offer the special inducement of 25 per cent reduction in the cost of fares to the journalists of Latin America who plan to attend this congress.

To this end the steamship companies have requested the Pan American Union to furnish them with a list of those who have accepted the invitation to attend the congress in order that they may notify their agents to grant the discount in steamship fare.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE CONGRESS

In addition to other attractions which will be provided for the entertainment of the Latin American delegates, it is planned to conduct them on a tour through a number of the Eastern States of the United States, in which they will be given an opportunity to visit some of the most historic spots and places of scenic beauty in Maryland and Virginia, and also to visit the industrial and commercial districts not only of these States but also those of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York.

At the close of the sessions of the congress and the conclusion of the tour mentioned, the annual meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association will be held in the city of New York. As this association is composed of the publishers of the principal newspapers of the United States, in connection with its meeting an exhibit will be held of the latest and most modern mechanical devices in the publication of newspapers. An opportunity will be afforded the delegates to the Pan American Congress of Journalists to visit the exhibition in question, as also to inspect some of the larger and more important newspaper plants in the cities which they will visit.

SPANISH-AMERICAN SOCIAL WELFARE POLICY¹

By MOISÉS POBLETE TRONCOSO

Assistant Secretary of the Ministry of Health, Assistance, Social Welfare and Labor of Chile, and Professor of Social Economics, University of Chile

BEFORE taking up my subject I desire, as a university professor, to express the growing eagerness of the cultured classes of Chile to strengthen the bonds between our national life and that of the mother country. We wish that the glorious tradition of heroic effort and high culture which she bequeathed to us with her blood and which has made of the Spanish American nations a fruitful nucleus in the future progress of mankind shall not be interrupted nor cease to be a common possession, as much ours as hers. For if, as stated by Ferrero, civilization follows the course of the sun, the day is not far distant when Spanish America shall attain and enjoy her hour of supreme greatness, and that greatness we shall wish to share with Spain, to pay back at least an infinitesimal part of all she gave us when she brought us into being.

The adoption of a social policy in Spanish America is comparatively recent and presupposes a definite socio-economic problem which it is advisable to discuss, if only superficially.

The great Anatole France says: "*Il faut parler des grandes choses de l'homme et de la vie avec une entière sincérité. A cette condition seulement on a le droit de parler au publique.*" ("One should speak of the great things of man and of life with entire sincerity. Only so has one the right to address the public on such subjects.")

Now nearly all Spanish American sociologists are agreed that the main social problem in Spanish America as a whole is the land problem. Thus, the Uruguayan sociologist, Navarro Monzó, says in his latest book, *El Problema Religioso en América*: "The social and political problems of South America have grown out of the appropriation of the land by a few, who, simultaneously, have monopolized the government."

"Latifundia," or the holding of excessive landed estates by one person, is very common in Spanish America, many estates extending from river to river, from mountain to mountain, over vast areas.

¹ Abstract of an address delivered before the Madrid (Spain) Academy of Law and Jurisprudence (*Academia de Derecho y Jurisprudencia*), July 16, 1925.

Oftentimes they are poorly and but partially cultivated by underpaid workers, while their absentee owners spend the returns in the great cities either of their own countries or of Europe.

In Argentina there are estates of as much as 300,000, 500,000, and even 1,250,000 acres. In 1924 there were in Chile 92,963 agricultural properties of which only 546 exceeded 5,000 hectares (12,355 acres), and 1,782 which ranged between 1,000 and 5,000 hectares (2,470 and 12,355 acres).

This system of land distribution has created an exclusive and wealthy governing class, which holds practically all the power, and a poverty-stricken class which until recently was greatly neglected. As a result of that situation, the Spanish-American countries in general have lived under a pseudo-democracy, which is reflected in their respective parliamentary systems.

Fortunately, however, a number of these governments have at last realized the real social function of land. In Chile, for instance, we have a progressive tax on incomes and uncultivated land. This has caused the number of poorly cultivated or half-neglected estates to gradually diminish, the reduction amounting to 50 per cent in less than a score of years.

Another serious question closely related to the social problem is that of public education. The spirit of social cooperation and solidarity, which is the basis of all true democracy and economic progress, can develop only among peoples sufficiently cultured to grasp, to some degree at least, the problem of life as a whole. To this end the Spanish-American nations at various epochs in their evolution have enacted laws providing for compulsory elementary instruction, the establishment of schools and the preparation of teachers capable of fitting the rising generation to cope with the actual socio-economic conditions in which they find themselves. In Chile a law was passed in 1920 making compulsory all free lay instruction, a law that was eloquently supported in Congress by Doctor Alessandri, shortly thereafter to become President of the Republic.² According to 1910 statistics, we had then in Chile 2,566 primary schools, attended by 258,875 pupils. In 1920 there were in operation 3,148 such schools, with 335,047 pupils, costing the Government 18,955,196 Chilean pesos a year. In 1921 there were 3,299 schools, with 376,930 pupils, and in 1924, 4,272 schools, with over 500,000 pupils. That is, the number of schools and pupils was doubled in a little more than 10 years. Moreover, absolute illiteracy, which in Chile was 40 per cent in 1910, had declined to 27.6 per cent in 1924, and this latter percentage consisted almost entirely of persons beyond the primary school age.

² The actual President, to-day, is Emiliano Figueroa Larraín, who assumed office December 23, 1925.

It will be well to emphasize here a fundamental fact tending to the democratization of the school, namely, that in the high schools, the three-year preparatory courses, formerly taken mainly by the children of wealthy parents, have been abolished. This year all pupils requiring primary education have received it in the primary schools without discrimination as to class, thus eliminating all social distinction and greatly enhancing the spirit of democracy, while the door of opportunity was opened to the children of the poor who were permitted to enter high schools and universities on the same footing as the children of the rich. I would call attention, in passing, to the fact that in Chile secondary and college education leading to the B. A. degree, as well as primary, is absolutely free.

In 1920 there were in Chile 92 high schools, called *liceos*, with 11,903 pupils, and in 1924 there were 103 with over 13,000 pupils. The educational system is completed by three universities, with 5,000 students, and three large industrial schools for vocational training.

The social problem in the Spanish American countries has been aggravated by the weakening of the race caused by unfavorable health conditions, which in some cases reached grave proportions, for no great nation can be evolved from a physiologically defective people. Brazil, which suffered from widespread endemic diseases, which at times decimated the population, inaugurated in 1912 an intensive policy of public health and social hygiene betterment which, thanks to the energy of those eminent physicians, Doctors Chagas and Da Cunha, succeeded in establishing a nation-wide system of sanitation which within a very few years reduced the death rate to 19 per thousand in Rio de Janeiro—a remarkable triumph of science and organization. So, too, some years ago, Argentina organized its now extensive public-health service which has already reduced the death rate in Buenos Aires to 16 per thousand. In 1920 Chile created a general sanitary bureau (*Dirección General de Sanidad*), and in 1924 founded the Ministry of Public Health, Social Welfare and Labor, at the heads of which two distinguished men, Doctors Del Río and Salas, have served. It has also reorganized its sanitary board, engaging Dr. John D. Long, a prominent American health expert, as technical adviser. On February 27, 1925, a law was enacted, known as the "law for the protection of the race," which requires a clean bill of health from those about to marry, and under which hospitals, special clinics and the extensive service of social prophylaxis have been newly organized. With this work of public health there has recently been founded a fine modern school for the training of women social workers and those intrusted with the task of carrying to the home of the working classes the message of health and that social instruction in the curing or mitigating of physical distress which is the basis of moral betterment. Chile has also a League

for the Preservation of the Race, and a Social Hygiene League, both of which carry on extensive educational work.

Another important Spanish-American question which has greatly influenced our social policy is the child-welfare problem. During the last few years there has been a widespread movement in the Spanish-American countries for the protection of children. At first through private initiative and, later, through official action, a number of far-reaching measures have been adopted for the practical application of eugenics, the science that deals with the preservation and the improvement of the race.

In Buenos Aires and other Argentine cities popular clubs for mothers have been formed, and Children's Week is more and more generally observed each year. Brazil has established a Child Welfare Museum and celebrates the 12th of October as the national day devoted to the interests of the child. Argentina, Ecuador, Uruguay, Peru, Colombia, Mexico, Cuba, and Paraguay have associations for the protection and welfare of children. Some years ago Chile founded its *Patronato de la Infancia*, which daily provides in 11 child health centers, known locally as gotas de leche, milk and other food to undernourished children under three years of age, as also special care to needy mothers during the prenatal and postnatal periods. Chile has also established large day nurseries in the principal towns, scientifically equipped, for children under 8 years. In October, 1924, it opened its Child Health Museum, founded by Dr. Cora Mayer, to which gifts were made by nearly all the countries in the world.

Child protection in America is based on the uniform principles set forth in the various Pan American Child Welfare Congresses, the fifth of which was held in 1924 at Santiago, Chile, and which was attended by physicians, educators, and sociologists from a majority of the American Republics.

I shall now refer to that highly important and most interesting social question, the labor problem. This problem developed much later in Latin America than in the older European countries, a fact which explains why effective official action toward the protection of workers has been taken only within quite recent years. It is obvious that this action has been considerably influenced by the theories of the classic individualistic school, the divulgation of which throughout Latin America led to the unquestioned acceptance, for more than half a century, of economic individualism on the part of enlightened public opinion, the ruling classes included. But the principal cause of the long delay in legislating for the protection of labor must be sought in the peculiar conditions which have obtained in the industrial and economic development of the Latin American peoples. It must be remembered that large industries possessed of enormous

capital, powerful and up-to-date machinery and the corresponding armies of workers, are all of very recent growth in Latin America where, even now, they exist only in a few countries—chiefly Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Mexico, and Uruguay.

The expansion and intensification of industry in Chile, to speak again of my own country, are due to many factors which have combined to make that country an essentially industrial nation. Among them may be mentioned its propitious physical environment; a strong and homogeneous race, perhaps the most vigorous American offshoot of the old Spanish stock; and, finally, the immense natural resources of our territory, such as water power, iron, copper, coal, and other raw materials which are the chief essentials in present-day industry.

Moreover, there has developed in Latin America, simultaneously with industrialism, a radical change in public opinion with respect to labor matters and the social policy of the Government, a change which begins to be reflected in the actual conditions and real needs of the nation and which has given rise to the, to us, new science of social economics. These new ideas have been greatly stimulated by the new standards and conceptions which became prevalent after the World War and the application of which implies a development of the worker's life more in accord with the dictates of justice and the principles of human cooperation and solidarity.

Latin America, like the world as a whole, is passing through a period of economic readjustment based on new standards and on a new code which recognizes the rights and just claims of labor, a period initiated by the Treaty of Versailles, in which one section is perhaps more important to the welfare of the worker than any other in that treaty. It is that section which, creating the International Bureau of Labor and providing for annual conferences, to-day largely prompts and guides the social policy of the great Latin American nations.

There are in Latin America five countries that stand out in bold relief because of their advanced social legislation: Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Mexico, and Chile. Before dealing in detail with Chile I shall outline what has been accomplished in the other countries.

1. *Argentina*.—The regulation of the work of women and children has been the object of special legislation in Argentina. On October 14, 1907, the minimum age of children entering industrial occupations was fixed at 10 years; dangerous or unhealthful employment and night work were forbidden to children under 16; and the working day for all minors was limited to 8 hours. This law was amended in September, 1924, to further protect working minors. The amended

law absolutely forbids the employment of children under 18 for night work and, notably, the employment of women during the six weeks preceding and the six following childbirth.

In 1918 Argentina enacted a law fixing the conditions of home work, which provides that a minimum wage for such work shall be fixed by mixed committees of employers and employees. A law "on compensation for labor accidents and occupational diseases" was enacted in 1915, while a law of September, 1905, ordains a weekly rest period of 24 hours.

In 1912 a law was enacted creating the National Labor Bureau, intrusted with the compilation and distribution of statistics and the inspection and oversight of matters coming under social legislation. In 1919 a law was passed providing for the construction at reasonable prices, of houses for workers, and in 1921, to meet the exorbitant rise in rents, a maximum increase in rent was fixed by law.

A law enacted in 1914 and amplified by another in 1921 created a National Postal Savings Bank, which in 1924 had deposits amounting to 61,014,817 pesos and about 1,000,000 depositors.

The general law of 1923 on social insurance provides for the protection of: (a) Railroad employees; (b) employees of private concerns and of tramway, telephone, gas and electric enterprises; (c) bank employees; and (d) industrial, commercial, shipping, newspaper, and graphic-arts employees.

2. *Uruguay*.—The social policy of Uruguay includes the following laws:

(a) The prevention of labor accidents, including those occurring in domestic service (1914).

(b) Labor accident compensation (1920).

(c) Establishing the eight-hour working-day (1915).

(d) Prohibition of night work in bakeries (1910).

(e) Creating old-age pensions (1919). The execution of the laws on accident insurance and old-age pensions is intrusted to the State Insurance Bank, founded in 1919.

(f) For the retirement and pensioning of public-service employees (1919). This law also created the national fund for retired and pensioned State employees.

(g) A compulsory weekly rest period (1920).

(h) Organizing the Bureau of Labor (1918).

3. *Mexico*.—Article 123 of the new Mexican Constitution lays down the principle, in agreement with the labor section of the treaty of Versailles, that human labor can not be regarded as merchandise. The same constitution forbids the employment of children under 16 years of age. The most progressive Mexican States also have labor codes providing for accident prevention measures, for accident compensation, social insurance, and inspection of labor.

4. *Other countries*.—Colombia in 1920 passed a labor law providing for industrial conciliation and arbitration. Bolivia has a similar law.

Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia have enacted laws providing for labor accident compensation.³

CHILE

Chilean social welfare policy may be divided into the period before 1920, and the present period, dating from 1920.

First period.—I have already referred to the causes which in Chile, as in the rest of Latin America, retarded the adoption of a well-defined social policy prior to 1920. This notwithstanding, several important social welfare laws and organizations worthy of special mention were in existence in Chile before that date, as follows:

(1) The shipping law of 1887 which forbade the admission of workers under 21 years in the merchant marine.

(2) The constitution of 1883, which remained in force up to 1924, and our civil laws expressly declare the equality of rights of all residents of the Republic, whether Chilean or foreign.

(3) Laws passed in 1907 and 1917 prescribe compulsory Sunday rest for employees in all industrial, mining and commercial enterprises, whether public or private.

(4) The most important law of this period is that of 1916 on labor accident compensation, which bases the right to compensation on occupational risk, regardless of whether in special cases the worker may be to blame.

(5) A law was enacted in 1917, known as the "day nursery law," which compels every factory employing over 50 women to provide a room, properly equipped as a nursery, and to allow mothers at least one hour a day to nurse their children. All factories employing women now have these day nurseries.

(6) A law of 1914 requires employers in commercial establishments to provide their employees with seats and to allow them one hour and a half for their noon meal.

(7) In February, 1906, a law was enacted concerning housing for workers. It created a board of workers' housing in every Province of the Republic empowered to condemn as unfit for human habitation such houses as did not comply with certain specified requirements with respect to safety and hygiene, and imposed on owners the obligation of repairing or demolishing such houses, according to the findings of the respective board. Pursuant to this law, 36,287 houses have been torn down and 83,747 repaired. In addition, the law provided for assistance in the construction of sanitary dwellings for workers by granting to builders tax exemptions, free light and water, and other privileges. The worker's home was further protected by a prohibition against the division or seizure of real estate inherited by minors. Finally, the law authorized the Government to erect with national funds large groups of workers' houses. Such housing developments have been carried out in Santiago, Valparaíso, Concepción, Chillán, Temuco, Valdivia, and Coquimbo.

(8) Until 1920 the only places where the working classes could procure loans on personal property were the pawnshops, which charged as high as 48 per cent per annum. In that year there was created the Popular Credit Bank, which grants loans on personal property, issues bonds, and receives savings deposits. The results thus far obtained are most encouraging, the annual operations of the Santiago branch alone involving over 1,000,000 pesos.

(9) The retirement and social welfare fund of the National Railroads, created in 1918, benefits 40,000 workmen and other employees, all of whom are obligatory

³ Bolivia, also.—*Editor's note.*

depositors. The purpose of this fund is twofold—to provide a retirement fund and for social welfare work. The retirement fund is formed from a 5 per cent deduction from all salaries and wages, plus 6 per cent contributed by the employers. The fund has now in hand about 67,000,000 pesos for retirement purposes. As to social welfare work, the fund includes a life-insurance service (about 3,000,000 pesos), facilitates the acquisition of property by its depositors (17,000,000 pesos), and provides medical and hospital attendance.

(10) A very important measure prior to 1920 was the successful propaganda for popular savings banks. In 1884 a savings bank was founded in Santiago as a dependency of the Mortgage Loan Bank, a national institution, and others were founded later in other cities. With the exception of that at Santiago, they were all combined, by a law of 1910, into one institution called the National Savings Bank.

These savings banks are equipped and organized according to the latest methods to render the maximum assistance. They have a savings stamp service; numerous individual metal banks to be filled for deposit are in circulation; representatives visit factories, schools, barracks, and other establishments to collect deposits; an educational campaign is conducted in which all depositors are advised as to investments. These banks also provide lectures and magazines; a draft service, including telegraphic orders; current-account and check-account services, and in general offer the same facilities as ordinary banks. Depositors may also acquire real estate on the installment plan, making partial payments equivalent to the corresponding rent. The savings banks have helped to solve the problem of cheap and sanitary housing for workers by building groups of workers' houses in various cities. In 1925 the savings banks established a service of cooperative stores for their depositors.

In December, 1912, the number of depositors in all the Republic was 436,803, and the total deposits amounted to 67,705,162 pesos. In 1922, the figures were 1,109,696 depositors and 291,467,720 pesos. These figures do not include the Santiago Savings Bank and its 20 branches with 365,878 accounts in 1922, and deposits amounting to 80,364,847 pesos. In 1924, the total deposits in the 79 provincial savings banks and the 20 Santiago branches amounted to over 350,000,000 pesos, in 1,800,000 accounts, showing that almost 50 per cent of the total population of Chile are depositors in these banks.

(11) Of social-insurance institutions, I shall mention only the army and navy retirement fund, which has just acquired a 12-story building in Santiago, the Public Employees' Savings Bank and the Public Employees' Mutual Protection Association.

(12) In 1908, as stated before, the Bureau of Labor was created, which supervises the enforcement of social legislation, collects statistics and gives information according to the most modern standards. Being an ex-director of that bureau, I shall abstain from passing judgment upon it.

Second period.—The second period of our social legislation began in the administration of President Alessandri, who in 1920 submitted to Congress the complete draft of a labor code regulating the length of the working-day, limiting the employment of women and children, recognizing trades-unions, and providing for the safety and health of workers. Under this law were created conciliation and arbitration courts; sickness, disability, and old-age insurance; trades-unions were recognized, etc.

The main provisions of the labor code, as approved in September, 1924, are listed below:

I. Law on labor contracts: (a) Prescribes the form of labor contracts, which shall be in writing; (b) forbids forcing workers into employment; (c) fixes the 8-hour day, or the 48-hour week, for all workers; (d) prescribes that all wages shall be paid in national currency and at short intervals (15 days); (e) Recognizes the right of minors and married women to collect their wages; (f) provides that a minimum wage shall be determined by wage committees; (g) provides that men and women shall receive the same compensation for the same work; (h) recognizes collective bargaining and prescribes the formalities to be observed therein; (i) prescribes minimum safety and sanitary conditions in factories and shops; (j) fixes the minimum age of industrial workers at 14 years; (k) forbids night work to persons under 16 and underground work to persons under 18; (l) prescribes an obligatory rest for women of 40 days before and 20 days after childbirth; (m) gives added scope to the former Labor Bureau, creating the General Directorate of Labor.

II. Law on trade-unions: Expressly recognizes the freedom of association of labor established in the Constitution and upheld in France by the Waldeck-Rousseau and Millerand laws of 1884 and 1920, respectively; also creates factory unions, allowing them a share in the profits.

III. Law on conciliation and arbitration courts: Creates mixed courts composed of employers and employees for the adjustment of differences.

IV. Law on labor accidents and occupational diseases: Amplifies the old law and provides for compensation for compulsory insurance, medical attendance, etc.

V. Law on labor contracts with private employees: Prescribes (a) a written contract, (b) the 8-hour day, (c) a savings and retirement fund, and (d) conciliation courts.

VI. Law on sickness insurance: Creates general sickness and disability insurance funds throughout the Republic on the basis of Bismarck's laws of 1884 and of Lloyd-George's law on sickness insurance. At present there are over 60 sickness insurance funds.

VII. Law forbidding night work in bakeries by either employers or employees (December 31, 1924).

VIII. Law providing for barbers the weekly compulsory rest.

IX. Rent law, February, 1925: Fixes maximum rent, thus preventing the usurious rates formerly charged by landlords.

X. Law on workers' housing: Authorizes Government loans up to 300,000,000 pesos for the construction of adequate dwellings for workers.

Such, briefly outlined, has been Chile's social-welfare policy in recent years.

In conclusion, the united effort of the American nations toward an adequate social-welfare policy is clearly seen in the resolution on the inclusion of social problems in the program of future conferences, approved by the Fifth International Conference of American States held in Santiago, Chile, in 1923. Four of the articles of this resolution deserve special mention, the first of these reading as follows:

The Fifth International Conference of American States resolves: To recommend to the American States the adoption of laws embodying the following principle, which has been established in the legislation of the United States of America, to wit: Human labor should not be considered a commodity or an article of commerce.

The other three are almost verbatim the provisions of Section XIII of the treaty of Versailles.

WOMEN'S INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE ∴ ∴ ∴

THE Secretary of Labor, James J. Davis, announced in November a Women's Industrial Conference, which was held in Washington under the auspices of the United States Department of Labor from January 18 to 21, 1926. At this conference women representatives of national organizations throughout the country took part in a program which emphasized the development of industry and the accompanying problems affecting women in gainful employment.

This conference was the second occasion on which the Department of Labor called together the women of the country who are concerned with industrial and economic problems. Three years ago the first Women's Industrial Conference was held in Washington, the delegates numbering several hundred women, representing most of the women's organizations in the country.

This year all national women's organizations and all national organizations having a large proportion of women members were asked to send delegates to the conference. Employers and business organizations were also invited. The call to the conference was issued by Miss Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, accompanied by a letter of indorsement and approval from the Hon. James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, who said:

There are eight and a half million women employed in the United States and their number is increasing rather than decreasing. It seems to me that this situation creates special problems which call for careful consideration of means by which to safeguard the mothers and potential mothers of the nation. In the last decade the increase of married women in manufacturing and mechanical industries was 41 per cent. In the occupations connected with trade there has been an increase of 43 per cent for all women employed but an increase of 88 per cent among married women. Therefore, it is impossible to separate entirely the problems of motherhood from the conditions under which women are employed. There is nothing more important in our civilization and every thinking American must realize this situation. It is with great pleasure, therefore, that I approve of your plans for calling a three-day conference.

Miss Mary Anderson, Director of the Women's Bureau, under the auspices of which the conference was held, said in her call:

The Women's Bureau believes that a conference of women, including representatives from all national organizations of women and other interested groups, would go far not only to focus attention on the problems involved, but to help in the development of policies and standards for the effective employment of women

in industry. Our industrial success will depend largely upon the practices in industry which make for the health and happiness of women workers. It is with this in mind that we are calling the conference and urge the fullest participation by the women of the country.

An extremely interesting program was arranged for the conference, with speakers representative of employers, workers and the most progressive thought among persons not actually engaged in industry. At the opening session on the evening of January 18 addresses were made by the Hon. James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, and by two women members of the Congress of the United States. The topic for the next morning, "The development and expansion of industry," was discussed in the light of its social significance: to the employer, by Mr. John E. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers; to the worker, by Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; and to society in general, by Miss Mary Van Kleeck, director of the Division of Industrial Studies of the Russell Sage Foundation.

In the afternoon problems of industrial relations were considered from the point of view of both theory and practice, the speakers being Mr. William Leiserson, professor of labor economics, Toledo University; Miss Frances Perkins, member of the New York State Industrial Commission; Miss Agnes Nestor, vice president of the International Glove Workers' Union, and Mr. Henry P. Kendall, a prominent textile manufacturer.

On the morning of January 20 Miss Belle Sherwin, president of the National League of Women Voters, presided over the meeting, which was devoted to social problems, including the right of the woman worker to citizenship, education, and recreation. In the afternoon Mrs. John D. Sherman, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, was the presiding officer, the subject being health problems, and the speakers two of the most notable authorities on public health questions in the United States—Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, and Dr. Alice Hamilton, professor of industrial medicine in the Harvard Medical School and member of the Health Committee of the League of Nations.

The two remaining sessions were devoted to a symposium on "The woman wage earner—why be concerned about the conditions under which she works and lives," the speakers representing the woman worker, the consumer, business, the church, and State and National Governments. Since, as Secretary Davis said in his letter of indorsement, the employment of married women has increased 88 per cent in the last decade, one of the problems to which the closest attention was given was that of the married woman who works to support her family, thus bringing under discussion conditions in

industry from the viewpoint not only of women as wage earners but of women as wives and mothers.

From the noteworthy contributions and animated discussions at this conference it may be confidently expected that there will result not only increased interest in the problems of the large number of employed women in the United States but more intelligent legislation and greater cooperation in their behalf as an important factor in the industrial life of the Nation, especially when it is realized, as Secretary Davis has pointed out, that one of every four workers is a woman and one of every four women is a worker.

LITERATURE TRAN- SCRIBED INTO "BRAILLE"¹

"BOOKS are gates to lands of pleasure" is as true for the blind as for those who see. It matters not whether the thought from the printed page reaches the mind through the eye or the finger tips, the quickening, the delight are the same.

Gutenberg with his printing press made books available to the masses. Louis Braille with his system of dots in relief gave the blind books to read for themselves, and gave them also a medium for writing. The reading and writing of a code of raised dots greatly facilitates the education of the blind in general, and it is invaluable to blind boys and girls going through college. With its aid blind men and women master the technique of business and professions in which they succeed. Through a Braille book many a blinded soldier caught the first ray of hope that enabled him to link his old life with the new.

The first Braille was written in France in 1829. Since then it has passed through many changes until it has become the universal type for the blind, adapted to every language in which they are taught. Now there are three ways of producing Braille: It may be written by hand, one dot at a time, with a slate and stylus; it may be produced on a Braille "writer," where an entire character is made at a single stroke; or it may be embossed on brass plates from which many editions can be published with a printing press. The last is obviously the best way, but, unfortunately, it is also a very expensive way. It costs \$5 a thousand words to stereotype the metal plates,

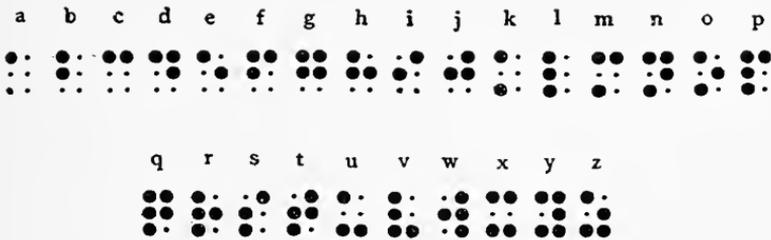
¹ Compiled and condensed by Elsie Brown, Pan American Union Staff, from *Writing for the Blind*, and *Annual Report on Braille Transcribing by American Red Cross*, July, 1924-1925, by Gertrude T. Rider, director of Braille, American Red Cross, and librarian for the blind, Library of Congress, in collaboration with Adelia M. Hoyt.

after which there is the expense of embossing the paper sheets and binding them.

Dots produced by hand, either with slate or writer, are quite as satisfactory as those made by machinery. "Writers" similar in principle to the typewriter now cost from \$32 to \$50, and with one of these an expert can produce six to nine pages of Braille an hour. With practice on the slate, one may write four pages an hour. The slate has the advantage of being even more inexpensive (\$2) and easily carried about. The only disadvantage to handwork is the fact that but a single copy can be made at a time, but, as will be explained later, a method has recently been devised for the multiplication, to some extent, of copies.

REVISED BRAILLE

Prior to 1917 two slightly different Braille systems (American Braille and New York point) were used in the United States. In



THE BRAILLE ALPHABET

that year after long and careful investigation and experiment, revised Braille, grade 1½, was officially adopted. This was a great step ahead, as it left but one system in use and that one uniform with those in other countries. This system is based on the original Braille alphabet and corresponds to English Braille.

In the following year (1918) the Red Cross Institute, popularly known as "Evergreen," was established at Baltimore, Md., for the training of the United States soldiers and sailors blinded in the World War. Braille was one of the first subjects taught, since reading by touch is an excellent preliminary training for the fingers of the newly blind. Right here a difficulty presented itself. Obviously, the new system would be taught to blinded soldiers, but at that time there were only six books in that type, and those were for children. Moreover, the American Printing House for the Blind at Louisville, Ky., was then, and still is, obliged to use nearly all the public money appropriated for printing books for the blind (\$50,000 per annum) in supplying texts and other books for the blind school children of the country.

Now it is always difficult to persuade a man, newly blinded, to attempt to read with his fingers, and it is therefore most essential that he should have something to read he really cares for.

In this dilemma, Mrs. Gertrude T. Rider, librarian for the blind in the Library of Congress at Washington, volunteered her services and was made directing librarian at the Red Cross Institute, and to her the instructors turned for help. The story of how she met the needs of these new blind readers and built up a library of over 1,200 volumes is most unusual and interesting.

There were many women and some men throughout the country who wanted to do something for the blinded soldier. From among these Mrs. Rider organized a band of volunteers to learn Braille transcribing. In an incredibly short time she was able to place in the hands of the blind soldiers at Evergreen editorials from current magazines, topics of the day, short stories, etc., in the Braille type.

As the men learned to read with greater facility and the transcribers became more proficient, more and more extensive work was undertaken until at the present time there is nothing these devoted copyists will not and can not do. Undaunted by long lists of anatomical terms, they have aided the masseur; they have helped the student of French by putting his lessons into Braille; they are always ready to transcribe just what is most needed, whether for entertainment or serious study.

As a result of their efforts the library at Evergreen has grown until it contains 1,200 hand-copied volumes covering a wide range of subjects. There are small books for beginners, standard works for the English student, many good short stories, and some popular novels.

This collection was augmented by the press-made books available for adults. Many of these were "brailled" through the American Library Association, which interested itself in soliciting authors, publishers, clubs, and individuals to finance the making of books primarily for the blinded soldiers.

THE RED CROSS AND BRAILLE

Of the American Red Cross the Chicago Chapter was the first to undertake Braille transcribing as a real activity. Its service to the cause in those early days can not be overestimated. Chicago was soon followed by St. Paul, Minn., Washington, D. C., and Providence, R. I.

In October, 1921, the American Red Cross at National Headquarters became officially connected with Braille transcribing, and at the Red Cross Convention held in Columbus, Ohio, October 4-8, 1921, there was a Braille exhibit which attracted the attention of many delegates. As a result of this and further efforts of the Red Cross, many chapters adopted Braille transcribing as apart of their *volunteer*

service. The conventions of 1922 and 1923, held in Washington, D. C., still further increased the interest.

In England, where some Braille printing is endowed by the Carnegie Trust Fund, hand copying has long been in vogue. A hand-copied book will last for years if done on suitable paper and properly shellacked. "Westward Ho!" by Charles Kingsley, transcribed for the Library of Congress over 17 years ago, has just been removed from circulation because the corners of the pages are deeply broken. The dots, however, are still perfectly good.

A 9 by 11 inch page is the standard size adopted for hand-copied books, and it will contain only about half the text printed on the average page of an ordinary 8vo. book. The usual novel copied into Braille makes from seven to nine volumes, as large as can be conveniently handled.

Because of the bulk and cost of Braille books, there are few private collections. Readers prefer to borrow from well-equipped libraries having facilities for circulating. By a provision of Congress, books for the blind go through the mails free of charge when loaned by a library or returned there by a borrower.

Although larger funds have been made available for printing Braille books, although hand-copying has steadily grown, and lending libraries are giving increasing service, the supply of reading matter nevertheless falls far short of demand.

What the volunteer has done for the war blind is needed also for the civilian blind. Blind students and persons in the professions need special material. Many readers long for more popular and up-to-date books. Because of the great cost and the fact that the editions needed are small, Braille printing can never be done on a commercial basis. Unless a vast endowment is forthcoming, these wants will never be met save by the volunteer copyist.

The Red Cross has long been a symbol for help in time of need. It has lighted the way to rescue in time of disaster, carried food to the hungry, and comfort to the desolate. Why should it not aid the blind by helping to give them a better supply of books? So it is that under the fostering care of the Red Cross, transcribing has steadily grown until there are certified workers from Maine to California and from Florida to Washington.

What of the results? First, *books*, more than 2,000 of them, covering a wide range of subjects: fiction by the best modern authors, biography, history, travel, essays, the drama.

It is difficult to express what these books meant to the blinded soldier just after the close of the war. They stimulated his interest in reading, and reading once more for himself in many cases proved a keynote to rehabilitation. Their own words best show their appreciation. A blind lieutenant writes:

The work was well-nigh perfect. My thanks go to the transcriber, the Red Cross, and all who are working to make this splendid service a living force. My hope is that some day I may be able to repay the kindness by bringing the same service to another one situated as I was when the only avenue of help open to me was that of volunteer Braille transcribing.

THE HOPE OF THE FUTURE

The transcription of books by volunteers has awakened interest in the blind who, until then, had seemed to many a class apart—different in some intangible way. Braille proved the common ground on which they met and understood each other. No one who has punched a page of Braille can any longer be a stranger to the blind, or indifferent to their problems.

Transcribing has won recognition in the United States. The American Foundation for the Blind has indorsed the work as established and carried on by the American Red Cross, and has offered substantial assistance and cooperation. The head of one of the departments of the Foundation recently stated that hand-copied books are the hope of the future for blind readers.

Transcribing is not easy. It is puzzling, but intriguing; exacting, but satisfying. Persons of average intelligence and fair education can master it, but to do the accurate work required one must have patience and perseverance, the ability to concentrate and to exercise care in small details. The Red Cross solicits volunteers. It provides a course of instruction which is given by correspondence, or, where possible, through local teachers. At the end of the course a certificate of proficiency is awarded.

Any attempt to popularize transcribing as a means of securing large numbers of students is a waste of time, effort, and money. It is only for the picked workers prepared to give a quiet hour a day and loyal devotion. There is only one standard of work, namely, perfection.

The spirit in which any work is done determines its character and success. The unprecedented success of volunteer transcribing may be explained both by the wish to serve others and by the challenge and self-help people find in it. Before mastering Braille and afterwards, workers meet real difficulties and discouragements, but their letters reveal a beautiful spirit which the work seems to engender:

It seems to me that one of the greatest advantages offered by the Red Cross in this work is that it is a link between those who need a helping hand and those who are eager to lend it.

Braille may, with sufficient practice, be mastered in a course of 10 lessons which has been prepared under the auspices of the American National Red Cross and can be undertaken by the student either by correspondence, as stated, or in small classes under the instruction of a qualified local teacher. These are followed by a test and the copying

of a 50 page trial manuscript. When the manuscript is favorably reported the student is awarded a Red Cross certificate of proficiency in Braille transcribing and is authorized to produce transcriptions which will be bound and circulated through the Library of Congress or various other libraries in the United States that serve blind readers.

DEVELOPMENTS IN 1924-25

During the year 1924-25 there was a constant effort to accomplish certain things: To bring the work up to date; to weed out poor and undesirable manuscripts and make them serve useful purposes; to arrange with local libraries for the wider ownership of hand-copied books; to put students and other blind persons in touch with transcribers willing to copy for their special needs; to standardize paper of durable quality; to train blind proof readers with a view to having them work directly, where practical, with local groups of braillists so that manuscript can be proof read before it is sent to Washington; to lessen correspondence by encouraging transcribers to find the answers to questions in printed instructions; to prepare a manual on Braille transcribing which would contain under one cover all lessons, rules, and other information, revised and arranged so as to be useful, for reference, to both students and certified workers; and finally to perfect the Garin process of duplicating hand-copied Braille.

It is impossible to get statistics that show the amount of work copied for blind students and other individuals. Workers are too modest to make anything like an adequate report. We know that a great deal has been done of which we have no record. One chapter is helping to prepare textbooks for a blind school in Armenia. Blind college students and business men are being aided by the copying of law and insurance texts, French, Latin, Greek, etc. Perhaps the greatest single achievement of the year was the brailling of Homer's *Odyssey* from the Greek text for blind university students.

The selection of suitable paper has been a matter of considerable study. In this the Bureau of Standards of the United States has aided. After many tests a certain 74-pound star jute manilla proved the best adapted to the making of hand-copied Braille books, and it is resold by National Headquarters. It is earnestly hoped that no transcriber will waste time and effort on other paper.

In order to train blind persons to become competent proof readers it was found necessary to prepare a special course of study. This was done about a year and a half ago. Since then more than 50 persons have enrolled for the course. Some have failed to qualify, others are still in training. About 30 have finished satisfactorily. In a number of localities proof readers have been trained to work directly with local braillists, and the finished books go, when the transcriber so indicates, to a local library. Boston Metropolitan Chapter has

effected such an arrangement with the Perkins Institution library. The manuscripts go directly from the transcriber to the proof reader. In the correcting of these manuscripts the transcribers assist. The books are then shellacked by local volunteers. The leader of the group and the proof reader keep the National Director notified of manuscripts received, proof read and presented to that library. In Detroit the Junior League (an organization of young society women) employs a qualified young blind woman who supervises the Braille work of the League, giving instruction, proof-reading manuscript and keeping the national director of Braille well informed concerning the quantity and quality of all work produced.

In this connection it is interesting to note the avenue by which the local Red Cross chapter in Washington succeeded in having 10,805 pages of Braille shellacked in 1924-25, work which does not require as much practice or application as the actual writing, although it must be carefully done. In cooperation with the various churches of the city, groups of volunteers, numbering 296 in all, were organized for this work, meeting twice monthly, and rendering valuable service.

The publishing of the new Red Cross Manual on Hand-Transcribing is one of the outstanding events of the year. This manual contains all the information hitherto issued in separate leaflets. It has been revised, enlarged, and brought up to date. It is the result of five years' experience in training sighted volunteers to transcribe Braille acceptable to libraries and blind readers. The course of study contained in it has proven eminently satisfactory, both when used with a local teacher and when followed along with correspondence aid. The lessons have been enlarged, rules somewhat elaborated to clarify the doubtful points, and the whole arranged as a reference book for students and workers.

DUPLICATION

The Red Cross expects to enhance the value of the single copies of books produced by hand by duplicating them. The plan for duplicating follows the process invented by a French architect, M. Garin.

Several years ago a volunteer brailist, Mrs. Louise Shipman Hubbard, spent her vacation learning duplicating in Paris and brought back the outfit used there for the work. With the inventor's approval his process has been experimented with and improved upon for our use. Briefly described, the process here used is to write Braille on sheets of oiled paper, either those oiled by hand or those bought on the market already oiled; after corrections have been made each page of Braille is laid, embossed side down, on a piece of wool-velvet carpet or felt, and with a glazier's knife into the depressions is pushed a mixture of plaster of Paris and glue. When this composition hardens the paper plates are sufficiently durable to run through a press for printing one hundred or more copies.

Successful duplications have been secured from Braille written on selected slates and from that written on Hall-Braille writers and Braille writers, but it has been found that to achieve the best results writers must be altered to make a dot with greater relief, and that a duplicating slate modeled after the French one must be made. The slate will vary from those now in use by having slightly deeper pits and a pitted back the size of the page to be written.

The manufacturers of Braille writers have indicated their readiness to alter their output to meet the requirements for duplication when the specifications are assured, and plans have been drawn up for a duplicating slate.

The head of the research department of the American Foundation for the Blind characterizes the duplicating of hand-copied work as "one of the brightest rays of hope which has yet been shed upon the dark problem of how to furnish the blind with an adequate supply of embossed literature."

A work begun for the war blind with a few devoted workers now numbers 674 certified transcribers and approximately 500 students, representing 127 Red Cross chapters and societies in 32 States.

In New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Boston, Pittsburgh, and Maryville, Mo., Braille units are beginning to function with only necessary national supervision and report.

American Red Cross statistical report on Braille, July, 1924-25

HAND-COPIED MANUSCRIPT

Hand-copied pages received from transcribers.....	106, 087
Hand-copied pages produced for students and individuals.....	3, 684
Hand-copied pages produced, proof read and bound in Chicago.....	6, 022
Total number of pages produced by Red Cross volunteers.....	115, 793
Total manuscripts prepared for binding:	
Titles.....	159
Volumes.....	867
Pages.....	82, 882

OWNERSHIP

Completed manuscript bound and circulated by the Library of Congress:	
Titles.....	128
Volumes.....	741
Pages.....	70, 950
Completed manuscript bound and circulated by other libraries:	
Titles.....	38
Volumes.....	150
Pages.....	14, 292

Additional information in regard to Braille may be secured by writing direct to the Red Cross Director of Braille Transcribing, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

RAISING PIGS IN THE TROPICS ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

POSSIBILITIES OF THE PORK INDUSTRY IN CUBA¹

By GEORGE RENO

SINCE the first evidence of man on earth, that most useful pachyderm, known in English as the pig, and in Spanish as "el puerco," has played an important part in the economy of man. He, in company with most of his thick-skinned cousins, the mastodon, hippopotamus, etc., had his origin in that great warm basin of central Asia known to-day as the Desert of Gobi. Some of his kind gradually worked west into the dense forests of central Europe, and finally developed into the wild boars of the Black Forest country. These are probably the ancestors of our domestic pig.

In the caves of southern France, where the Cro-Magnon race, of the Neolithic age, made its home ten or twenty thousand years ago, are found quite artistic drawings of wild boars, sketched in charcoal and in colored earths on the smooth walls of the cave. Alongside the pig, too, the ancestors of the horse, which at that time was used for food, are also found.

When the Spanish colonists who followed in the wake of Columbus became tired of the search for gold and concluded to make a home in Cuba, the first step in animal industry was to send back to Spain for breeding animals. Among these came the parents, or progenitors, of the present native pig or "puerco criollo," some of which escaped from control and lived in the dense forests of the mountains, where the palmiche of the royal palms, and the many native fruits, pomarrosa, guayaba, etc., furnished them with food.

The mountain streams gave the pig water to drink and wallow in, while the climate, never cold, was to his liking. Wild dogs, escaping from homes, had also taken to the woods, and were his only enemies, but with these the long-tusked leader of the herd put up a pretty good fight, and so nature maintained its equilibrium, until in later years, man stepped in, took care of and fed the pigs, improving the breed and bringing them again into a state of domestication. There are many droves, even to-day, of semiwild pigs in various sections of the forest-covered mountains of Cuba.

¹ *The Cuba Review*, New York, October, 1925.

In visiting, some years ago, the late Doctor Rhome, of Habana, who had established his country home on the crest of a hill a few miles back of the harbor of Bahía Honda, I asked the doctor how many pigs he had in the woods. He replied:

Really I don't know; I am quite sure that I have over a thousand, but whether there may be 2,000 or more, I could not say. I employ two or three "monteros" who look after them, and when in the fall they have grown fat on mangoes and palmiche I send out men with a little corn bait and a few hog dogs, and they drive them into a corral, when we pick out those best suited for market and send them into Habana, where they always find ready sale. During the holidays, Christmas, New Year's, and Los Reyes Magos, I can dispose of all three-months' pigs I can find, at \$5 a head, for "lechón," or young roast pig.

In many other countries, even in the State of Louisiana 50 years ago, all pigs were permitted to run wild, where they fed on what is termed "mast," acorns, beechnuts, etc. Each owner of pigs in the woods had his private mark, usually a V, or crop, or hole in one or both ears. These marks were registered in the parish seat, and in the fall, when pigs were wanted for the market, the owner went into the woods and hunted his pigs with dogs, ran them down or shot them from ambush in the cane brakes with a rifle.

This, to-day, would be considered a very primitive form of raising pigs, and although but few attempts have been made towards modernizing the pork industry in Cuba, there is no reason why this Republic should not only raise and furnish her own pork and pork products, but produce an amount sufficient to supply some of the near-by Latin-American Republics, where conditions similar to those in Cuba still prevail. There is no animal used for food that will increase so rapidly under favorable conditions as will the pig. With an increase of five to each litter, and two litters a year, which is customary in this country, we have a ten-to-one proposition which theoretically means at least a thousand per cent increase every twelve-month.

The success of any agricultural or animal industry depends on some five or more vital factors, each of which is almost equally important. First, suitable soil and climate; second, a permanent, profitable market, not too far removed; third, good facilities for transportation; fourth, intelligent management, combined with reasonably cheap labor; fifth, sufficient capital to permit proper development. Under the above conditions, the chances of failure are practically eliminated, which means the success of the enterprise.

At the present time Cuba is importing approximately \$20,000,000 worth of pork and pork products every year, in spite of the fact that pigs can be raised with less expense in this island than in perhaps any other section of America. During the past 25 years the price

paid for pigs on the hoof has remained in the vicinity of 12 cents a pound, and has never fallen below 10. Hams, shoulders, and cured meat usually command 25 cents per pound, fresh pork retails at 35 cents a pound, lard at 15 cents, and bacon at 55. From the above figures it is readily seen that Cuba furnishes a splendid market for home-produced pork and pork products at all seasons of the year.

Profit in raising hogs depends largely on the cost of the food required to fatten the shoats, or those intended for market. In this respect we are fortunate, since royal palms in Cuba are counted by millions. These produce a small nut called palmiche, which as hog food represents the corn of the Northern States. These palms bear



Photograph by The Cuba Review

PIGS IN THE TROPICS

A cross of the native Cuban pig with Durocs

throughout the year, each tree furnishing approximately 250 pounds of food, rich in carbohydrates, during the 12 months. The only expense attached is that of a "montero," or man of the forest, who climbs the tree and cuts away with his knife one or more of the bunches of nuts, each yielding about 250 pounds of food. One man can easily cut sufficient for a thousand hogs in a day's work.

All animals thrive on a variety of foods, hence it is well to plant corn, both in the spring and fall. Between the rows of corn should be planted some variety of the well-known cow pea of the Southern States. Cow peas, or "frijoles," furnish the protein necessary for

nursing sows and growing pigs. To these foods may be added calabaza or squash, and many fruits, mangoes, pomarrosa, etc., which grow wild in the forest, and occasionally meat, or fresh fish brought from the coast. With this variety of food, including two crops of corn per year, there can be no difficulty in producing first-class pork at the lowest possible cost.

It is a well-known fact that, next to rabbits and guinea pigs, swine produce a greater number of offspring in a given time than any other domesticated animal. In Cuba, as well as in the Southern States of the Gulf coast, sows have two litters a year, those of the prolific varieties averaging 7 pigs or more at each birth. In this estimate 5 pigs to each mother has been selected as a fair average. This would give an annual yield of 10 pigs to the sow.

The barrows, or castrated males, when weighing between 150 and 200 pounds (which should occur at between 8 and 10 months), are shipped to the Habana market and sold for cash, where they will bring from \$15 to \$25 each, according to weight and condition. From the young sows are selected those that give promise of being good mothers, and the others are sold with the barrows.

The first essential in selecting the location for a hog ranch in Cuba is to have an abundance of royal palms, the palmiche from which will furnish a staple food at a very low cost. Next in importance is the presence of one or more running streams that do not go dry during the winter season, since water to drink and to bathe in is necessary for both the health and comfort of growing pigs in warm climates. Third in importance may be counted arable land that will grow corn, cowpeas, soy beans, peanuts, sweet potatoes, sugar cane, and other foods that help to give variety or to form a balanced ration.

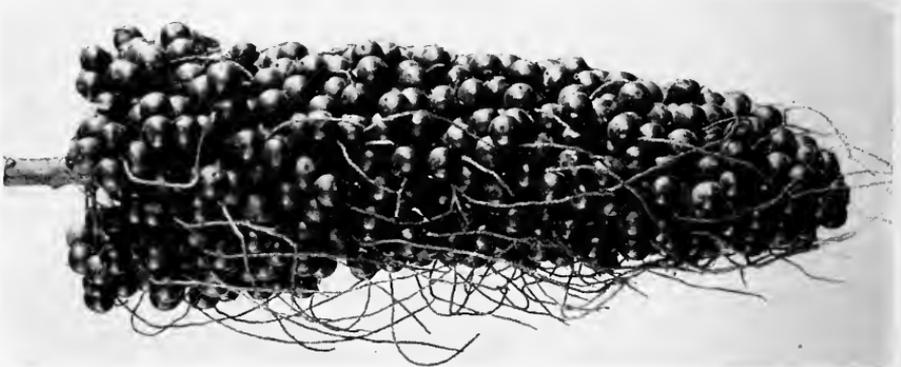


Courtesy of The Cuba Review

CUTTING PALMICHE

An essential of a hog ranch in Cuba is an abundance of royal palms, the fruit of which furnishes a staple food at a low cost

In this connection interesting facts in regard to the effect of foods in the growth of shoats, or young pigs, were discovered in the Government experimental stations of Iowa a short time ago. Among other things, it was found that a pig, fed on corn alone, would weigh only 57 pounds in eight months; but, that with a ration composed of 366 pounds of corn, mixed with 48 pounds of meat meal, the same pig would weigh 200 pounds at eight months. Twelve per cent of meat, dried blood, or tankage, mixed with corn, will reduce the feed bill 60 per cent or more, since of corn alone 1,447 pounds are required to make 100 pounds of weight. In other words, the pig, to a certain extent, is carnivorous, and a certain percentage of animal protein is essential to rapid growth after he is weaned. Milk will have a like result. Strange as it may seem, the same is true of poultry. These factors, combined with intelligent management, and the presence of



Courtesy of The Cuba Review

PALMICHE—THE NUTS OF THE ROYAL PALM

An ideal food for swine

a good veterinary surgeon, will insure success and yield a larger return on the capital invested than any other industry in the Republic of Cuba.

The location established, and the property purchased or leased, a suitable ranch house, with kitchen close by, should be put up for the benefit of the employees. After fencing off an area, in proportion to the number of brood sows with which the company proposes to begin, a strong corral should be built on the banks of a running stream or lagoon, where the breeding pens are placed. Within this corral one or two "bohíos," or palm-thatched houses, should be put up so that the "monteros," or men in charge of the brood sows, may keep a careful watch during the night.

Within that portion of the ranch where the soil is richest a number of fields in the form of parallelograms, about 2 acres, or 440 feet in width,

and a half mile long, should be plowed up with a light tractor, disk-harrowed and planted in the above-mentioned crops. Movable fences of wire are placed at convenient points along the field, so that shoats may be turned in at one end of the plot and moved along down the stretch as fast as they have eaten off the food from any given section. During the rainy season most of these crops will come up a second time, some varieties even a third. The rooting up of the soil, and the droppings from the pigs, will enrich the land, furnishing more food later on. When eventually plowed up, if the season is not too dry, the land should be at once replanted, so that an abundance of green food will always be available.

As before stated, the standard food of pigs in Cuba is the palmiche from the royal palm, almost if not quite as rich in carbohydrates as corn. Men or boys, expert in climbing the trees, cutting and lowering the bunches of palmiche, can easily be secured for \$25 or \$30 a month and board. This, where one owns a palm forest, renders the food exceptionally cheap, which means profit in the pork produced.

The most successful breed of pigs in Cuba has proved to be a cross between the native sow, called "la china," rather long bodied, smooth of skin, black, with little or no hair, and well adapted to this climate, and the Duroc. "La china" is quite prolific, accustomed to the food and fruits of the country, and is a very good mother to her little ones. These sows, crossed with good thorough-bred Durocs from the United States, produce an animal that would be a credit to any country. The further crossing of the offspring with standard Duroc boars, of course, still further improves the breed, since each crossing enables the shoats to put on fat more rapidly than the original mother. A shoat of this crossing, with a plentiful supply of food as above described, can easily be made to weigh from 150 to 200 pounds in 8 to 10 months from date of birth, and these are the weights most preferred in the markets of Cuba.

It is a remarkable fact that in all Latin-American Republics, from the Río Grande to southern Argentina, pork, either fresh or cured, is preferred to any other meat. Even tender young turkey, during the Christmas holidays, can not compete with "lechón" that has been fed on palmiche.

With an artificial ice plant, and a plentiful supply of fresh cold water, there is no reason why pork should not be successfully cured in Cuba, since many of the small hardwood trees of that country, especially those grown in savanna lands, when used in smoking hams, shoulders, and bacon, give a delightful aroma which seems to permeate and flavor the pork in a way that is unequalled by the wood used for that purpose in the United States.

It is true that the pork industry, or rather the raising of pigs in Cuba, as in all other countries, has its drawbacks, the most serious of which is a disease known here as pintadilla, a variety of the hog cholera. But the judicious and timely use of the two cholera serums has reduced this danger to the minimum. A well-known hog raiser in Cuba has assured the writer that with the use of said serum he reduced his losses in the first year to less than 4 per cent, afterwards eradicating the disease completely.



Photograph by American Photo Studios

A CUBAN PASTORAL SCENE

One or more running streams that do not go dry during the winter season should be included in the property selected for hog raising in tropical countries

The most important thing in the pig industry is to see that this disease is prevented from ever entering the herd. This is not difficult if precautions are taken, whenever cholera may be announced in any part of the island, to see that buzzards are not permitted to stop on the premises. The Cuban Government is manufacturing the serums above referred to at the experimental station in Santiago de las Vegas, and competent veterinarians, under the direction of a chief connected with the department of agriculture, keep a close watch at all times, so that if by chance the disease starts in any part of the island, it may be confined and wiped out before it has an opportunity to spread.

The pork industry is one of the most important in the world to-day. In the United States alone there are approximately 70,000,000 head of hogs. More American pork is exported to Cuba than to any other country, and in proportion to our population Cuba is, perhaps, the greatest consumer of pork and pork products known. It is the desire of this Republic to encourage home industries of all kinds, especially those which will provide us with a staple article of food. For this reason alone we are calling attention to the fact that Cuba offers perhaps a better field for the investment of capital than any other country in the semitropical world.



Courtesy of The Cuba Review

A "BOHIO" OR PALM THATCHED HOUSE

The type of house which should be constructed within each corral for sheltering the men in charge of the brood sows

The following tables of increase in pig raising in Cuba, together with cost of installation, care and management, are based on local experiments that are always more expensive than when the industry is conducted on a large scale.

Two hundred brood sows have been selected as the initial unit, since the returns from the sale of the two litters of barrows, born during the first year, will pay most of the expenses and leave, at the beginning of the next year, a herd of 1,200 brood sows, the profits from which, in a short time, will run into the hundreds of thousands.

INVESTMENT—INITIAL EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

2,000 acres, with royal palms, at \$15 per acre.....	\$30, 000
Pay roll for 14 men, first year.....	10, 500
Groceries, food, etc.....	1, 500
200 native brood sows, at \$15.....	3, 000
5 good Duroc boars, at \$200.....	1, 000
12 native ponies, at \$25.....	300
12 saddles and bridles.....	200
Ford tractor and disk harrows.....	1, 000
1 Dodge car.....	1, 200
1 Ford truck.....	800
Wire fencing for corral.....	200
2,000 feet of lumber for house frames.....	140
Cots for men.....	80
Plows, ropes, tools, etc.....	80
Total.....	<u>50, 000</u>

Hogs

RUNNING EXPENSES

First year:

1 manager.....	\$3, 000
1 assistant manager.....	1, 800
1 veterinary, at \$100.....	1, 200
3 herders, at \$50.....	1, 500
2 palmiche cutters, at \$25.....	600
2 farmers, at \$30.....	720
1 cook, at \$30.....	360
1 carpenter, at \$50.....	600
1 messenger boy, at \$10.....	120
1 chauffeur, at \$50.....	600
Total.....	<u>10, 500</u>
Food.....	1, 500
Incidentals, oil, gas, cement, etc.....	1, 000
Total.....	<u><u>14, 000</u></u>

Second year:

4 additional herders.....	2, 400
4 additional palmiche cutters.....	1, 200
2 additional farmers.....	720
1 additional carpenter.....	600
1 additional chauffeur.....	600
1 additional cook's helper.....	280
1 additional handy man (gardener).....	200
Total.....	<u>6, 000</u>

First-year expense..... 14, 000

Running expense, 2 years..... 20, 000

Third year:

20 additional herders.....	\$12, 000
20 additional palmiche cutters.....	6, 000
4 additional farmers.....	1, 400
3 additional chauffeurs.....	1, 800
1 additional mechanic, at \$60 (board).....	720
1 additional assistant manager.....	1, 200
1 additional bookkeeper.....	1, 000
2 additional fence builders.....	720
1 additional veterinary.....	1, 000
4 additional messenger boys.....	480
3 additional cooks.....	860
1 additional goat herder.....	720
1 additional poultry raiser, groceries, gasoline, etc.....	1, 000
Total.....	30, 000
Second-year expense.....	20, 000
Pay roll after third year.....	50, 000

RÉSUMÉ OF RETURNS AND EXPENSES FOR THREE YEARS

Cash returns from barrows, first year.....	\$10, 000
Expense, first year.....	14, 000
Cash returns, second year, May.....	12, 000
Cash returns, second year, November.....	32, 000
Total.....	44, 000
Expenses, second year.....	20, 000
Profit.....	24, 000
Cash returns, third year, May.....	100, 000
Cash returns, third year, November.....	500, 000
Total.....	600, 000
Expenses, third year.....	50, 000
Profit.....	555, 000

*Breeding increase among swine (original installment of 200 brood sows)
(As of 1925, 1926, 1927)*

	Sows	Gilts	Barrows	Sold	
				At average price of \$20	Date
January, 1925.....	200	500 A	500 A	\$10, 000	November, 1925.
June, 1925.....	200	500 B	500 B	12, 000	May, 1926.
June, 1926.....	600 A	1, 500 C	1, 500 C	32, 000	November, 1926.
June, 1926 (A and B).....	1, 000 D	5, 000 D	5, 000 D	100, 000	May, 1927.
January, 1927 (A, B, C).....	2, 500 E	6, 500 E	6, 500 E	250, 000	November, 1927.
June, 1927 (A, B, C).....	2, 500 F	6, 500 F	6, 500 F	250, 000	January, 1928.
Total.....				654, 000	

If a herd of 2,500 brood sows is permanently maintained and cared for, the gross returns should approximate \$500,000 per year.



TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS

A general view of the Capital of Honduras, a city of about 40,000 population, situated on an interior plateau at an elevation of about 3,200 feet



Courtesy of Ruben R. Barrientos

THE PRESIDENTIAL PALACE, TEGUCIGALPA

The palace, constructed of stone, occupies a commanding position on a bluff overlooking the Choluteca River

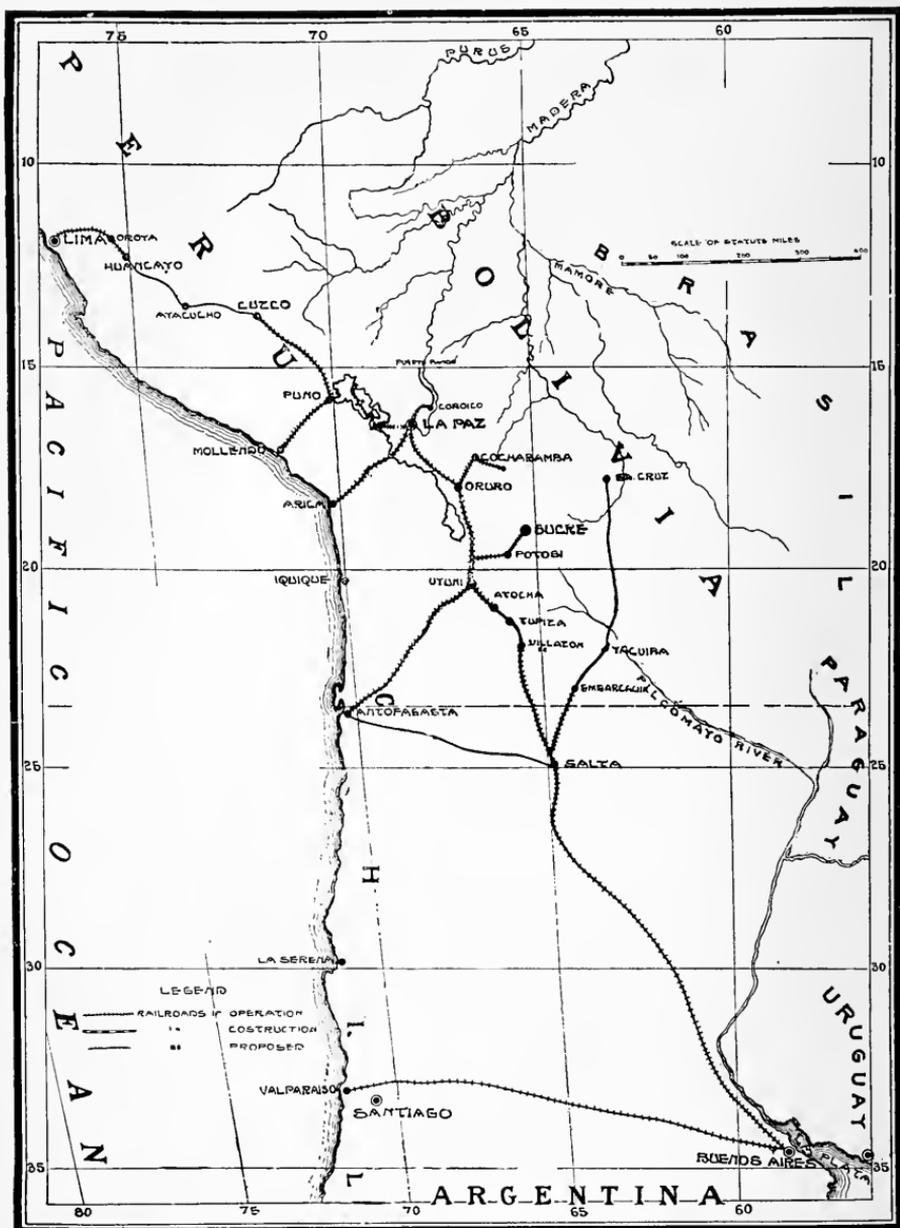


TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS
One of the outlying streets of the Capital



Courtesy of Ruben R. Barrientos

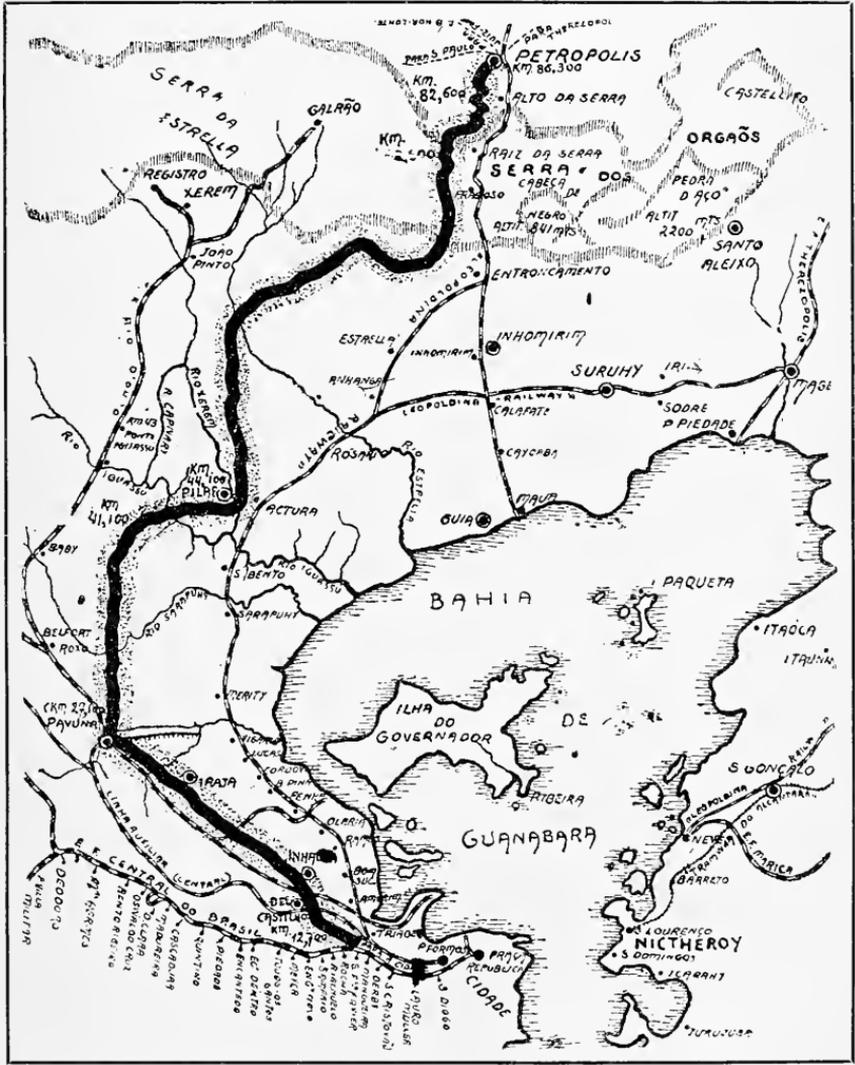
THE "BANCO DE HONDURAS," TEGUCIGALPA
The principal banking establishment of the city



Courtesy of The West Coast Leader

THE SECOND SOUTH AMERICAN TRANSCONTINENTAL ROUTE

The above map shows the transcontinental connections between Mollendo, Arica, and Antofagasta on the Pacific and Buenos Aires on the Atlantic coast of South America afforded by the opening on August 20, 1925, of the Atocha-Villazon Railway, owned by the Bolivian Government, which cost an average of \$9,000 for each of its 200 kilometers, or 128 miles. The distance from Mollendo to Buenos Aires is approximately 2,240 miles. By a new arrangement of trains travelers landing at Mollendo will soon be able to surmount the Andes and arrive in La Paz in 35 hours, making a daylight trip across Lake Titicaca. From La Paz, whose altitude is 12,136 feet, to Buenos Aires the running time for through service will be approximately 72 hours. The magnificence of the mountain scenery beggars description. As a connecting link between the rich mineral-bearing plateaus of Bolivia and the extensive agricultural prairies of Argentina the Atocha-Villazon Railway, which completes the Bolivian section of the Pan American railroad system, has every prospect of great commercial importance. The only other transcontinental route in South America connects Valparaiso and Buenos Aires.



Courtesy of Jornal do Brasil

THE RIO DE JANEIRO-PETROPOLIS HIGHWAY, BRAZIL

This splendid road, the reconstruction of which was recently completed, forms a link of 85,300 kilometers in the highway system connecting the Capital with the interior cities of Therezopolis, Friburgo, Juiz de Fora, São Paulo and Belo Horizonte. Credit is due the *Automovel Club do Brasil* for its initiative in the improvement not only of this highway, but of the roads of the State of Minas Geraes in general

"DRY" TENDENCIES IN LATIN AMERICA¹ ∴ ∴ ∴

FOR a number of years past there has been evident in many, if not all, of the Latin American Republics an increasing desire to check the use of alcoholic beverages in the interests of health and economic progress. Antialcoholic leagues have been formed, women's clubs have taken an active part in propaganda, and governments have legislated on the subject. In Paraguay, for instance, the Sunday rest law which went into effect on October 25 of last year contained a provision forbidding the sale of alcoholic beverages on Sunday, with the exception that wines and beer may be sold by hotels and restaurants during the luncheon and dinner hours from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m. This first step of the Government is being supplemented by an active campaign against alcoholism undertaken by the women's committee of the Paraguayan Red Cross, which is carrying the propaganda into the schools, and by similar work on the part of the women's section of the Gimnasio Paraguayo, an educational and cultural institution.

The idea that the school is the best means for inculcating temperance principles has found complete expression in the following notable decree of President Jiménez of Costa Rica:

WHEREAS

1. It is necessary that the schools and colleges of the Republic shall participate more actively, continuously and methodically in the struggle against alcoholism, indulgence in which injures the masses by keeping them from work, wasting their money and destroying their mental and physical energy;

2. In addition to the instruction against alcoholism which should be given by teachers at every opportunity, within and without the school, the greatest efficacy in such education necessitates carefully graded, methodical, and clear instruction, in a series of lessons showing—scientifically, if possible—the terrible evils which alcoholism brings in its train; and

3. The publication office of the Teachers' Association and the Costa Rican Anti-Alcoholic League has just issued, with the approval of the Department of Education, a book called *Anti-Alcoholic Primer for the Use of the Schools of the Republic*, written by teachers who have placed their good will and knowledge at the service of our common country in the campaign against alcoholism,

I, Ricardo Jiménez, Constitutional President of the Republic of Costa Rica, hereby decree:

ARTICLE 1. Instruction against alcoholism is made obligatory in all Costa Rican schools, whether public or private.

¹ Compiled by Elsie Brown, chief editorial assistant on the BULLETIN staff.

ART. 2. A weekly lesson on this subject shall be given in every school in a general assembly of all its pupils.

ART. 3. The principal of each school shall designate, at least a week in advance, the teacher who is to give the lesson or lecture against alcoholism, and shall arrange that every teacher in the school shall share this work in turn.

ART. 4. The *Anti-Alcoholic Primer for the Use of the Schools of the Republic* is made the textbook for the aforementioned instruction, the order of lessons as laid down in this book to be rigorously observed.

ART. 5. Every principal of a normal or secondary school and every school visitor shall render a monthly report on this branch of instruction in his respective school or district.

The reports of the visitors shall be addressed to the respective inspectors and those of the principals of normal and secondary schools to the Department of Public Education. Each school inspector shall transmit to the Bureau of Primary Education the reports received by him, with the observations and suggestions which he deems pertinent.

Given in the Executive Mansion, San Jose, this 12th day of the month of August, 1925.

RICARDO JIMÉNEZ,

President of the Republic of Costa Rica.

Secretary of Public Education,
N. QUESADA S.

The public school also receives consideration in a bill passed by the Colombian Chamber of Deputies last October, in which the establishment of drinking places within one block of schools is prohibited. (It may be mentioned here that the Chilean law has a similar provision forbidding the sale of alcoholic beverages for consumption in the place of sale within 200 meters of churches, schools, charitable institutions, prisons, and barracks.)

Actual dry zones, although of a temporary nature, were likewise approved by the Colombian Chamber of Deputies, October 31, 1925, the article to this effect reading as follows:

The sale of intoxicating liquors is forbidden within a radius of 1 kilometer of all railway construction camps in the country, whether the work is being carried on by the nation, the departments, the municipalities or by private companies.

When the Executive issues regulations for this law, he shall prescribe the penalty for its infraction.

Prior to this legislation the Republic of Chile had enacted on September 25, 1925, a decree law setting up special provisions for the Provinces of Antofagasta and Tarapaca, in addition to the general law of the Republic on the manufacture and sale of alcohol and alcoholic beverages, and establishing extensive dry and semidry zones in these Provinces.

Beer is the only alcoholic beverage the manufacture of which is permitted in these Provinces. In the cities of Pisagua, Iquique, Antofagasta, Tocopilla and Taltal, and the semi-dry zone, consisting of Calama, official ports, nitrate plants, the Chuquicamata mines, and any other mining or industrial establishments which the President of

the Republic may choose to add, the sale of any liquors other than beer, wine, *chichas* or fermented beverages made from grapes or other fruit is forbidden. Bars and saloons must be closed from 8 p. m. to 8 a. m. Hotels, restaurants and boarding houses may serve the aforementioned beverages with food between 11 a. m. and 11. p. m.

The dry zone comprises the remainder of the Provinces in question. In this zone the use, manufacture, introduction, existence, circulation, purchase, and sale of any alcoholic beverage is absolutely prohibited, except in the case of a physician's prescription or circumstances covered by the sanitary code, or for use in religious services. At the request of the respective intendent, the President of the Republic may order the regulations governing the dry zone to be applied to districts or establishments in the semi-dry zone.

Chile's experiment in thus limiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages, especially in relation to the industrial problem presented by the presence of many thousands of workers in the nitrate fields, will be watched with intense interest by other nations both in the New World and the Old.

UNITED STATES DIPLO- MATS IN LATIN AMERICA¹

EVERY American citizen has reason to be proud of the high character and ability of the diplomatic and consular representation of the United States in Latin America. President Coolidge and the State Department have been so quietly putting the right men in the right places that it is doubtful if the public realizes the high standard now attained.

Never before have Latin American affairs been accorded such skilled and experienced attention at Washington. The fact that to a majority of the 20 posts south of the Río Grande, able men, trained in diplomacy, familiar with the language and qualified by experience and previous residence, have been appointed ambassadors and ministers and are supported by splendid staffs, is an augury of good relations in the future. This is equally true of the American Consular Service, now second to none in the world.

For years the Consular Service and the secretarial grades of the Diplomatic Service have been maintained on the merit system, but

¹ *The Grace Log*, New York, September-October, 1925.

only recently have the two, through the Rogers Act, been consolidated into a single foreign service with provisions for promotion of the competent and ultimate retirement on part pay of those who serve a certain period. This lays the basis for a career in the foreign service somewhat comparable to the Army and Navy. Admission to the Consular Service and the secretarial grades of the Diplomatic Service is obtainable only after examination, and a stiff examination at that, which comprises not only languages, law, history, and related subjects, but personal adaptability as well. The presidential appointing power is not restricted in the highest posts. The President may still name whom he pleases to be minister or ambassador, but it is noteworthy that since the Rogers Act took effect a large number of "service men" have been promoted and such appointments as have been made from the country at large have been characterized by ability and fitness. There is good reason to believe that old-time political appointees, unqualified by either experience or ability, will be rare in future. Men will, doubtless, be appointed, in certain instances, for political reasons, just as they are appointed by the great European powers, but ability and adaptability will be required also if present tendencies are a criterion of the future. . . .

The American ambassadors and ministers of the future will probably consist for the most part of men who have spent their lives in the Diplomatic Service, but with certain posts filled by business and professional men of proved ability.

Representation of the United States in Latin America is no easy task. The responsibilities are greater than devolve upon European representatives. Expanding trade and travel, increased investment of American capital, better interchange of news, and better understanding have created an aggregate relationship coming within the jurisdiction of our foreign representatives for good or for ill.

In appraising our Foreign Service in Latin America, one must begin at the very top. Frank B. Kellogg is probably the only man who ever had Latin American diplomatic experience before becoming Secretary of State. He was a member of the American delegation to the Fifth Pan American Congress held at Santiago, Chile, in 1923.

The Undersecretary of State, Joseph C. Grew, and two of the Assistant Secretaries of State, Leland Harrison and J. Butler Wright, are "service men" with experience in Latin American posts. Another Assistant Secretary, Wilbur J. Carr, is a product of the State Department where he was long Director of the Consular Service, and he well typifies the service standpoint and has done much to forward and sustain the merit system.

The chief of the Bureau of Latin American Affairs, Francis White, was formerly stationed at Buenos Aires and Habana.

The newly appointed Ambassador to Argentina, Peter Augustus Jay, comes of a family long distinguished in American public life and is a product of the Diplomatic Service, which he entered in 1902, his last post having been that of Minister to Rumania. He has succeeded at Buenos Aires, John Wallace Riddle, a diplomat of long experience and high attainments, who has retired from the service.

Edwin V. Morgan, Ambassador to Brazil since 1912, is another product of the Diplomatic Service and one who has made for himself an unique position with the Brazilian people, greatly advancing American prestige and influence. He has served in his present post since 1912, having previously been Minister to Cuba, Uruguay, and Portugal.

The American Ambassador to Chile, William Miller Collier, was formerly American Minister to Spain and later president of George Washington University at Washington, D. C. He is noted for his exceptional command of Spanish and the great diligence with which he cultivates the good will of the Chilean people. During a disturbed political period in Chile he has greatly enhanced the influence of the United States.

Two successful and able former members of the United States Senate are the American Ambassadors to Peru and Colombia. Miles Poindexter, formerly Senator from Washington, at Lima, has come to know Peru as few Americans know it, having traveled extensively in all parts. He occupies a position of large influence with the Peruvian Government.

Samuel H. Piles, also once Senator from Washington, is Minister to Colombia, a country which has sometimes felt aggrieved at the United States, but he has contributed effectively to the improvement of relations between the two Governments.

The American Minister to Bolivia, Jesse S. Cottrell, was for years a prominent and influential journalist in Washington, D. C., and the State of Tennessee. Like many other newspaper men he has brought to his diplomatic service a seasoned knowledge and capable judgment of public affairs.

The United States was especially fortunate in having in the three countries of Peru, Bolivia, and Chile such competent diplomatic representation at a time when the long-standing Tacna-Arica dispute was the subject of arbitration by the President of the United States.

The roster of our diplomatic representation in Latin America reveals a wealth of exceptional experience. This is nowhere better exemplified than by Maj. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, United States Army, American Ambassador in Cuba. As an officer of the United States Army in the first and second occupation in Cuba, General Crowder had much to do with the formulation of the Cuban election laws. He knows and understands the government and political life

of Cuba; has an exceptional standing with the people, and has been, in a large sense, one of the authors and bulwarks of Cuban independence. As the United States occupies a position of peculiar responsibility toward Cuba, which has been put frequently to the test, there is no limit to the potentialities for good of the position of American ambassador at Habana, and General Crowder may fairly be said to have realized his responsibilities and opportunities to the utmost.

Reference to our problems in the Caribbean would be incomplete without mention of Sumner B. Welles, formerly chief of the Division of Latin-American Affairs of the State Department, who was appointed by President Coolidge special commissioner to Santo Domingo for the purpose of effecting the reestablishment of a constitutional government by the Dominican people and the evacuation of American military forces from that country. Mr. Welles was also sent as a special commissioner to Honduras during the political disturbance in 1924. Both missions were highly successful.

After a career in the State Department and Consular Service, Evan E. Young has been appointed Minister to Santo Domingo, succeeding W. W. Russell, who occupied many Latin American posts and is now Minister to Siam.

Mr. U. Grant-Smith has just been transferred from Minister to Albania to be Minister to Uruguay. He served for a short time as secretary of legation at Santiago de Chile and spent the remainder of his career in Europe. His appointment possibly indicates that the department plans that the experience of our diplomats shall continue to be diversified even after they attain ministerial and ambassadorial rank.

The Minister to Paraguay is Mr. George L. Kreeck. Appointed from civil life, as merchant, banker, mayor, and city treasurer, as well as leader in Red Cross and other relief work, he has made a name for himself in the city of Lawrence, Kans.

The American Minister to Haiti, the late Arthur Bailly-Blanchard, entered the Diplomatic Service as private secretary to the minister to France in 1885. The post in Haiti, vacated by his recent death, has not yet been filled.

A post of particular dignity and importance is that of American Ambassador to Mexico, now occupied by James R. Sheffield, one of the leaders of the bar of the city of New York, which has provided such a large number of diplomats to the country.

In Central America the interests of the United States are found in capable hands. Among these are Róy Tasco Davis, Minister to Costa Rica; Dr. John Glover South, Minister at Panama, and Arthur H. Geissler, minister to Guatemala.

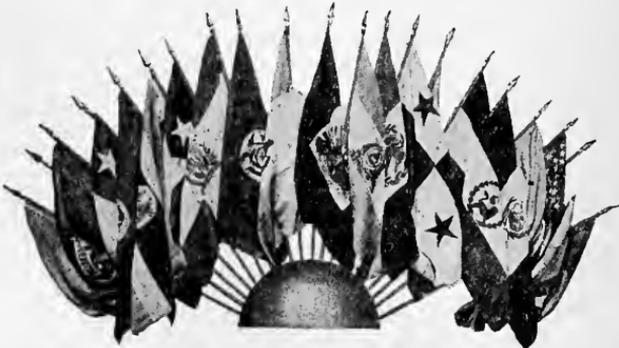
The three remaining ministers to Central American countries were drawn from the Diplomatic Service. George T. Summerlin brings exceptional Latin American experience to his new post as Minister to Honduras. He is a graduate of West Point and entered the Diplomatic Service after a career in the Army. He was for several years counselor of the American Embassy at Santiago de Chile and subsequently counselor and chargé d'affaires of the American Embassy at Mexico City during a long and trying period. In both posts he served under Ambassador Henry P. Fletcher, and he goes to Honduras after a short service as counselor at the American Embassy in Rome.

The new Minister to Nicaragua, Charles Christopher Eberhardt, comes to his post from the Consular Service, which he entered in 1904. He is one of the first examples of the interchangeability between the Consular and Diplomatic Service provided for by the Rogers Act, which reorganized the foreign service and put it on a basis wherein qualified Americans can find a career. For many years Mr. Eberhardt was United States consul general at large, charged with the duty of inspecting consulates throughout Latin America, a task in which he gained an exceptional knowledge of the various Latin Republics and their peoples.

The Minister to Salvador, Montgomery Schuyler, has been in the Diplomatic Service since 1902. He has found time to write authoritative books and articles on oriental and literary subjects. He once served as Minister to Ecuador and was in the United States Army during the war.

Dr. Gerhard Adolf Bading, American Minister to Ecuador, was a well-known physician of Milwaukee who served in the United States Army during the war and participated in the Chinese expedition.

Willis C. Cook, Minister to Venezuela, was, when appointed, a prominent journalist of South Dakota, with a long record of service on the bench and in the legislature of that State.



AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

FIRST PAN AMERICAN HIGHWAY CONGRESS.—Among the subjects on which the First Pan American Highway Congress, which met in Buenos Aires from October 5 to 16, 1925, passed resolutions prepared by the various sections of the Congress were the following: Basic principles of legislation on highways and public works, taxes on automotive vehicles, highway taxes and funds, highway conscription, types of surface, highway statistics, and the Pan American Federation of Highway Education, for which the bases were laid in the conference.

In the final plenary session held October 16 it was resolved that the Second Pan American Highway Congress should meet in Rio de Janeiro on October 5, 1927. Doctor Cestero, the delegate of the Dominican Republic, who suggested Rio de Janeiro as the next place of meeting, said in his address:

The evidence of the cordial understanding in this conference affords us much satisfaction as we bring to a close the First Pan American Highway Congress which is of such great utility that we have perpetuated the organization to continue our labors. May those who succeed us improve upon our achievements. . . . Let us summon the men, women, and children of America to celebrate on the 5th of October of each year the good roads by which products and ideas circulate in that interchange which maintains the friendship of nations. . . .

The president of the congress, Señor Santangelo, spoke in his address at this same session of the amount of effective work done by the congress and the admirable spirit of fraternity.

In the work of this congress there has been nothing indefinite or indeterminate. The congress has been thoroughly conscious of its duties, and of the fact that . . . it was faced with actual problems requiring effective solutions. Previous careful study of pertinent questions contributed greatly to the value of the work, as did also the high grade of technical preparation of the delegates and their good will. The conclusions of the congress embody a valuable contribution to the cause of good roads in the Americas.

This first congress may be said to be the foundation of a permanent Pan American institution which has contributed, and will continue [to contribute, to the practical solution of the highway problems of America, problems which involve the continent's social and economic development. It will continue to mean a constantly renewed opportunity of bringing the sister countries of America together. . . .

NEW COLONIZATION PROJECT ON STATE RAILROAD LINES.—The Argentine Agrarian Federation, of which more than 15,000 agriculturists are members, is developing its second large colonization

tract. This is situated near the State railroad station of Guardia Escolta in the Province of Santiago del Estero, where a 12,000-hectare¹ tract is being subdivided into 100-hectare sections. The federation had already established La Primera colony in La Pampa, and will name the new colony just acquired La Segunda. The association was led to purchase the land for the second colony because of the success of the railroad colonization movement in this district, where more than 300,000 hectares are now being subdivided. The property has rich black soil with water from 6 to 12 meters below the surface, and will be especially fine for maize, flax, wheat, cotton, and other crops. The foregoing information was given in a letter from Señor Martín Julio Ledesma, chief of the State railroads colonization section, to the Director of the Pan American Union.

ARGENTINE INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.—The Second Argentine Industrial Congress assembled in Buenos Aires on November 21, 1925. Its program extended over seven sessions, devoted respectively to the following subjects: Economic and customs policies; industrial promotion; transportation and communications; economic legislation; industrial and social legislation; tax legislation; and other subjects, including immigration, industrial education, and expositions.

DOCTOR PUEYRREDÓN SPEAKS ON WATERWAYS.—Dr. Honorio Pueyrredón, Argentine ambassador to the United States, addressed the twenty-first convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress at Washington advocating the conversion into a rule of international law of the judicial régime of the international rivers convention which was established between the United States and Canada in 1919. This agreement affects the exploitation of the St. Lawrence River.

During the course of his address he brought out the fact that the utilization of the natural forces along river boundaries should be for the interests of all and that neither of the contiguous countries should have the arbitrary power to prevent such use as at the present time. He declared that the nations opposing such utilization should be compelled to present legal reasons for their opposition. Referring to this phase of the subject he continued as follows:

“Thus progress and general welfare would never be impeded because either one or both would be able to utilize power and we would not be forced to watch water flowing before the eyes of civilization as it flowed before the unseeing eyes of primitive man.”

BOLIVIA

INCREASED TELEGRAPHIC CONNECTIONS.—It is interesting to note the development of telegraphic communications in Bolivia during

¹ See inside back cover for tables of measures and currencies.

the last few years. After a great deal of work done on the telegraph lines both of Bolivia and the Argentine Republic a regular through service of telegraphic communications has been established between the cities of La Paz and Buenos Aires. Receiving and sending of messages commenced October 10, 1925.

According to the recent message of the President there are at the present time nine radiotelegraphic stations in the Republic. Four stations which are both radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic have also been installed in La Paz, Oruro, Cochabamba, and Tupiza. A radiotelegraphic station is now under construction in Santa Cruz, and a contract has been made for another in Roboré.

RAILROAD MILEAGE IN BOLIVIA.—The lines now in operation comprise the following: Arica-La Paz Railway, 125 miles in Chile and 151 miles in Bolivia; Antofagasta and Bolivia Railway, 575 miles in Bolivia and 275 miles in Chile; Atocha-Villazón Railway, 127 miles; Empresa Luz y Fuerza Eléctrica de Cochabamba, 49 miles; Guaqui-La Paz Railway, 60 miles; Huanchaca de Bolivia Railway, 26 miles; La Paz-Yungas Railway, 16 miles, additional line under construction; Machacomarca-Uncía Railway, 37 miles; Potosí-Sucre Railway, 34 miles, additional line under construction; Bolivia Railway Company, 416 miles. The following roads are projected, and construction on some has commenced: Cochabamba-El Beni, Cochabamba-Santa Cruz, Guayaremerin-Riberalta, Iquique-Oruro, Santa Cruz-Yacuiba, and Santa Cruz-Paraguay River.

NEW MARKET IN COCHABAMBA.—The municipal council of Cochabamba has signed a contract for the construction in that city of a new public market. The contract calls for the expenditure of 238,119.50 bolivianos on the building, which should be completed and opened to the public in May, 1926.

AIR SERVICE FROM COCHABAMBA TO SANTA CRUZ.—By a decree of October 13, 1925, an assignment of 100,000 bolivianos a year has been made in the budget, for a period of five years, to subsidize the passenger and postal air service between Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, and Trinidad.

A second and very successful round-trip, nonstop flight was made on September 11 between Cochabamba and Santa Cruz. Starting from Cochabamba at 7 a. m. the large Junker plane arrived in Santa Cruz at 9.30 a. m., the return trip being accomplished in two hours. Considering the nature of the country over which this flight was made, and that the only means of travel between these two points is by muleback, requiring from 10 to 12 days, this is a noteworthy achievement. At present a one-way passage is sold at 300 bolivianos, but when the service attains a degree of regularity the price will be reduced to 200 bolivianos.

PRESERVATION OF RUBBER TREES.—A decree issued by the provisional President, under date of September 6, 1925, has for its object

the preservation of the rubber trees in tropical Bolivia by prohibiting the destruction of producing trees in the course of exploitation. In case of infraction of the law a fine of 500 bolivianos shall be paid for each tree destroyed. The person who reports the destruction of rubber trees has a right to 50 per cent of the fine that may be imposed.

IMPROVED RAILWAY SERVICE BETWEEN BOLIVIA AND PERU.—Travelers planning to make a trip to Bolivia via the Peruvian port of Mollendo may be interested to know that the southern railway of Peru is now constructing sleeping cars for its system, and very shortly it is hoped to inaugurate a through fast 35 hours service between the port of Mollendo and La Paz. By this means passengers will be able to make the very interesting trip across Lake Titicaca by daylight.

COMPANY ORGANIZED TO PROMOTE TRADE BETWEEN BOLIVIA AND CHILE.—As an outcome of the favorable impression caused by the Chilean products exhibited at the industrial exposition held in La Paz last August, a stock company has been organized, with headquarters in that city, for promoting the interchange of trade between Bolivia and the neighboring Republic of Chile. The company will organize in La Paz a permanent exposition of Chilean products, including a section dedicated to fresh fruits. A similar exposition will be maintained in Santiago showing Bolivian products.

PASTURE LANDS.—According to a decree of September 21, 1925, the conditions under which provisional permission will be granted by the Government to utilize for pasture unoccupied lands belonging to the State or those abandoned by their owners are the following: The extent of the land granted shall not be over 5,000 hectares (2 square leagues), with a frontage on a river or other body of water of 5 kilometers. The number of head of cattle or horses to be placed on each 5,000 hectares shall not exceed 1,000. Persons applying for the first time for use of a certain tract may use it free during the first year, thereafter paying an annual rental of 200 bolivianos for each 2,500 hectares (a square league), provided that not more than 500 head of stock shall have used the land, a charge of 50 centavos being made for each additional head. All cattle shall be examined by a Government veterinarian previous to being placed out at pasture on such lands. Lessees of pasture lands are required to register the brand of their cattle and count them annually, also to report the appearance of any disease among the herd. Persons desiring to rent lands for agricultural purposes will be allotted up to 5 hectares within the town limits and 10 hectares in the country districts, rental being charged only after three years' occupation.

BRAZIL

COMMERCIAL AVIATION.—A decree of the President issued on October 1, 1925, conceded to the *Companhia Brasileira de Empre-*

hendimentos Aeronauticos the right to operate a regular line of air transportation between Recife (Pernambuco) and Porto Alegre with stops at Maceió, São Salvador, Caravellas, Victoria, Rio de Janeiro, Paranagua, and Florianopolis, a total distance of 2,175 kilometers.

Dr. Francisco Sá, Minister of Communications, has approved the plans of organization of the Bureau of Aerial Navigation, which will function under the Federal Bureau of Inspection of Navigation. This new bureau is to have charge of commercial aerial plans, including laws, decrees and a general map of the country, as well as the planning of air fields, lighthouses, and other matters pertaining to aviation.

FIRST NATIONAL DAIRY EXPOSITION.—The First National Dairy Exposition was opened on October 12, 1925, in Rio de Janeiro under the auspices of the Sociedade Nacional de Agricultura in the presence of distinguished officials, among whom was a representative of the President of the Republic. There were some 300 exhibitors, including the Ministry of Agriculture, which showed products of the dairy school of Sitio and the model farms at São Lourenço, Ponta Grossa, and Santa Monica.

VITAMINES IN ANIMAL FEEDING.—The information service of the Ministry of Agriculture has recently published an interesting pamphlet prepared by José Pinto, a student agronomic engineer, on *Vitamines in Animal Feeding*, which shows a thorough knowledge of the subject and should prove of great benefit to stock raisers.

HALF YEAR OF FOREIGN TRADE.—According to the report of the Bureau of Commercial Statistics of Brazil, that country's foreign trade for the first six months of 1925 compared with the corresponding period of the four previous years, was as follows:

IMPORTS FOR FIRST HALF YEAR

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Metric tons.....	1,358,309	1,597,599	1,662,074	2,081,419	2,416,798
Paper contos.....	1,000,995	707,017	1,066,411	1,166,773	1,904,976
Equivalent in pounds sterling.....	38,356	22,291	24,996	30,020	43,709

EXPORTS FOR FIRST HALF YEAR

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Metric tons.....	905,533	974,662	1,079,641	882,003	827,063
Paper contos.....	725,065	1,008,709	1,419,503	1,566,727	1,842,084
Equivalent in pounds sterling.....	26,726	31,753	33,380	40,727	42,509

CHILE

RAILWAY SURVEYS.—A party of engineers has been making a study of the best route for a branch to connect the Longitudinal Railway, possibly starting from Parral or Linares, with the city of Constitución, via Chanco.

The sum of 170,000 pesos has been placed at the disposal of the Bureau of Public Works for preliminary surveys of the following railway routes: Transandine via Lonquimay; Transandine via Salta; Lanco to Panguipulli; Río Bueno to Lake Ranco and Pullegue; Río Negro to Maullín; and Linares to Cauquenes and Constitución.

NITRATE STATISTICS.—In the report of the president of the Association of Nitrate Producers at its meeting on September 30, 1925, the following statistics on the industry were given:

	Year ending June 30, 1924	Year ending June 30, 1925
	<i>Metric quintals</i>	<i>Metric quintals</i>
Production.....	22,194,533	24,086,981
Exports.....	21,756,076	25,658,551
Sales.....	21,289,701	23,224,355
Consumption.....	22,428,450	23,774,400
Stocks on hand in consuming countries and on the coast (June 30).....	12,470,909	12,383,880

COLOMBIA

PEARL FISHERIES.—The Chief Executive issued a decree No. 1469 on October 3, 1925, organizing a survey of the pearl fisheries along the Pacific coast of the Republic and opening up this section for development of the pearl industry. The owners of pearl-fishing sloops will be responsible for all expenditures connected with the work except for the wages of divers, coast guards, and boat crew, who will all be paid from receipts of the industry. The total proceeds from both the pearl and mother-of-pearl will be divided as follows: 25 per cent for the national treasury; 25 per cent wages for divers, coast guards, and crew of each fishing boat, and the remaining 50 per cent for the owner of the respective fishing craft.

COMMERCIAL AVIATION.—The Colombian-German Aerial Transport Co. passenger air service between the Magdalena River port of Girardot and Barranquilla, on the Caribbean coast, is now tri-weekly. Trips are scheduled to make connections with the motor railway car which leaves Bogotá the day previous, by which means passengers leaving Bogotá at night can reach Barranquilla the following afternoon. Two new airplanes have been purchased by the company for this service, one of which has already been received. Once this line is in regular operation, trips will be continued as far as New York, with the following itinerary: One day between Bogotá, Girardot, and Barranquilla; two days from Barranquilla to Florida by air; and another two days from Florida to New York by rail.

COTTON INDUSTRY.—Through the Colombian Information Bureau in London, the Government has invited the International Textile Federation of Manchester to send a commission to Colombia to examine the soil and study conditions in the cotton-producing country. Last

November the Minister of Industries received advice by cable that the International Cotton Committee at their meeting in Milan had decided to send the commission as requested to Colombia during the early part of 1926.

INTERCONTINENTAL FLIGHT.—During the latter part of 1925 a very successful flight was made from Colombia to the United States by two seaplanes of the Colombian-German Aerial Transport Co. This flight was planned for the purpose of determining the possibilities for establishing an international air service for passengers and mail between the two Republics. The ships used for this trip were Dornier "Wall" flying boats, twin motored, of 400 horsepower each, with a seating capacity of 10 passengers and ample room for mail and baggage. The following distances were covered from Barranquilla to Key West: Barranquilla to Cartagena, 120 kilometers; Cartagena to Colón, 630; Colón to San Juan del Norte, 600; San Juan to Managua, 200; Managua to Amapala, 200; Amapala to La Libertad, 200; La Libertad to San José de Guatemala, 150; San José to Puerto Barrios, 350; Puerto Barrios to Cozumel, 600; Cozumel to Habana, 600; and Habana to Key West, 200. The distance covered was 7,700 kilometers, 3,850 each way. Eleven countries in all were visited, i. e., Colombia, Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvador, Guatemala, British Honduras, Mexico, Cuba, and the United States.

COSTA RICA

WIRELESS STATION PRESENTED BY MEXICO.—The wireless station offered by the Mexican Government to Costa Rica on the occasion of the celebration of the Centenary of Central American Independence in 1921 is about to be installed near San José. A commission of engineers from Mexico arrived last November to superintend the setting up of the two towers, respectively 146 meters and 95 meters in height. The transmission power of 10 kilowatts will enable the station to be heard all over the Americas. The Buenos Aires station of the same power constantly maintains communication with Germany.

SHOEMAKERS' COOPERATIVE.—The shoemakers of the city of San José have under consideration the organization of a cooperative association for installing a large modern tannery and providing other advantages for their trade, to result in the cheaper production of shoes. The association plans to issue 100 shares of 1,000 colones each, payable in 1 year in quarterly installments.

CUBA

CUBAN CENTRAL PURCHASING BOARD.—By virtue of decree No. 2267, of November 12, a *Tribunal Superior de Subastas*, or central

purchasing board, was created in Cuba. This board will be composed of the Secretary of Justice and the Secretary of Finance, besides a representative of the President and certain designated army and navy engineers. The duties of this board, which shall meet at least once a week, will be to consider purchases of all Government supplies and equipment exceeding a cost of \$5,000, and will recommend the distribution, to the respective departments, of material received. All contracts entered into by the Government will be supervised and the board will take special care to see that the most favorable terms are always given the Government in such contracts.

The various departments and bureaus will inform the purchasing board of material required and such applications will be submitted to the board for approval and recommendation. The law also declares that the board will draw up a series of general specifications which will be part of all purchase contracts, not to conflict with any technical requirements of the various departments.

TELEPHONE SERVICE FOR SANTA CLARA.—On the 15th of November last the new telephone central in the city of Santa Clara was inaugurated.

IMMIGRATION TO CUBA.—During the period from the 1st of May to the 30th of September, 1925, 9,529 immigrants arrived in the port of Habana, of which the greater part, 6,093, were Spaniards.

NEW MAP.—The Geographic Society of Cuba is preparing a new map of the island, based on charts made by the chief of staff of the army. The size of this map is 1 by 1.40 meters.

IMPORTATION OF LIVESTOCK AND FORAGE PROHIBITED.—In order to protect the livestock of the Republic against the hoof and mouth disease reported to exist in Texas and California, the Cuban Government issued a decree on November 3, 1925, published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of November 6, prohibiting temporarily the importation into Cuba of livestock and all kinds of forage from those States.

APPROPRIATION FOR ROADS.—The Government assigned to each of the six provinces \$50,000 to hasten the work of repairing roads during the last two months of the past year.

NEW PIERS.—An American steamship company has acquired one of the old piers in Habana Harbor and will construct on the site two modern piers, as well as a modern warehouse on the adjacent property.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.—The declared exports to the United States from the port of Santo Domingo during the quarter ended September 30, 1925, were valued at \$615,965.35. The principal items exported were cacao, \$322,420.97; sugar, \$85,976; goatskins, \$38,195; cowhides, \$15,042.35; and coffee, \$13,436.72.

Declared exports to the United States from the port of San Pedro de Macoris during the same quarter amounted to \$247,766, compared with \$104,391 for the same period in 1924.

Declared exports to the United States from the port of La Romana for the third quarter of 1925 were valued at \$71,956.51, compared with \$32,828 in the same period of 1924. The principal item exported this quarter was molasses, valued at \$65,086.

DOMINICAN PRODUCTS.—In order to introduce Dominican products abroad and thus increase the commerce of the country, the Dominican Consul in San Juan, Porto Rico, exhibited at a fair held recently in that city a number of articles manufactured in the Dominican Republic as well as agricultural and dairy products. Among these exhibits were 271 samples of various kinds of wood, showing the immense wealth of the Dominican forests.

BOTANICAL GARDEN GIFT OF PATRIOTIC CITIZEN.—A very interesting note appears in one of the Dominican daily papers of December last regarding the patriotic action of Señor Don José del Carmen Ariza, Dominican minister to the United States, at present in his native country on leave of absence, in having presented to the city of Moca, his birthplace, 12,000 square meters of ground on the outskirts of that city and the funds for establishing thereon a botanical garden.

ECUADOR

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF SULPHUR BEDS.—In order to provide a better organization for developing the sulphur resources in the Canton of Alausí, which have heretofore been subject to concessions granted by the municipal council of that Canton, said sulphur beds have been declared Government property, and will be exploited by the State.

ROADS.—A decree was issued recently by which roads and paths previously in use for communication between neighboring towns and villages have been declared by the Government public property. Proprietors of farms through whose lands these roads or paths may run are obliged, according to the decree issued by the Government, to open them to public traffic. The Minister of Public Works shall proceed to draft a map of these roads and arrange for their improvement and conservation. Any proprietor not complying with this order and impeding traffic on roads running through his lands shall be subject to a fine ranging from 100 to 1,000 sucres.

GUATEMALA

PUERTO BARRIOS—NEW YORK STEAMERS.—Cable reports announced the opening of the United States Fruit Co.'s weekly steamer service between New York and Puerto Barrios on December 5, when the

first ship sailed from New York. The coffee raisers as well as the fruit growers of Guatemala will profit by this new service.

MOTOR BUSES AND STREET CARS.—The street-railway company in Guatemala City has ordered 10 motor busses for 35 passengers each and will install motors in the street cars now drawn by mules.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGAINST LOCUST.—Guatemala and Mexico are cooperating in a fight against the locust plague, which ruins the crops of both countries where the swarms alight. Each country has appointed a commission to study the places of origin, habits, and methods of destruction of this plague.

INDIAN LABOR CONTRACT.—A contract between the Guatemalan Government and the representative of a private corporation, approved by the President on October 20, 1925, permits the introduction, subject to the laws of India and Guatemala, of 3,500 East Indians for a 10-year period to work as laborers on the agricultural properties of the corporation. Each of the laborers must be in perfect health, less than 50 years old and of the white (Aryan) race from the interior of India. This contract may be extended for 10 years if agreeable to both parties.

HAITI

EFFECT OF HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS.—An interesting phase of the road development which is taking place throughout the Republic is its effect upon the quality of export commodities. One collector of customs reports that most of the coffee for export is now brought to the port in motor trucks and is of good quality, whereas formerly when it was transported by mule back or by cart it was frequently soaked in water.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION.—Special attention was given during November to the demonstration farms. Plans have been completed for the farms in the north and improvements are being made by the farmers. The farmers near Delugé have agreed to work together in the reconstruction of a canal for irrigation of certain farms and a demonstration farm located in a dry region. Planting of coffee trees continues under the bonus system. The agricultural agents have helped to enlarge this program.

A summary of the veterinary clinic work for the year beginning October 1, 1924, and closing October 1, 1925, shows the following data: Number of animals treated, October, 1,548; November, 636; December, 1,408; January, 1,764; February, 3,099; March, 2,681; April, 6,030; May, 835; June, 1,827; July, 5,121; August, 5,907; September, 3,876; total, 34,732. This number of animals includes: Horses, 9,629; mules, 2,308; donkeys, 4,109; cows, 194; goats, 393; sheep, 12; hogs, 8,436; dogs, 291; poultry, 9,360.

There were 8,472 doses of hog cholera serum and virus used in the above clinics, 145 of tetanus antitoxin, and 82 of rabies vaccine.

Much of the difficulty among animals was found to be due to malnutrition. The farmers are showing more interest in these clinics, and the educational value to them is an important result of the efforts expended.

ROADS AND IRRIGATION.—The various road projects that have been completed and that are being completed are greatly adding to the ease of overland communication throughout the Republic. A number of small bridges and culverts that have been completed, especially in the Department of the North, have resulted in great improvements in this respect. The alignment of the roads on Plaisance Mountain in particular has been greatly improved.

A number of other road projects which have not been entirely completed are already adding to the ease of overland transportation. Large portions of road which have formerly resulted in interruption to traffic in time of rainy weather have been graded so as to be free from water. There yet remains, however, a great deal of work to be done in surfacing these roads with gravel.

Aside from the small bridges and culverts which have been completed and are being completed throughout the Republic, the major bridge program is well under way. Abutments are ready for steel bridges at Mombin and Lascahobas, and as soon as the superstructures arrive from the manufacturer these two bridges will be installed. At the Limbe River work is rapidly progressing on the piers and abutments, which are now nearly 50 per cent completed, and erection will be started upon the steel superstructure as soon as it arrives. The Laquinte Bridge near Gonaives, a five-span concrete structure, will soon be opened to traffic. Work has recently been started on two bridges, one over the Thomonde River and one over the Moriseau River.

The improvement of the Rivière Blanche irrigation system, completed this month, is one of the biggest projects of the year and also one of the most important undertaken by the public works service. In brief, the project consists of a dam, modern head gates, a siphon across the valley, and several kilometers of masonry-lined canals. This project has resulted not only in additional ease and dependability of operating the headworks of the Rivière Blanche system but also by eliminating waste through infiltration it has resulted in the saving of a considerable amount of water. The amount actually saved is about 65 per cent of the entire amount formerly available for irrigation. In other words, the capacity of the Rivière Blanche system for irrigation has been increased 65 per cent.

An improvement to the Rivière Grise irrigation system, which is considerably smaller than the improvements to the Rivière Blanche, is the Pernier cut-off canal, which was also completed during November. This cut-off consists of a short cut across a certain stretch of

country, eliminating several hundred meters of canal. The new cut-off is lined with masonry, and this, like the Rivière Blanche improvements, has resulted in a considerable saving in irrigation water.

Similar improvements are under way at the Momance River, which will result in increasing the capacity of the Momance system by somewhat over 2,000 acres. This project is nearing completion.

HONDURAS

AGRICULTURAL AGENT.—In the Department of Santa Bárbara Señor Montes Maldonado, an agricultural expert, trained in São Paulo, Brazil, has been visiting the coffee plantations under orders from the Government, to instruct planters in the best methods of cultivation.

BANANA PRODUCTS CONCESSION.—A concession has been requested of the Government by a Honduran and a German to establish a factory for the manufacture of banana products. In their petition they state that many stems of bananas are discarded by the banana exporting companies as unfit for shipment, leaving the cultivators suffering heavy losses. It is their plan to purchase small as well as large bunches and ripe as well as green fruit for the manufacture of banana flour, banana marmalade, banana essence, and banana oil.

MEXICO

SHIPPING SERVICE BETWEEN MEXICO AND ARGENTINA.—The Government has lately concluded a contract with a British firm for inaugurating shipping service between Tampico and other Mexican ports and Buenos Aires, calling at such Central and South American ports as the demands of the patrons of the line require. The service will be started with two steamers of 6,500 tons each, having accommodations for 30 passengers and capacity for 600 head of stock. As no direct connection between Mexico and Central and South American ports has hitherto existed, this line is expected to prove a great convenience.

RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION.—A year ago the BULLETIN reported the electrification of the 47-kilometer section of the Mexican Railways between Orizaba and Esperanza, in which the line climbs 4,016 feet. Electrification is now going on from Orizaba to Córdoba, later to be continued to Paso del Macho, at the beginning of the ascent on the way from Veracruz to Mexico City. Electric locomotives make this heavy grade in half the time of steam locomotives.

AIRPLANES.—The Government has purchased 20 new airplanes of German make for use in preventing smuggling along the coasts and frontiers of the Republic.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY.—The following statistics on the textile industry in 1924 were compiled by the National Statistics Bureau:

Number of factories in operation.....	116
Number of factories closed.....	26
Motor power (in horsepower).....	43, 159
Hydraulic.....	14, 061
Hydroelectric.....	24, 038
Steam.....	4, 223
Other.....	837
Capital invested in machinery and buildings (pesos).....	74, 228, 890
Number of operatives.....	37, 732
Men.....	27, 903
Women.....	6, 550
Children.....	3, 279
Average wage for 8-hour day (pesos):	
Men.....	2. 18
Women.....	1. 56
Children.....	. 89
Hours of labor during year.....	335, 921
Amount of cotton used (kilograms).....	30, 517, 049

There was a wide variation in wages in different parts of the Republic. The highest average daily wage for men, 2.53 pesos, was reported from Veracruz; the highest for women, 2.50 pesos, from the State of Hidalgo, where it exceeded that for men, 2.19 pesos; and the highest for children, 1.17 pesos, from the Federal District.

METRIC SYSTEM TO BE USED IN IMPORT INVOICES.—By order of the Secretary of Industry it became compulsory on November 1, 1925, to use the metric system in all bills, invoices, and shipping papers submitted to the customhouse for clearance.

AGRICULTURAL DEMONSTRATION TRAIN.—A train of 20 cars has been placed at the disposition of a Government agricultural commission to be used for a traveling exhibition of modern agricultural machinery, the use and operation of which will be demonstrated by agricultural and mechanical experts in each community along the railroads of the nation.

OIL PIPE LINE FOR NATIONAL RAILWAYS.—A contract has been let for the construction of an oil pipe line 40 kilometers in length, to cost 1,200,000 pesos, from the wells situated on the railway right of way to storage tanks in Hermosillo. The production from the railways' wells is constantly increasing, and it is thought that there will be a surplus over the supply of petroleum needed for operating purposes.

MIGRATION STATISTICS.—Official Mexican migration statistics for 1924 are as follows:

	January- June	July- December
Immigration.....	53, 104	97, 403
Emigration.....	57, 768	35, 769

NICARAGUA

RAILROAD IMPROVEMENTS.—The board of directors of the Railroad of the Pacific has resolved to use the profits of the company in the construction of new lines from the interior of the Republic to Las Segovias and the Atlantic coast. The board has planned to spend \$500,000 on the first year's construction, which would consist of 40 miles of new track.

PANAMA

TWO EIGHT-STORY BUILDINGS.—The Panama press reports that in January, 1926, two eight-story buildings were to be commenced in Panama City, one for an apartment house and the other for an office building. It is also reported that the construction will cost \$3,000,000 and will be carried on by a New York company.

NAVEL-ORANGE GROVES.—In the highlands of Boquete the cultivated navel orange is being planted, hundreds of trees having been set out, so that in the course of two or three years this fruit may be shipped in carload lots.

HAT FACTORY.—A straw-hat factory is to be established in Panama City by a Panaman citizen and a Venezuelan who belongs to a firm which already operates a large hat factory in Caracas, Venezuela, and another in Barranquilla, Colombia. The monthly product is expected to be 2,000 dozen hats, for domestic and foreign sale.

CACAO DRIERS IN OPERATION.—The cacao driers installed by the United Fruit Co. in Almirante for its cacao plantations are said to be the largest equipment of this kind in South and Central America. The press states that Panama cacao is now rated among the best in the world and finds a large demand in the New York market.

PARAGUAY

DEVELOPMENT OF COTTON AND SUGAR INDUSTRY.—In Paraguay, which possesses many advantages for the production of cotton, such as favorable climate, excellent soil, and cheap labor, the farmers are showing a decided tendency to concentrate on this crop. The area planted to cotton in 1922 was approximately 9,790 acres, which increased in 1923 to 42,000 acres and in 1924 to 48,000 acres. It is interesting to know it has been estimated that approximately 22,000,000 acres could be utilized for cotton growing.

Paraguay also offers opportunities for an unlimited cultivation of sugar cane; this industry is, however, still in its infancy. The area planted to sugar cane in 1923 amounted to approximately 35,500 acres, with an estimated production in 1924 of 370,286 metric tons of cane. Although there are 10 sugar refineries in the Republic, with a capacity of 6,910 metric tons, in 1924 only 5 operated for sugar production, with a combined total of 1,757 tons.

USE OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—Only in recent years have Paraguayan farmers exhibited an interest in modern agricultural machinery, as shown by the number of steel plows imported in 1917 which was only 21. This number increased in 1923 to 94, in 1924 to 899, while during the first four months of 1925, 477 steel plows were imported. In order to foment a further interest in this type of machinery the Agricultural Bank of Paraguay, cooperating with importers of agricultural machinery, held a demonstration of different kinds of plows during the latter part of 1925. This will be followed by an exhibition in Asunción of all classes of agricultural machinery scheduled to take place in May, 1926.

PERU

NEW BUILDING FOR THE MINISTRY OF PROMOTION.—On September 26, 1925, the new building for the Ministry of Promotion, just completed in Lima, was formally inaugurated in the presence of the Chief Executive and members of the Diplomatic Corps. The building covers an area of 2,700 meters and has ample space to house all the various divisions of the Ministry. Construction of this edifice commenced in July, 1924, and practically the entire amount of the building fund, approximately one million soles, was covered by receipts from the tolls on the Avenida del Progreso, the road from Lima to Callao.

MATCH-MONOPOLY CONCESSION.—By virtue of a contract between the Peruvian Government and the Swedish Match Co., this concern will have a monopoly on the manufacture, importation, and sale of matches in the Republic of Peru for a period of 20 years. For this concession, which was signed by President Leguía October 14, 1925, the Peruvian Government will receive an annual sum of £200,000 and £2,000, or a proportional part thereof, for each 1,000,000 boxes of matches or fraction of 1,000,000 sold beyond 50,000,000 boxes.

FLIGHT FROM LIMA TO PUNO.—On September 28 last the Peruvian aviator Maj. Baltazar Montoya made a nonstop flight in an S. V. A. biplane from Lima to Puno, covering the distance of 900 kilometers (559 miles) in 7 hours and 40 minutes. This flight, which is said to constitute a record for distance and duration in the history of South American aviation, is worthy of all praise considering the difficult country over which it is made, part of the course being over the Andes at an altitude of 17,000 feet.

NEW HIGHWAY IN THE DEPARTMENT OF LA LIBERTAD.—A very important automobile road is under construction in the north of Peru, which will cross the three cordilleras of the Andes, the western, central, and eastern, terminating at a point on one of the main navigable rivers of the Amazon system. The route followed by this

highway may be divided in the following manner: From the port of Salaverry to Quiruvilca, 144 kilometers; from Quiruvilca to Huamachuco, 30 kilometers; from Huamachuco to Pataz and the Huallaga River, 250 kilometers. The first section of this road, that is, from Salaverry to Quiruvilca, was built by the Government with funds obtained by a tax on minerals exported through the port of Salaverry; this section of the road is completed except for 18 kilometers between Gaycocha and Agaipampa. Work on the 30 kilometers from Quiruvilca to Huamachuco is progressing rapidly by means of the road conscription law, whereby every able-bodied man in the province is required to work a certain length of time on road construction or pay a fine. The third section, from Huamachuco to Pataz, is being constructed by the English mining company *El Oro del Inca*, in accordance with a contract made with the Peruvian Government.

The completion of this road will open up a very interesting route for automobile travel of approximately 253 miles, going in a few hours from the torrid zone of the Pacific coast, where coffee, sugar cane, cotton, and similar tropical products are grown, to the high plateau of the Andes, passing through important silver, gold, and copper mining centers, as well as excellent pasture lands for livestock.

SALVADOR

WEATHER BUREAU OF AVIATION FIELD.—A weather bureau on the aviation field of San Salvador, donated to the air service by the President of the Republic, was put into use on October 12, 1925. While this weather bureau is chiefly for the aviation service it will no doubt be of much benefit to the country in general.

HIGHWAY CONTRACT.—The Government of Salvador in the middle of October signed a contract with an American firm for the construction within a certain period of 1,000 kilometers of modern asphalt or concrete roads, most of which will be 6 feet wide.

URUGUAY

NEW CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A chamber of commerce was organized recently in Rivera, a city of about 12,000 inhabitants. The members of the chamber are prominent merchants and farmers.

PROMOTION OF TOURIST TRAFFIC.—In order to promote tourist travel in Uruguay, a decree was enacted recently authorizing the Executive, during the months of December to April, inclusive, to grant temporary and revocable authorization to ships under foreign flags to transport passengers, correspondence, and mail between Montevideo and the river and ocean watering places.

URUGUAYAN IMPORTS.—The total value of Uruguayan imports for the first nine months of 1925 was 53,616,243 pesos, of which the

United States furnished 13,556,824 pesos, Great Britain 9,586,058 pesos, and Germany, 6,010,528 pesos. (*Commerce Reports*, December 14, 1925.)

CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES.—In accordance with an agreement with the Brazilian Government the President of Uruguay has awarded the contract for the construction of the international bridge over the Yaguarón River to be built at a cost of £246,358. Provisions have also been made for building a bridge across the Río Negro, the National Administration Council having been authorized to appropriate 100,000 pesos for this purpose; the municipality of Montevideo will appropriate a like amount.

PASSENGER MOVEMENT DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1925.—The number of passengers entering and leaving Uruguay from January 1, 1925, to June 30, 1925, was as follows: Persons entering, 90,197, and those leaving, 85,918. The greatest part of this movement was through the port of Montevideo, 61,999 persons entering through that port and 60,199 leaving.

NEW CARS FOR ELECTRIC LINE.—The electric street-car company of Montevideo has put in service a number of new cars constructed in its own plant.

VENEZUELA

NEW TELEPHONE SYSTEMS.—Last July Congress approved two contracts made by the Government for the installation of new telephone systems. One of these contracts calls for the installation and operation of an automatic telephone system in Caracas, connecting that city with the various States and Territories of the Republic. According to the terms of this contract 15,000 telephones shall be installed if desired, work commencing on the plant within 6 months after the approval of the contract, said plant to be completed and ready for public service within 12 months from the time work commences. This contract, signed for a period of 15 years, may be extended at the request of either of the contracting parties. The Government shall receive 10 per cent of the gross proceeds.

The second contract calls for the construction of a telephone system of 45 kilometers connecting the various towns in the State of Lara. The time limit for completing this work is two years from the date of the publication of the contract in the *Gaceta Oficial*, October 22, 1925. According to this contract the Government shall receive 5 per cent of the gross proceeds.

HIGHWAY FROM SAN ANTONIO TO RUBIO.—On October 12, 1925, work was commenced on the highway from the town of San Antonio to Rubio, in the State of Táchira, a distance of approximately 15 kilometers. The completion of this road will greatly facilitate the transportation of coffee, one of the principal products of this section.

VENEZUELAN BROADCASTING COMPANY.—A company has been organized in Venezuela for the purpose of establishing and developing broadcasting throughout the Republic. The programs which will be broadcast from the central station in Caracas will include musical numbers, daily press notes, scientific talks, agricultural and commercial statistics, and other subjects of general interest. For every receiving set installed in the Republic the company will receive a small fee to cover the expense of broadcasting.



ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

ARGENTINA

REDUCTION OF NATIONAL DEBT TO BANK.—On October 1, 1925, the Minister of Finance addressed a note to the president of the Banco de la Nación advising that bank that the National Government had decided to pay 10,000,000 pesos national currency in further reduction of the loan obtained from the institution by virtue of Law No. 10251. With this latest payment the original debt of 71,999,663.25 pesos national currency is reduced to 30,000,000 pesos national currency. (*Review of the River Plate*, October 9, 1925.)

BOLIVIA

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1926.—The estimates for receipts and expenditures as presented to Congress for approval show a balanced budget, the receipts being estimated at 44,482,183.30 bolivianos and the expenditures amounting to the same figure.

CHILE

MORTGAGE LOAN BANK.—The report of the Mortgage Loan Bank for 1924 includes the following figures:

The sum of 155,144,000 pesos was loaned on mortgages, of which 47,990,500 pesos were guaranteed by 436 rural properties and 67,523,500 pesos by 998 pieces of city property. Requests for loans were received from 19 provinces and 9 cities.

Special facilities were offered to small borrowers. Loans of sums between 1,000 and 20,000 pesos, amounting to 5,219,000 pesos, were made to 432 persons. Loans outstanding December 31, 1923, carried over into 1924 and added to the foregoing, gave a total of 17,881,000 pesos.

Bonds in circulation amounted to 760,521,100 pesos, while the reserve fund contained 28,916,599 pesos. The total would have been larger were it not for the gift of 1,616,065 pesos made to the agricultural experiment station and the public charity board.

One hundred eighty-seven houses, whose prices vary between 16,000 and 45,000 pesos each, were completed in housing developments in Valparaiso.

The Mortgage Loan Bank administers the Army Retirement Fund, the National Savings Bank, the Santiago Savings Bank, the Retirement, Savings and Life-Insurance Fund for Private Employees, and the Fund for Workers' Insurance against Illness and Disability.

ECUADOR

CENTRAL BANK OF ECUADOR.—On October 9 a decree was issued by the provisional government creating a central bank of Ecuador. This bank is established for a period of 50 years, which may be extended by an executive decree approved by Congress, at the request of the institution. The bank will have offices in Quito and Guayaquil, and branches may be opened in other cities of the Republic at the suggestion of the board of directors. The bank's capital may be placed as high as 2,000,000 Ecuadorean condors (a condor is worth approximately 9 sucres). Shares will be sold at 10, 50, 100, and 1,000 condors each, these shares not being transferable to foreign governments.

HAITI

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.—The following comparative table gives Government receipts and expenditures for the fiscal years 1923-24 and 1924-25. The fiscal year is from October 1 to September 30.

RECEIPTS

	1924-25	1923-24
	<i>Gourdes</i>	<i>Gourdes</i>
Customhouses.....	35,750,018.34	29,950,907.14
Internal taxes.....	4,089,926.19	2,795,870.53
Miscellaneous.....	647,722.47	155,543.66
Total fiscal receipts.....	40,487,667.00	32,902,321.33

EXPENDITURES

Receiver general.....	1,849,537.49	1,118,917.23
General administration of taxes.....	342,928.16	73,478.88
Public debt.....	11,614,549.45	9,462,098.47
Guarantee on debt interest.....	626,388.20	1,516,174.95
Gendarmerie.....	5,579,242.54	5,322,449.22
Foreign relations.....	619,953.31	734,199.47
Treasury.....	1,197,945.96	1,520,366.84
Commerce.....	230,051.46	-----
Interior.....	1,208,067.76	1,363,403.06
Hygiene.....	2,223,059.14	1,529,057.91
Public works.....	703,416.57	961,336.20
General administration of public works.....	7,533,943.51	5,895,159.05
Justice.....	1,333,838.31	1,372,533.28
Agriculture.....	44,268.88	148,288.24
Agricultural technical service.....	1,526,891.70	434,445.89
Technical service of professional instruction.....	274,393.63	-----
Public instruction.....	1,942,599.20	2,306,194.25
Church.....	367,136.75	457,393.00
Total.....	39,218,202.02	34,215,495.94

All classes of revenue show a gratifying expansion, reflecting the generally improved economic condition of the country resulting from

good crops and unusually high prices realized for export products, particularly coffee. Internal revenue collections were greater than may be expected in a normal year under present legislation, owing to the tax arrears of former years which were collected by the internal-revenue service during the year just closed.

Nonrevenue receipts during the year amounted to 69,855.47 gourdes, of which practically all consist of cash bonds, deposited principally by notaries.

Expenditures made from other sources than current revenues during the year were 2,744,801.40 gourdes compared with 3,112,101.98 gourdes during the preceding year. Paid awards of the claims commission amounted to 1,191,045.20 gourdes as compared with 1,816,586.75 gourdes during the preceding year and expenditures from the new construction fund of the National Railway were 1,553,756.20 gourdes as against 1,008,482.95 gourdes in the preceding year.

Total assets in the general fund were 29,611,000 gourdes at the end of September, 1925, compared with 28,464,000 gourdes on September 30, 1924. Of these funds 24,738,000 gourdes were interest-bearing, compared with 23,447,000 gourdes held in interest-bearing deposits at the end of the prior fiscal year.

The unobligated cash balance at the end of September, 1925, was 6,368,000 gourdes, compared with 6,999,000 gourdes at the end of September, 1924.

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE REPUBLIC.—The following table gives the public debt on September 30, 1925:

	Gourdes
Bonds, Series A, 6 per cent, 1952.....	75, 183, 419. 30
Bonds, Series B, 6 per cent, 1953.....	21, 747, 462. 30
Bonds, Series C, 6 per cent, 1953.....	12, 640, 072. 70
Money in circulation.....	5, 660, 309. 50
	<hr/>
Total.....	115, 231, 263. 80
By general funds—net balance.....	6, 367, 843. 39
	<hr/>
Total.....	108, 863, 420. 41

MEXICO

MODIFIED DEBT AGREEMENT.—Sr. A. J. Pani, Secretary of the Treasury of Mexico, made the following statement to the *Wall Street Journal* (here quoted from *Mexico*, December, 1925) after the completion of negotiations with the International Committee of Bankers on Mexico for modifying the agreement for payments on the Mexican foreign debt, the revised agreement, signed on October 23, 1925, having been ratified by President Calles and the Mexican Congress and approved by the International Committee of Bankers on Mexico, including its foreign sections:

The agreement of June 16, 1922, contained provisions that so weighed upon the Government as to prevent it from meeting its obligations from available resources; the lack of foresight in said agreement being the cause of the troubles leading to the suspension of all the payments. Although desirous of complying with its obligations, the present administration found it useless to attempt same without modifying the above obligations so as to bring them down to the real financial possibilities of the Government. It was not the intention of the Government to reach a new agreement, but simply to modify the one already existing in its shortcomings. To that end it was indispensable to dissociate the obligations of the railways from the public debt, which was attained, as well as the solution on the question of due and overdue interest up to January 1, 1923, the guaranty of the Government prevailing only on the obligations by it guaranteed before the enforcement of the agreement of 1922. This modification discharges the Government of a liability of nearly 200,000,000 pesos.

Inasmuch as the maturities corresponding to 1924 and 1925 became overdue through no voluntary act of the Government, but rather through the impossibility to meet the obligations under the previous agreement, it was agreed to postpone the payment of both maturities, which shall begin to be paid from January, 1928, and during a period of eight years. The maturities corresponding to 1926 and 1927 shall be decreased, in round figures, to 23 and 25 million, respectively, instead of 45 and 50 million as provided for in the original agreement.

It was agreed upon that the railways shall be turned over to private management on January 1, 1926, and that the 10 per cent tax on the gross revenues of the aforesaid lines shall continue in force as long as it may be necessary to liquidate, first, the present floating debt of the railways; secondly, the rehabilitation of same railways, leaving them in the same condition as they were kept before the seizure; and, thirdly, the debts arising from losses, the claims caused by undue charges, etc., up to December 31 of the present year. The total obligations of the railways amounted to nearly 480,000,000 pesos. Although the guaranty of the Government previous to the agreement of 1922, that is, the guaranty on the general mortgage which amounts to nearly 100,000,000 pesos, shall continue, inasmuch as the modification contains all the necessary provisions to assure the efficient working of the railways, we may say that the Government shall thus be released of the obligations amounting to nearly 680,000,000 pesos, including the 200,000,000 aforesaid. The modification in regard to the mortgage bonds of the Caja de Préstamos enables the Government to freely dispose of the assets of said institution.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT.—The Ministry of the Treasury on September 30, 1925, paid in 211,223.32 córdobas as the quarterly deposit of the Government with the National Bank. As the Government is obligated to deposit only 200,000 córdobas quarterly, the amount mentioned is 11,223.32 córdobas in excess of the necessary sum.

PERU

SEVEN MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLAR LOAN.—The Peruvian Government has negotiated a loan of \$7,500,000 with an American banking firm, the loan being placed at 97 $\frac{3}{4}$ and paying 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest. The bonds are redeemable at option by the Government at 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ plus the accrued interest. The loan, which

is guaranteed by the petroleum tax, will be amortized in 15 years with not less than \$500,000 annual redemption. This loan is to be used for the redemption of the Government bonds due in 1932; for payment of sums received as income from the petroleum industry; for the settlement of a floating debt; for the development of irrigation projects in the Department of Lambayeque, and for other Government purposes.



LEGISLATION

BRAZIL

IMMIGRATION.—The immigration regulations enacted by Decree 16701 of December 31, 1924, and put into effect by the Ministry of Agriculture on June 30, 1925, covered the following orders:

Navigation companies transporting immigrants—second and third class passengers—to Brazil are required to obtain a license from the Bureau of Population Service, which has the right to select immigrants or prevent the debarkation of those not filling the requirements of the immigration regulations mentioned, also the right to limit the number of passengers. The steamship company's request for authorization must show the names of the ships, the ports of call, the plan of each ship's passenger accommodations, the tonnage, hygienic conditions, and the provisions for medical assistance for passengers. The immigrants' hotel in the Ilha das Flores is to be directly under the Bureau of Immigration, while the Government hospitals in the debarkation ports will be under the Inspection Offices of Immigration.

Money changers, speculators, and agents for private hotels will not be allowed aboard incoming ships until immigrants have been offered the aid given at the debarkation port and free lodging, and given instruction regarding the exchange of their money.

Railway tickets to the interior will not be sold to immigrants unless they can show properly legalized documents to the immigration inspectors.

CHILE

RECENT LEGISLATION.—Among recent decree-laws are the following:

Decree-law amending law creating the Central Bank of Chile, chiefly as to election of labor representative on board of directors (September 29, 1925); decree-law amending law on checks and bank accounts of February 8, 1922 (October 16, 1925); decree-law for establishing title to property in the southern part of the Republic, i. e., south of a line indicated by article 6 of the law of August 4, 1874, indigenes not being included in the provisions of this law (October, 1925); decree-law creating special institutions for preventing juvenile delinquency (October 20, 1925); decree-law converting the Medico-Legal Institute of Santiago into the Institute of Legal Medicine, and enlarging its scope (October 20, 1925); decree-law creating the general registry of criminal sentences, to centralize al

such records for the Republic (October 20, 1925); decree-law amending Decree-law No. 308 on cheap housing (October, 1925); decree-law amending Decree-law No. 454 on pensions for public employees and journalists (October 16, 1925); decree-law establishing three-year European fellowships for painters, sculptors, and architects, to be awarded in biennial competitions (October, 1925); and decree-law amending Law No. 4054 of September 8, 1924, on illness and disability insurance (October 30, 1925).

NEW CONSTITUTION.—The new constitution of the Republic, which was promulgated September 18, 1925, went into effect October 18, 1925.

COSTA RICA

NATIONAL INSURANCE BANK ASSUMES MONOPOLY OF LIFE INSURANCE.—A presidential decree of October 22, 1925, provided that the National Insurance Bank should assume on November 1, 1925, the monopoly of all life insurance, policies now existing to remain valid until their terms expire if already registered in the Office of Insurance Regulation, or if registered before February 1, 1926. This insurance monopoly does not include insurance in the cooperative or mutual form given by mutual aid societies. According to Law No. 12 of October 30, 1924, such a monopoly was to be assumed by the National Insurance Bank as soon as it was able to carry the risks.

GUATEMALA

AMENDMENTS TO THE MONETARY LAW.—Executive Decree No. 906 issued November 7, 1925, provides that the national reserve fund be divided in two parts, the first half to be deposited in approved foreign banks, and the second in first-class banks, or the Caja Reguladora of Guatemala. This fund may consist in part of ingots of gold and silver for coinage. The bills and silver and copper coins in this fund are to be held in the country. . . . The full decree is published in *El Guatemalteco* for November 9, 1925.

OWNERSHIP OF REAL PROPERTY.—On October 29, 1925, President Orellana issued Decree No. 905, which provides for proof of ownership of land by persons who possess no deed or registered title thereto. The decree was published in *El Guatemalteco* of November 2, 1925, on which date it went into effect.

NICARAGUA

REGULATIONS OF THE PATENT LAW.—On September 18, 1925, the President of the Republic issued a decree providing regulations for the law of rewards to inventors promulgated by legislative decree of March 20, 1925. Nicaraguans producing inventions which may be of benefit to the country's industry or progress may have their discoveries patented in accordance with the laws of the country free of charge, and other rewards will also be given them.

PARAGUAY

SUNDAY REST LAW.—Law No. 242, establishing obligatory Sunday rest, has been in force throughout the Republic since October 25, 1925. According to the regulations of this law business houses shall close on Sundays and on legal holidays. The sale of alcoholic beverages is also forbidden on these days, except at mealtime in restaurants and hotels.

URUGUAY

CRAFT FOR MARITIME SPORTS FREE OF DUTY.—A law was promulgated on October 16, 1925, granting exemption from customs duties on all craft to be used in maritime sports.



ARGENTINA—CHILE

CONVENTION ON TRANSANDINE RAILWAYS.—A decree-law of October 19, 1925, authorized the Vice President of Chile to ratify the Barros Jarpa-Noel convention between Argentina and Chile, signed in April, 1922, for the construction of two additional transandine railways, one connecting Salta, Argentina, with the Chilean port of Antofagasta, and the other Zapala, the present terminus of a railroad from Bahía Blanca, Argentina, with Lonquimay and the southern railway system of Chile. The decree-law provides that in the instrument of exchange of ratifications Chile shall insert the statement that the convention does not affect the liberty of Chile and Argentina to amend their customs duties previous to the celebration of a treaty of commerce between the two Republics. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, October 20, 21, and 30, 1925.)

BOLIVIA

RATIFICATION OF POSTAL CONVENTIONS.—The following postal conventions signed on August 28, 1924, by the Bolivian delegate to the Eighth Congress of the Universal Postal Union in Stockholm have been approved by the Government and will be in force from the date of the decree of ratification, September 17, 1925. Principal convention, final protocol and regulation; the parcel post convention, final protocol and regulation; convention on postal money orders, final protocol and regulation. (*La República*, La Paz, September 20, 1925.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—UNITED STATES

CONVENTION ON CUSTOMS REVENUES.—On October 24, 1925, ratifications were exchanged at the Department of State in Washington of a convention between the United States and the Dominican Republic, signed at Washington on December 27, 1924, providing for the assistance of the United States in the collection and application of the customs revenues of the Dominican Government. This convention, which is now in effect, replaces the convention of February 8, 1907.

On October 5 the Minister of the Dominican Republic presented a note to the Secretary of State of the United States informing him that on May 25, 1925, the Dominican Congress had approved the convention signed on December 27, 1924. Señor Ariza added that the Dominican Congress had incorporated in this resolution of approval several explanations of the text similar to those contained in the resolution of approval of the convention of February 8, 1907, with the understanding, however, that these explanations do not change the text of the convention and only serve to dispel any doubts that might arise concerning its interpretation.

GUATEMALA—SALVADOR

POSTAL AGREEMENT.—The President of Salvador in the middle of October approved the postal agreement signed by the chiefs of the Post Office Departments of Guatemala and Salvador for transportation by land of the mails via Zacapa and Puerto Barrios.



ARGENTINA

ARGENTINE TEACHERS IN ASUNCIÓN.—In the latter part of October a group of Argentine teachers from the Territory of Misiones and Santo Tomé, of Corrientes Province, with others representing the Teachers' League of Buenos Aires, went to Asunción to visit the home of Sarmiento, the great Argentine educator, whose house Paraguay has presented to Argentina. The Argentine teachers were the recipients of many attentions from the schools and educators of Paraguay.

BRANCH LIBRARY OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.—On October 8, 1925, a branch of the library of the National Council of Women in Buenos Aires was opened in the city of Rosario in the

presence of the president of the library of the National Council of Women, and a committee of ladies who came from Buenos Aires to witness the ceremony.

CONGRESS ASKED TO SAVE FOLKLORE.—An interesting project has been presented to the Chamber of Deputies to foment the study of Argentine folklore. It is suggested that an annual prize of 5,000 pesos be given for the best work on native dances, music, and song; that the Minister of Public Instruction organize an institution for public lectures on folklore, and that an annual sum be set aside to be used by the School of Philosophy and Letters of the University of Buenos Aires for the publication of documents relating to American folklore. It is also proposed to subsidize any associations, theatrical managers or companies who will interpret faithfully native dances, music, and songs.

Until now relatively little has been done to perpetuate the folklore of the country. The Board of Education has done a little in the way of native music and songs, but much has already been forgotten of the beautiful and distinctive Argentine music.

BRAZIL

ANTI-ILLITERACY CAMPAIGN.—The League of National Defense is conducting an anti-illiteracy campaign, having called by public advertisement upon associations and individuals to teach those who do not know how to read and write. The associations of Rio de Janeiro are already opening classes, the first being conducted by the Association of Civic Officials, while two others, one for men and one for women, are being held in the Instituto Muniz Barreto.

CHILE

A LIBRARY OF AUTHORS.—The *Biblioteca de Escritores de Chile* (Library of Chilean Authors) has been established by decree, for the purpose of publishing, in a homogeneous series, the selected works of Chilean authors. It will comprise the works published since 1810.

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the National Education Association in Santiago October 28, 1925, the following were among the motions passed:

To recommend to educators and parents the book on mental tests by Prof. Luis Tirapegui Leiva and the services of his laboratory of educational psychology, and to request the educational authorities to require that all pupils failing for the second time in their examinations should be given mental tests;

To recommend to educators the Educational Annual of Columbia University;

To request of the Government the establishment of schools and courses for trying out new educational methods, some of these to be opened in normal schools and others outside; and

To start a movement of educational propaganda in university and secondary extension work.

COLOMBIA

SCHOOL EXCURSION.—The Director General of Public Instruction has under consideration a plan for organizing a school excursion, taking the pupils of the various schools in Bogotá for a visit to the Atlantic coast cities of the Republic—Barranquilla, Cartagena, and Santa Marta. In the last-mentioned city the excursionists would have the opportunity of seeing the historic mansion of San Pedro Alejandrino, where the Liberator Simón Bolívar died. To take part in this excursion five pupils will be selected from every school in Bogotá from among those having attained the highest marks during the school year, the party to number 170 in all. The Minister of Public Works has offered passes on the railroads for the excursionists, and the navigation companies on the Magdalena River have also offered the same advantages on their lines.

COSTA RICA

NEW SCHOOLS.—A new school is to be built in Patio de Agua, a district of Cartago, where there is an agricultural population.

CUBA

SCHOOL NOTES.—During 1924–25 the total number of school buildings in use was 3,627, housing 6,665 grades. The total school registration amounted to 388,349, and the average attendance was 71.83 per cent; 6,898 regular teachers were employed, while 75 traveling teachers, working in 78 zones, served 174 groups of children who could not attend the regular schools. The enrollment in these groups was about 3,900. In 73 night schools there were 5,921 students. In the penal establishments of the Republic there were 5 centers of primary instruction with an enrollment of 429.

The 575 private schools, having a total of 1,712 grades, employed 1,956 teachers and had an enrollment of 38,064 pupils and an average attendance of 86.53 per cent.

ECUADOR

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMITTANCE TO HIGH SCHOOL.—In order to be admitted to a Government high school, the applicant must be at least 12 years of age, have completed all grades of primary instruction, and have passed successfully the entrance examination. The applicant must furthermore present a certificate of good conduct, and also one of vaccination.

REORGANIZATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—According to a decree of October 6, 1925, the Universities of Quito, Guayaquil, and Cuenca

will be the centers for higher education. Some university classes will also be given in Loja. The universities will be supported partly by the State and partly by tuition fees. Students in poor circumstances but of marked ability will be exempt partially or entirely from payment of tuition. Among the duties of the Minister of Public Education in relation to higher education is the approval of the regulations of the universities, of the appointments of professors and of university budgets. The university authorities will be a university council, university assembly, a rector (president), the faculties and deans.

The schools of law and social sciences will be dropped, beginning with the first-year course at Quito, Cuenca, and Loja in 1925-26 and at Guayaquil in 1926-27, the second-year course being discontinued the following year, and so on.

HAITI

FARM SCHOOLS.—The course of study at the Central Agricultural School, which opened last October, has been enlarged so that two complete years of college work will be offered this year. A number of the students of last year will go to the country to teach in the schools already organized. Those who taught in these schools last year will return to the Central School for further training. In September, 1925, 11 farm schools were in actual operation. New buildings are being constructed and schools will open as soon as possible. The usual elementary subjects are included in the course of study of these schools, special attention, however, being given to agriculture and manual training, which occupy about half the time of the pupils. Gardens are provided in connection with each school and the pupils work from one to two hours daily in the gardens.

HONDURAS

PROPOSED POPULAR UNIVERSITY.—There is a movement among the workers and the students of Tegucigalpa for the establishment of a popular university—that is, an association where the students give lectures on cultural subjects and conduct classes for the benefit of the workers and labor unions.

MEXICO

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL COOPERATIVES.—The student body of the Agricultural School at Chapingo, near Mexico City, is organized into various cooperatives, which have awakened great enthusiasm among their members. One group has in a year bought 23 dairy cows as a result of combined efforts. Another has 250 goats, others raise pigs, poultry, vegetables, and other farm products. This year students

in the third year of their course will become eligible to membership in cooperative farms, to be rented by the school to groups of students.

STUDENT GOVERNMENT IN NORMAL SCHOOL.—The National Normal School in Mexico City, which has several thousand men and women students, has organized a cooperative student republic to direct student affairs. The cabinet is composed of the president and the secretaries of foreign affairs, finance, educational extension, interior, and public works. There are also a chamber of deputies, elected every three months, and a court. The republic manages the Red Cross chapter, an athletic club, a lunch service, and a magazine. Women as well as men hold prominent offices in the republic.

NEW NORMAL SCHOOL IN OAXACA.—A regional normal school for rural teachers, located in the municipality of San Antonio de la Cal, State of Oaxaca, was recently declared open, with appropriate ceremony, by Sr. Moisés Sáenz, assistant secretary of public education. The school was organized by the Bureau of Indigene Culture of the Federal Department of Education.

PANAMA

COLON EVENING SCHOOL.—The press reports much favorable comment on the work of the free evening school for adults opened last September in Colon by a group of graduates of the National Institute of Panama, who desire to serve the cause of education. The Government furnishes the building and textbooks. The sessions are held every ⁷/₈ evening, excepting Saturday and Sunday, the volunteer teachers giving Spanish courses in arithmetic, grammar and composition, civics and history, and geography, covering the work of the first to the sixth grade. Special courses are also given in English, French, Spanish, and shorthand. By November 1 more than 160 adults, including West Indians, Americans, and native born persons of foreign parentage, had entered the school.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE OF BOLIVARIAN UNIVERSITY.—President Chiari of Panama on November 17, 1925, authorized the establishment of a school of medicine to function as a part of the Bolivarian University. The members of the construction board appointed at that time by the President are: Dr. Alfonso Preciado, superintendent of Santo Tomás Hospital; Samuel Lewis, member of the Bolivarian Commission; Richard Neumann, Inspector General of Schools, and Narciso Navas, Chief of the National Labor Bureau. The board is to choose an architect and submit plans to the President. Work is to proceed so that the school may be completed by June, 1926, in time for inauguration during the Congress to be held in Panama City in that month in celebration of the centenary of the Congress of Panama.

PERU

NEW RURAL AND ITINERANT SCHOOLS ORGANIZED.—In accordance with an executive order of July 11, 1925, the Government has decided to establish five new rural schools in the following towns: Santa Rosa, Province of Tumbes; Carhuas and Agosirca, Department of Ancash; in Chacco, Department of Ayacucho; and in Pacastiti, Department of Punó. Two itinerant schools will also be organized, one of which will function in the Province of Tarata and the other in Cumaría and neighboring towns along the upper Ucayali, in the Department of San Martín.

SALVADOR

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—According to a report made by the Technical Board of Primary Education, which is in charge of the special campaign against illiteracy, the budget for 1925–26 provides for 814 official primary schools, constituting an increase of 81 schools over the number for the previous year. There is at the present time one school for every 1,965 inhabitants, and the Government hopes to have one school for every 1,500 inhabitants before the end of the present administration.

LINOTYPE STUDENTS IN PRINTING OFFICE.—The National Printing Office in San Salvador on October 13, 1925, put into use five Mergenthaler linotype machines under the direction of don Fernando Alvayeros Sosa, who specialized in linotyping in the United States. His staff of printers consists of the young men and women who recently completed the linotype course at the National Printing Office after a competitive entrance examination.

VENEZUELA

WEEKLY PROGRAMS FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—According to an executive order of September 30, 1925, the weekly program for classes in the public primary schools is as follows:

	Number of classes weekly
First four grades:	
Morning—	
Reading.....	5
Spanish.....	5
Arithmetic and the legal system of weights and measures.....	5
Venezuelan history.....	5
Moral and civic instruction.....	1
Object lessons.....	1
Manual labor.....	1
School songs, rest, and recreation, 10 minutes between classes.....	---
Afternoon—	
Writing.....	5
Venezuelan geography.....	5
Moral and civic instruction.....	2
Courtesy and hygiene.....	2
Physical instruction.....	3
Object lessons.....	1
School songs, rest, and recreation, 10 minutes between classes.....	---

Fifth and sixth grades:

Morning—

Arithmetic and legal system of weights and measures.....	5
Spanish grammar.....	5
Geography and universal history.....	5
Elementary geometry.....	1
Elementary drawing.....	1
Manual training.....	1
Physical instruction (15-minute classes).....	6
School songs, rest, and recreation, 10 minutes between classes.....	---

Afternoon—

Moral and civic instruction.....	2
Courtesy and elementary hygiene.....	2
Elementary music.....	1
Elementary natural science.....	5
Geography and history of Venezuela.....	4
Elementary agriculture and stock raising.....	1
Physical instruction (15-minute classes).....	5
School songs, rest and recreation, 10 minutes between classes.....	---

In the schools for girls classes in elementary domestic science and sewing will be given instead of the agricultural and stock-raising class. Morning classes are from 8.30 to 11 a. m. and afternoon classes from 2 to 4.30 p. m. The length of each class in the first four grades is half an hour and in the fifth and sixth grades 40 minutes.



CHILE

SUPPLY OF NITRATE WORKERS.—The Department of Social Welfare of the Association of Nitrate Producers of Chile reports that in the year ending June 30, 1925, 13,152 workers were sent from the central part of Chile north to the nitrate fields. The cost of transporting these workers and their families, 18,250 persons in all, was 1,307,282 pesos. Local committees are trying to maintain employment offices for workers who wish to change from one nitrate field to another in order to save the workers' expense and time in traveling about in search of better climatic and working conditions.

COLOMBIA

SAVINGS BANKS.—An article in one of the principal newspapers of Bogotá calls attention to the increasing tendency in Colombia in favor of establishing savings banks, thereby encouraging persons of modest means and working people in general to provide for the future without

any great hardship. The employees of the electric power company, the cement factory, the telephone company, and several other companies in Bogotá have organized mutual aid associations, which will also include savings funds.

ECUADOR

LABOR CONGRESS.—The provisional Government issued a decree on October 10 convoking a labor congress to meet in Quito on January 1, 1926. The sessions were to last 10 days and all expenses relating to preparatory works, installation of the congress and similar expenditures were taken care of by the State. The Secretary of Labor designated the organizing committee, subject to the approval of the national board of directors of the Ecuadorean Federation of Labor, and also served as intermediary between the congress and the Government.



ARGENTINA

SCHOOL HEALTH VISITORS.—The director of the School Medical Board has requested the National Council of Education to include in the present budget an appropriation for maintaining the service of 75 school health visitors, or one to each 3,000 Buenos Aires school children. In addition to dental and medical clinics and the special course for teachers of backward children, the service of school health visitors, who cooperate with the school physicians, has done much to improve the health of Argentine children. The corps of visitors consists of teachers who are also graduates of a special two-year course given by the School of Medicine. Among other activities they have examined 139,000 children for dental caries, of whom they discovered 98,000 to be in need of treatment. These were sent to the 10 dental clinics. The visitors have also given health lectures in different schools.

CHILDREN'S HOME.—The first *Hogar Infantil*, or children's home, conducted as nearly as possible like normal family life, was opened in Buenos Aires on November 1, 1925. This institution, planned along the most modern developments in the care of children, is to house 20 little girls from 6 to 12 years of age. Another similar institution will soon be opened for boys.

WOMAN ASSISTANT IN THE INSTITUTE OF BACTERIOLOGY.—On September 8, 1925, the President appointed Dr. Edmée Chiodi as

assistant in the hygiene and diagnostics section of the Institute of Bacteriology of the National Department of Hygiene.

BOLIVIA

PLAYGROUND.—The Chamber of Commerce of La Paz has equipped and opened to the public a playground in that city, with capacity for accommodating approximately 100 children. In order to keep up the playground a small entrance fee will be charged, except on Mondays, which will be devoted free of charge to children from charity institutions.

BRAZIL

JUNIOR RED CROSS.—On October 12, 1925, a branch of the Junior Brazilian Red Cross was organized in the Bahía School of Jacarépaguá in the presence of Dr. Carneiro Leão, Director of Education in the Federal District, Dr. Ferreira do Amaral, President of the Brazilian Red Cross, and other Red Cross officials. An address was made by Senhorita Julieta Machado on the purposes of the Junior Red Cross, after which the flag of that organization was presented to the children of the school, who promised to live up to the spirit of service it signifies.

CHILDREN'S DAY.—The Council of Assistance and Protection to Minors planned for the celebration of Children's Day on October 12, special programs being given in the motion picture theaters of Rio de Janeiro and a special mass said in the churches.

BRAZILIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL HYGIENE.—An association known as the *Conselho Brasileiro de Higiene Social* has recently been formed in Rio de Janeiro for organized action against prostitution and the traffic in women and children. Its president for this year is Judge Caetano Pinto de Miranda Montenegro.

NEW OFFICERS OF INSTITUTE FOR ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION OF INFANCY.—On October 14, 1925, the Institute of Protection to Infancy elected its new officers for the period from 1925 to 1927 as follows: President, Dr. Oscar Rodrigues da Costa; vice president, Dr. Zeferino de Faria; Treasurer, Senhor Albino Bandeira; first secretary, Dr. Dulphe Pinheiro Machado; second secretary, Dr. Honorio Hermete; third secretary, Dr. Victor Vianna; and librarian, Senhor Frederico Ferreiro Lima.

CHILDREN'S POLYCLINIC.—During September, 1925, the children's polyclinic of the José Carlos Rodrigues Hospital of Rio de Janeiro took care of 13,930 cases, as follows: Medical advice, 2,337; eye clinic, 141 consultations, 141 treatments, and 3 operations; mouth, nose, and throat clinic, 196 consultations, 23 treatments, and 31 operations; gynecological clinic, 334 consultations, 30 treatments, and 2 operations; skin-disease clinic, 82 consultations; surgical cases, 542 consul-

tations, 524 treatments, and 26 operations; dental clinic, 310 treatments, 78 extractions; hydrotherapy section, 368 douches, 58 baths, and 39 electrotherapy clinic, 28 treatments, and 4 X-ray photographs; bacteriologic section, 94 examinations, 12 tuberculin tests; and house visits, 28. Other services included the distribution of 2,547 quarts of milk and the filling of 5,467 prescriptions.

CHILEAN SCOUT REPAYS BRAZILIAN SCOUT'S VISIT.—Young Larraín Díaz, the official representative of the Federation of Boy Scouts of Chile, arrived in Rio de Janeiro early in October to return the visit made to Chile last year by the Brazilian Scout, Alvaro Silva. Young Larraín Díaz left Santiago, Chile, on December 19, 1924, covering on foot a large part of Argentina, Uruguay, and two of the southern States of Brazil.

CHILE

HOUSING.—A cooperative building society, called *La Colmena*, which has 150 members engaged in business and professional life, is erecting houses for its members not far from the center of Santiago. The society is being assisted by the Government under the provisions of the law on the construction of cheap houses.

Early last October the 45 houses built in Santiago by the railway men's retirement fund were reported as occupied.

SOCIAL WELFARE.—The report of the social-welfare department of the Association of Nitrate Producers of Chile for the year ending June 30, 1925, contained the following interesting items:

Housing conditions were improved so that there are now 19,166 modern and hygienic dwellings in the nitrate fields. New camps constructed during the year cost 8,595,700 pesos, while the sum of 3,430,800 pesos was spent on repairs.

Particular attention was paid to improving the means of caring for the sick, the number of physicians, midwives, hospitals, and infirmaries having been increased at a total cost for the year of 4,109,700 pesos. These services are free to the 60,000 nitrate workers and their families.

Sixty-nine schools were repaired and 29 new ones erected. The nitrate zone now has 58 government schools and 144 supported by the industry, attended by 15,495 children.

Savings-bank branches increased from 66 to 79, and savings rose from 69,927 pesos in 1923 (before the opening of the branches) to 6,311,500 pesos in 10,560 accounts in June, 1925.

Much importance has been given to healthful recreation, 11 new amusement halls having been built. All the nitrate plants have orchestras and libraries. Some children's playgrounds have been started and many football fields improved.

No spirituous liquors are sold at any of the nitrate fields.

COLOMBIA

BILL PROHIBITING SALE OF LIQUOR.—In a bill recently approved by the house of representatives one of the articles reads as follows: "The sale of liquor is forbidden within a radius of 1 kilometer around

all railroad construction camps in the Republic." The same bill forbids the establishment of barrooms or billiard parlors within one block of schools.

COSTA RICA

RED CROSS NOTES.—The Costa Rican Red Cross is planning to give Christmas gifts again this year to the inmates of the San Lucas prison.

The Junior Red Cross of Costa Rica is working toward the installation of a first aid and emergency medicine cabinet in each school of San José. A plan is also being considered to develop a home visiting service for the benefit of sick children.

CUBA

PLAYGROUND.—By virtue of an Executive order the *Campo de Marte*, one of the parks of Habana, has been destined for use as a public playground for children. The Rotary Club of Habana will take charge of making the improvements and installing the equipment suitable for a playground, without any expense whatever to the Government. The President of the Republic and the Minister of Public Works have, however, donated large sums of money for carrying on the work.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.—At a preliminary meeting of the board in charge of the child health competition held annually in Habana in January, two new prizes were created, one for school hygiene and the other for the exaltation of motherhood. The school hygiene prizes consist of two prizes of 50 pesos each, six of 20 pesos, eight 10-peso prizes, and ten 5-peso prizes, to be distributed among two children chosen from each public school for their observance of health habits. The prizes for the exaltation of motherhood are three in number of 100 pesos each; one will be awarded for the best poem on motherhood, another for the best scientific composition on this subject, and the third for the best literary composition. At this same meeting it was decided to establish in the public schools the practice of making layettes for infants.

NEW PUBLICATION.—The Pan American Union is pleased to have received recently the first two copies of a very interesting social welfare magazine now being published in Habana under the title of *El Sembrador*. The main purpose of this publication is to diffuse information on social questions and hygiene, particularly in reference to child welfare.

HOSPITAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The Chief Executive has promised to donate to the Hospital of Santiago de Cuba a well-equipped laboratory, an X-ray apparatus and a furnace for incinerating garments which have been exposed to disease germs.

MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.—According to the last message of the President there are in Cuba three institutions for the treatment of tubercular patients, namely, a dispensary, La Esperanza Sanatorium, and several wards in the Calixto García Hospital, Habana, for advanced cases. In the dispensary the following work was done from March 17 to November 2, 1925:

New cases received.....	967
Treatments.....	19, 830
Inspections made.....	2, 888
Cans of milk distributed.....	3, 918
Consultating cases.....	6, 784
Private cases.....	527
Disinfections.....	112
Examinations of sputum.....	1, 002

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PROPOSED SCHOOLS FOR WORKINGMEN.—A bill proposing the establishment in the Dominican Republic of schools for workers has been presented to the Senate for approval. Particular attention is given in this bill to the education of women who have to earn their living. In Macorís a school for workmen has been in operation for the past two years, on a very small scale, however, owing to lack of funds, as the instruction is given free. Sr. Julian Martínez, whose efforts are largely responsible for the establishment of the above-mentioned school, has further plans in view for the improvement of the laboring class. He proposes to organize a society which would erect a workers' center, obtaining from the municipality of Santo Domingo a lot for a building, which would comprise a library, conference hall, classrooms, and a music school.

GUATEMALA

TO IMPROVE THE MILK SUPPLY.—Dr. José Azurdia, the Director of Public Health, recently called a meeting to prepare plans for furnishing clean milk to the city of Guatemala, in order to reduce infant mortality and illness among adults. While only 10,000 quarts of milk are used daily in the capital, it is thought that the amount may be increased by offering clean, pasteurized milk to the public at a price not much higher than that now paid. A bill to provide a pasteurization plant and adequate equipment for a model distribution station has been prepared by Señor Lewin for submission to Congress.

ANTIRABIES INSTITUTE.—On October 26, 1925, the Ministry of Government and Justice issued an order establishing an antirabies institute as a part of the hospital in Quezaltenango.

HONDURAS

FREE MILK STATION.—The *Gota de Leche*, or child health station, of Tegucigalpa was opened for service on October 12, 1925, as part of the ceremonies in celebration of the Day of the Iberic Race, the opening being attended by the President of the Republic and a large number of guests. The station is the result of the work of the ladies of Tegucigalpa, who on the opening day, after the address of the director, Don Alberto Newberry, distributed to poor mothers milk for babies who will now be properly fed.

A daily paper states that by November the child health station was daily providing some 60 babies with 6 bottles each of pasteurized milk modified according to formula.

ORGANIZATION OF DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.—The Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau received a letter dated November 5, 1925, in which the Director General of Health of Honduras, Dr. José Jorge Callejas, furnished the following interesting information on the organization of the Honduran Health Department, in effect since August 1, 1925:

Health Bureau: Administration, clerical, and financial offices, sanitary staff of ports and other towns.

General Board of Health: Composed of the director and the heads of each of the sections as members.

Section 1 includes: Vital statistics and records, *Sanitary Bulletin*, hygiene in relation to labor, eugenics, and sanitary propaganda.

Section 2 includes: Child welfare, school hygiene and physical culture, child health centers, school dental service.

Section 3 includes: City and rural hygiene, sanitary inspection of factories, markets, dairies, slaughterhouses, and all public buildings.

Section 4 includes: Vaccination and preventive inoculation, venereal prophylaxis in the capital, antituberculosis work, general prophylaxis.

Section 5 includes: Tropical diseases, hookworm and parasitic diseases from parasites, prevention of malaria and yellow fever, subsections in rural communities with traveling laboratory for microscopic diagnosis.

Section 6 includes: Microbacteriological laboratories, microbacteriology, sera and vaccines, Pasteur treatment for rabies, statistics.

Section 7 includes: Chemical laboratories, analyses of food products and beverages, analyses of drugs and pharmaceutical products, other analyses, sanitary-equipment storehouse.

Section 8 includes: Water and sewer system, garbage-removal service, improvement and inspection service of sanitation works, both urban and rural.

Section 9 includes: Sanitation regulations of the capital, sanitation regulations of the towns and frontiers.

The personnel of the department is as follows: Director General of Public Health, Dr. José Jorge Callejas; Secretary General, Dr. Antonio Vidal M.; chiefs of sections: 1, Dr. Antonio Vidal M.; 2, Dr. Julio Azpuru España; 3, Dr. Romualdo B. Zepeda; 4, Dr. Tito López Pineda; 6, Dr. Juan V. Moncada; 7, Dr. Alberto Bellucci; 8, Dr. Fernald E. Hulse; 9, Dr. Fernald E. Hulse. The chief of the free milk station or *Gota de Leche* service is Don Juan A. Newberry; and the assistant chief of sanitary engineering is Ingeniero Juan A. Padilla.

The Department of Public Health is under the Ministry of Government and Health.

MEXICO

HOUSING FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.—The *Nuevo Hogar*, a magazine published by the Federal Colony, which was founded by employees of the Department of the Interior to give Federal employees an opportunity to acquire land for their own homes, prints in its September, 1925, issue an interesting plan of the colony's development, which is located east of Mexico City. The corners of the square tract of land are reserved for playgrounds, athletic fields, and parks, while the remainder is laid out in the form of an octagon with avenues radiating from the center, where are located, according to the plan, a park, the schools, post office, library, market, baths, gymnasium, and other community buildings.

CASE WORKERS.—The Federal Board of Child Welfare resolved at a meeting last November to start a course for social case workers. The following are among the subjects to be included: Anatomy, physiology, general and child psychology, hygiene, sociology, domestic science, and small industries.

PARAGUAY

NEW STADIUM IN ASUNCIÓN.—The new stadium of the Paraguayan Football League was inaugurated recently in Asunción. This structure covers an area of 86.9 by 188 meters and is surrounded by a brick, lime and stone wall 3 meters high, the field itself being 70 by 112 meters. The building is equipped on the ground floor with two dressing rooms, wash rooms with 12 shower baths, buffet, and hall. The total seating capacity of the stadium is 18,000 to 20,000.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST ALCOHOLISM.—The women's committee of the Paraguayan Red Cross has been working on a plan for organizing a campaign against the use of alcoholic beverages. Their program includes giving a series of public lectures on the subject, and also talks in the schools. In addition, the women's section of the Paraguayan Gymnasium will take an active part in this campaign.

CATAY PLANT USED AS SNAKE-BITE REMEDY.—It is reported by the United States consul in Asunción that after a careful investigation of the healing powers of a plant called *catay*, which grows wild in various swampy regions of Paraguay, it has been highly recommended as an excellent remedy for snake bite. A liquid is made from the plant which is taken internally, and it is used also in the form of compressed poultices applied to the infected part.

PERU

HOSPITAL SERVICE.—By a decree of September 4, 1925, the Ministry of Promotion, which includes the Public Health Bureau, has been

designated to study a plan for reorganizing the hospital service of the Republic, prepared by a committee appointed for this purpose. Said committee is composed of the following members: The Director of Public Health, who acts as chairman, one delegate designated by the School of Medicine, two hospital physicians appointed, respectively, by the public charity societies of Lima and Callao, and two physicians appointed by the Minister of Promotion and the professor of hygiene of the School of Medicine, respectively, the latter acting as secretary of the committee.

SALVADOR

PUBLIC DORMITORY.—A public dormitory for the shelter of the homeless poor is to be built in Santa Ana under the direction of a commission of social cooperation with the aid of the Ladies' Charitable Association.

UNITED STATES

DELEGATES TO PAN AMERICAN RED CROSS CONFERENCE INVITED TO AMERICAN HEALTH CONFERENCE.—The National Health Council of the United States extends a cordial invitation to interested delegates to the Second Pan American Red Cross Conference, to be held in Washington from May 25 to June 5 of this year, to attend the American Health Congress which will take place in Atlantic City, N. J., from May 17 to 22.

At this congress the leading authorities on each phase of the public health movement, such as tuberculosis, cancer, heart disease, blindness, social and mental hygiene, public-health nursing, preventable diseases, and positive health education for both children and adults will present the latest and most authoritative findings and programs for the solution of these problems. There will also be many commercial and educational exhibits, carefully selected to conform to the high standards of the meeting.

The National Health Council, under whose auspices the health congress will be held, is an association of the following important entities, all of which are engaged in general or specialized health work: American Child Health Association, American Heart Association, American Public Health Association, American Red Cross, American Social Hygiene Association, American Society for the Control of Cancer, Conference of State and Provincial Health Authorities of North America, National Committee for Mental Hygiene, National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness, National Organization for Public Health Nursing, National Tuberculosis Association, American Association of Industrial Physicians and Surgeons, Women's Foundation for Health, United States Children's Bureau, and United States Public Health Service.

In appointing their delegates to the Red Cross Conference it would be well for Government health bureaus and private health organizations to bear in mind the possibility of their attendance at the American Health Congress, which it is believed will afford much of interest to all persons deeply concerned with any of the varied subjects to be there discussed.

URUGUAY

OLD-AGE PENSIONS.—A number of new taxes have been created to provide funds for the old-age pensions, established by a law of February 10, 1919. According to this law, all indigent persons who have reached the age of 70 years, or who are incapacitated for work at any age, are entitled to receive a minimum annual pension from the State of 96 pesos, or its equivalent, in direct or indirect assistance.

INSTITUTE OF EXPERIMENTAL HYGIENE.—This institution is composed of four sections, devoted to bacteriology, pathology, serums, and vaccines. The director of the institute is appointed by the council of the faculty of medicine for a period of five years. The following duties have been assigned by law to the Institute of Experimental Hygiene: To carry on scientific investigations of general interest in the field of hygiene, it being the duty of the director of the institute to prepare an annual report on this subject for the council of the faculty of medicine; to organize advanced technical instruction in hygiene for specialists; to contribute in every possible way toward the practical teaching of hygiene, general pathology and bacteriology, and to prepare and distribute serums and vaccines and similar preparations used in the treatment of various diseases.

VENEZUELA

LECTURES ON PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.—The Society of Medical Students in Caracas appointed a committee to organize a series of public lectures on the danger of tuberculosis, and the necessity of taking measures to combat this disease. This course of lectures commenced on October 17, 1925.



GENERAL NOTES

ECUADOR

MAUSOLEUM FOR VICENTE ROCAFUERTE.—On November 21, 1925, the remains of Vicente Rocafuerte, one of the great patriots of Ecuador, were placed in a splendid mausoleum erected in the cemetery of Guayaquil. Rocafuerte was President of the Republic in 1835, and

during his term of office gave special attention to the development of public instruction, particularly for women.

GUATEMALA

POSTHUMOUS HONORS TO GÁLVEZ.—The remains of Dr. Mariano Gálvez, President of Guatemala from 1831 to 1838, who died in exile in Mexico, were brought to Guatemala and given full military and civic honors on November 27, 1925. On the evening of November 28, after the conclusion of many public ceremonies, the urn was deposited in the statue erected to the memory of the Guatemalan patriot. The Republic of Salvador, through her minister, participated in the honors to this statesman, who contributed to the cessation of hostilities between Salvador and Guatemala, and to whom are due the institution of religious liberty, civil marriage, lay instruction, and many other manifestations of freedom in Guatemala.

MEXICO

BRAZILIANS HONORED IN MEXICO.—Senator Sampaio Correa and Deputies João Mangabeira and Benito Miranda, the Brazilian delegates to the meeting of the Interparliamentary Union held last October in Washington, paid a visit to Mexico on their return to Brazil, being received in Mexico City with the highest honors. A special session of Congress was held in their honor, at which the President of the Republic and his entire cabinet were present, addresses being made by Deputy Alfonso M. Ramírez and Senator Pedro de Alba of the Mexican Congress, Deputy Mangabeira responding on behalf of the Brazilian delegation.

On November 7 the corner stone for the monument of the poet Gonçalves Dias, presented by Brazil to Mexico, was laid in the Plaza de Rio de Janeiro. Señor de Saracho, mayor of Mexico City, replied to the eloquent speech of presentation made by Senhor de Feitosa, Ambassador of Brazil in Mexico.

An open-air pageant produced by the Department of Public Education and a banquet given by the City of Mexico at Xochimilco were among the many other events by which Mexico testified her friendship to the Brazilian delegates and the nation which they represented.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO DECEMBER 15, 1925

Subject	Date	Author
ARGENTINA		
Rent increases in Rosario consular district.....	Sept. 28	Robert Harnden, consul at Rosario.
Condition of crops in Rosario district.....	Oct. 5	Do.
Rice and tobacco cultivation in Argentina.....	Oct. 8	Do.
Exportable balances of wheat and linseed on Oct. 6, 1925.....	Oct. 9	Henry H. Morgan, consul general at Buenos Aires.
General report, agricultural and livestock.....	Oct. 13	Do.
Second official estimate of area sown in cereals and linseed.....	Oct. 21	Do.
Condition of Buenos Aires banks at close of business on Aug. 31, 1925.....	Oct. 23	Do.
Quantities and destinations of principal exports from Argentina from Jan. 1 to Aug. 27, 1925.....	Oct. 28	Do.
Conditions in the Territory of Misiones.....	Nov. 4	Robert Harnden.
BOLIVIA		
A new school of arboriculture to be established in Bolivia.....	Nov. 9	Stewart E. McMillin, consul at La Paz.
BRAZIL		
Favors granted to builders of workmen's dwellings.....	Oct. 7	Fred C. Eastin, jr., vice consul at Pernambuco.
Shipments to Brazilian ports from Pernambuco, first 6 months of 1925.....	Oct. 8	Do.
Review of commerce and industries for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1925.....	Oct. 10	Do.
Campina Grande, Parahyba, to have street cars.....	Oct. 13	Do.
Roads in Parahyba.....	do.	Do.
Message delivered by the president of the State of Rio Grande do Sul on Sept. 22, 1925.....	Oct. 16	E. Kitchel Farrand, vice consul at Porto Alegre.
Annual message of the mayor of the city of Bello Horizonte, for fiscal year 1924-25.....	do.	Howard Donovan, consul at Rio de Janeiro.
Monopoly of the sugar market, Recife.....	Oct. 19	Fred C. Eastin, jr.
Important contract for industrial plants.....	do.	Do.
Balance sheet of Bank of Brazil for September, 1925.....	Oct. 20	A. Gaulin, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
Growth of the city of Bahia.....	do.	Homer Brett, consul at Bahia.
September imports at Bahia.....	Oct. 22	Do.
New coffee pest in Bahia.....	Oct. 21	Do.
The Rio de Janeiro coffee market for first 9 months of 1925.....	Oct. 22	A. Gaulin.
Currency shortage in Brazil.....	do.	Do.
Companhia Brasil Cinematographica floats loan.....	do.	Do.
Rubber lands available in Bahia.....	do.	Homer Brett.
Boa Viagem Tramway put in service.....	do.	Fred C. Eastin.
Credits for public works, Pernambuco.....	Oct. 23	Do.
Production and trade in mica during the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1925.....	Oct. 24	A. Gaulin.
Amazon Valley rubber market for August, 1925.....	Sept. 26	R. Frazier Potts, vice consul at Pará.
Municipal council of Porto Alegre authorizes mayor to contract loan.....	Oct. 28	E. Kitchel Farrand.
The Brazilian stock-raising and dairy industries.....	Oct. 29	A. Gaulin.
Rio de Janeiro financial and commercial market during September, 1925.....	do.	Do.
Proposed port improvements at Aracayu.....	Oct. 31	Howard Donovan.
Automobiles and roads in Pernambuco district.....	Nov. 3	Fred C. Eastin, jr., vice consul at Pernambuco.
Exchange operations in Rio de Janeiro market during August, 1925.....	do.	A. Gaulin, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
The Urucum manganese mine.....	Nov. 4	Do.
Bahia commerce during October, 1925.....	do.	Homer Brett, consul at Bahia.
Glass factory to be established in Ceara.....	Nov. 5	Fred C. Eastin.
Declared exports from Rio de Janeiro to the United States during October, 1925.....	Nov. 9	Allan Dawson, vice consul at Rio de Janeiro.
Crop prospects in Brazil.....	Nov. 14	Howard Donovan, consul at Rio de Janeiro.
CHILE		
Commercial banks in Chile and their capital in relation to the creation of the Central Bank of Chile.....	Nov. 2	C. F. Deichman, consul general at Valparaiso.

Reports received to December 15, 1925—Continued.

Subject	Date	Author
COLOMBIA		
Statistics of exports during the months of July, August, and September, 1925.	Oct. 30	Charles Froman, consul at Buenaventura.
Progress of Colombia's foreign loan.....	Nov. 13	Alfred Theo. Burri, consul at Barranquilla.
Financial situation of Colombia.....	Nov. 14	Do.
COSTA RICA		
Effort to increase volume of tourist business.....	Nov. 3	Henry S. Waterman, consul at San Jose.
CUBA		
Market for radio equipment on the Isle of Pines.....	Nov. 6	Sheridan Talbott, vice consul at Nueva Gerona.
Isle of Pines vegetable crop for 1925-26.....	Nov. 10	Do.
Early grapefruit crop of Isle of Pines.....	Nov. 12	Do.
Egg production on the Isle of Pines.....	Nov. 19	Do.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		
Quarterly report on the commerce and industries of the Santo Domingo consular district.	Oct. 1	Raymond O. Richards, vice consul at Santo Domingo.
Road construction.....	Nov. 6	W. A. Bickers, consul at Puerto Plata.
Tobacco crop and exports.....	Nov. 19	Do.
PANAMA		
Review of the commerce and industries of Colon consular district, quarter ended Sept. 30.	Nov. 14	William P. Robertson, vice consul at Colon.
October report of commerce and industries of the Republic of Panama.	Nov. 17	H. D. Myers, consul at Panama City.
PARAGUAY		
Law No. 773 of Sept. 3, 1925, creating an office of patents in Paraguay.	Oct. 19	Digby A. Willson, consul at Asuncion.
1924 report of the Banco Agricola del Paraguay.....	do.	Do.
PERU		
Excerpt from "Commerce and industries" for September, 1925..	Oct. 28	James Picken, vice consul at Callao-Lima.
URUGUAY		
Executive of Uruguay authorized to license foreign vessels for Uruguayan coasting trade.	Oct. 15	O. Gaylord Marsh, consul at Montevideo.
Sanitary requirements in Uruguay concerning imported sugar...	do.	Do.
Craft for maritime sports admitted into Uruguay free of duty...	Oct. 17	Do.
New wool clip of Uruguay.....	Oct. 23	Do.
Fluctuations in foreign exchange in Uruguay during September.	do.	Do.
Government of Uruguay to import films showing modern agricultural methods of the United States.	Oct. 27	Do.
New registrations of American trade-marks in Uruguay.....	do.	Do.
Cost of transporting cattle and sheep to market in Montevideo..	Nov. 5	Do.
VENEZUELA		
Coffee report for Maracaibo district for October.....	Nov. 7	Alexander K. Sloan.



ARGENTINA · BOLIVIA · BRAZIL · CHILE · COLOMBIA

MARCH

1926

COSTA RICA · CUBA · DOMINICAN REPUBLIC · ECUADOR · GUATEMALA · HAITI

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SPANISH SCHOLARSHIP IN THE UNITED STATES

TROPICAL FORESTRY AND RESEARCH WORK

THE DISAPPEARING ANDEAN CHINCHILLA

FOREIGN BORN IN THE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL

UNITED STATES TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA IN 1925

MARCH, 1926

PANAMA · NICARAGUA · MEXICO · HONDURAS

VALUES OF THE BASIC MONETARY UNITS OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION IN UNITED STATES GOLD AND IN PANAMERICANOS¹

Country	Standard	Unit	Value Pan-americanos ¹	Value U. S. Gold
ARGENTINA	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	4.82	\$0.965
BOLIVIA	Gold . . .	Boliviano.	1.95	0.389
BRAZIL	Gold . . .	Milreis . .	2.73	0.546
CHILE	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	1.83	0.365
COLOMBIA	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	4.87	0.973
COSTA RICA	Gold . . .	Colón . . .	2.33	0.465
CUBA	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	5.00	1.000
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	5.00	1.000
ECUADOR	Gold . . .	Sucre . . .	2.43	0.487
GUATEMALA	Gold . . .	Quetzal . .	5.00	1.000
HAITI	Gold . . .	Gourde . .	1.00	0.200
HONDURAS	Silver . . .	Peso ² . . .	2.52	0.505
MEXICO	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	2.49	0.498
NICARAGUA	Gold . . .	Córdoba . .	5.00	1.000
PANAMA	Gold . . .	Balboa . . .	5.00	1.000
PARAGUAY ³	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	4.82	0.965
PERU	Gold . . .	Libra . . .	24.33	4.866
SALVADOR	Gold . . .	Colón . . .	2.50	0.500
UNITED STATES	Gold . . .	Dollar . . .	5.00	1.000
URUGUAY	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	5.17	1.034
VENEZUELA	Gold . . .	Bolívar . . .	0.97	0.193

¹ Money of account recommended by the Inter-American High Commission at a meeting held in Buenos Aires, April 12, 1916. Equivalent to 0.33437 gram of gold .900 fine.

² Value fluctuates according to the commercial value of silver. Value given as of January 1, 1926.

³ The theoretical standard of Paraguay is the silver peso, but actually the standard is the Argentine gold peso as above given.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Metric measures most commonly appearing in market and statistical reports of Latin-American countries with equivalents in units of United States customary measures.

LENGTH	SURFACE MEASURE
Centimeter 0.39 inch	Square meter 10.26 sq. feet
Meter 3.28 feet	Hectare 2.47 acres
Kilometer 0.62 mile	Square kilometer 0.38 sq. mile
LIQUID MEASURE	DRY MEASURE
Liter 1.06 quarts	Liter 0.91 quart
Hectoliter 26.42 gallons	Hectoliter 2.84 bushels
WEIGHT—AVOIRDUPOIS	WEIGHT—TROY
Gram 15.42 grains	Gram 15.42 grains
Kilogram 2.2 pounds	Kilogram 32.15 ounces
Quintal 220.46 pounds	Kilogram 2.68 pounds
Ton 2,204.6 pounds	

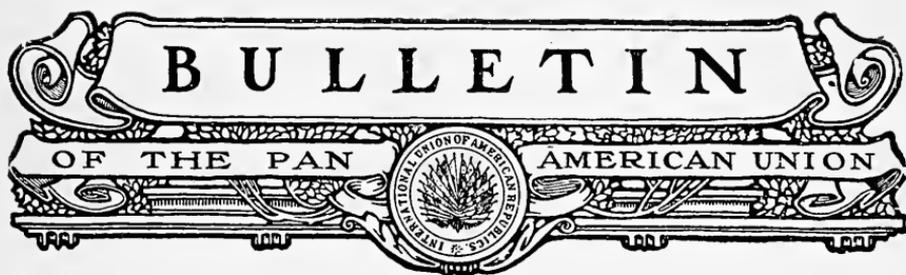


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HIS EXCELLENCY, DR. HERNANDO SILES,
PRESIDENT OF BOLIVIA
(1926-1930)



VOL. LX

MARCH, 1926

No. 3

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF BOLIVIA ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

TOWARD the end of the year 1925, at the conclusion of the long and imposing series of national festivals and commemorative ceremonies with which the Republic of Bolivia celebrated the first centenary of its national independence, the Bolivian people turned their attention to the election of a new President for the Constitutional period 1926 to 1930, the successful candidate being Dr. Hernando Siles, who assumed the duties of his elevated position January 10, 1926.

The new President of Bolivia first saw the light of day, August 5, 1881, in the historic city of Sucre, so named in honor of the great Liberator-Patriot Mariscal Sucre, his parents being Don Adolfo Siles and Doña Remedios Reyes de Siles both members of well-known old Bolivian families. He obtained his education in the schools and colleges of his native city, graduating with honors from the historic University of San Francisco Javier with the title of Bachelor of Arts, to which was added later that of Doctor of Laws and Political Economy, being admitted to the bar in 1905.

The next few years were devoted by Doctor Siles to the exercise of his profession in Sucre. It was not until 1911 that he removed to La Paz, there to occupy until 1917 the responsible position of head of the Faculty of Civil Law and Justice. During the greater part of this time he also served as chief official in the Ministry of Justice. In 1918 he returned to Sucre to assume the duties of Rector of the University of San Francisco Javier, a position he was still holding when elected President of the Republic.

Doctor Siles has been for years a recognized authority on the subject of law, both national and international, having been named Honorary Professor in the School of Law of the University of Chuquisaca, at which time he was commissioned by the Senate to prepare the History and Jurisprudence of the Parliamentary Law of Bolivia. In addition, Doctor Siles is the author of a number of important legal works, notably *El Código Civil*, *El Código Penal*, and *El Procedimiento Civil*, the last named having been published, with comment and concordance, in the city of La Paz after a voyage to, and a lengthy stay in Chile, for the purpose of perfecting his knowledge of the legal codes of that country.

The BULLETIN takes pleasure in presenting its respectful greetings to the new Chief Executive of Bolivia, together with its best wishes for the fullest measure of success in his administration.

NEW MINISTER OF NICA- RAGUA :: :: :: ::

HIS Excellency, Dr. Salvador Castrillo, the new Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Nicaragua in the United States who, on January 5, 1926, presented his credentials to the White House, is in no sense a stranger to the social and diplomatic circles of Washington, having in 1911 occupied for the space of two years the same elevated position he now occupies.

Doctor Castrillo is a descendant, on both the paternal and maternal sides, of distinguished Spanish families who settled in Central America long prior to the epoch of independence. His preliminary studies were achieved in the local schools of Managua, the capital of Nicaragua, at the conclusion of which he went to Switzerland there to enter the University of Geneva, from which he was graduated several years later with the degree of Doctor of Laws and of political sciences.

Shortly after his graduation he went to Paris, where he did some post graduate work, so that it was not until some years later that he entered the diplomatic service of his country, his first appointment being as minister to the United States. From Washington, Doctor



Photograph by Harris & Ewing.

SENOR DR. SALVADOR CASTRILLO

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Nicaragua in the United States

Castrillo was sent in the same capacity to France, later to Spain, and still later to Belgium, where he remained until 1917, when he returned to Nicaragua to assume the portfolio of Secretary of State.

In 1920 Doctor Castrillo was elected senator from the Department of Managua, a position which he continued to hold until he became President of the Nicaraguan Congress. In 1923 he acted as chief of the Commission on Boundaries between Nicaragua and Honduras, and later he served successively as Secretary of Foreign Relations, Minister of Public Works, and consulting jurist to the Government. He also served at one time as consul of Brazil in Nicaragua.

Doctor Castrillo has not only distinguished himself in diplomacy and statesmanship, but in the world of letters, being the author of several important publications in the French language. He has also founded and directed three Nicaraguan dailies.

The BULLETIN of the Pan American Union takes advantage of this opportunity to present its most respectful greetings to Doctor Castrillo, together with its most earnest good wishes for a pleasant and successful stay in Washington.



INTERNATIONAL COOP- ERATION IN HISTORICAL RESEARCH¹ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

By JOHN C. MERRIAM

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WITH widening knowledge it becomes evident that no great human problem can be solved without intimate understanding both of what is happening in many parts of the world at one and the same time and of the historical steps involved in the development of present situations. Study of the growth or evolution of these conditions or ideas may be recognized merely as representing some one of the subjects under which information is classified, such as economics, sociology, government, etc. From another point of view this successional aspect of events is the special field of historical research having as its peculiar function the interpretation of facts relating to development.

Historical research has therefore become one of the most important means of obtaining a satisfactory perspective in examining many major questions touching human relations of to-day. Through it we secure a better understanding of the nature of the materials with which we deal and an idea of the movement of affairs leading into the future. This view of many problems becomes particularly important as it visualizes in some measure the trend of those movements of such magnitude and of such slow operation that we can control them or accommodate ourselves to them only through effort extending over periods which are relatively long compared with human life.

From a practical point of view we have become accustomed to considering as important only those things which are immediate in space or in time. We know now that determination of events in the near future may be dependent upon circumstances originating in relatively distant regions and in remote time. As an illustration: It is possible that the political situation in the United States within the next four years will be determined by the financial status of a large group of our population engaged in occupations directly

¹ Presented for inclusion in the program of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress held at Lima, Peru, December, 1924.

dependent upon agriculture, the character of the crops may depend upon what we choose to consider exceptional weather conditions, the state of the earth's atmosphere guiding the weather may be due to minute but determinative influences arising from variation in the radiation of the sun, and the variations in the sun may be attributable to little understood physical changes within that body. The historical study of such changes in the sun would be one of the factors necessary for understanding of the physical process involved. Such study might make it possible to obtain some understanding of the future of the sun, of our weather, and of all that is dependent upon it.

In the investigation of practically all human problems, whether they represent questions of economics or politics, or touch the study of purely physical phenomena in ancient history, we commonly face the necessity also of securing data from a wide range of localities before ultimate interpretation is obtained. When it is the historical aspect of a question that is considered, the complication of relations and interlocking influences is increased in proportion to the length of time involved. For example, it is possible to conduct a most interesting investigation of the archæological history of the Maya people of middle American through study of one site or city, but it would be futile to attempt any complete interpretation of this history without a wide range of information touching at least the history of the whole middle portion of the American Continent.

According to the subject that one may be considering, the world may be classified in regions or provinces in which there is relative uniformity or unity in historical process. As now divided in political or national units, we may find little correspondence between the boundaries of national units and those provinces denoting relative unity in history. In considering the greater questions of historical research the record in the region occupied by any one nation is therefore frequently interpretable largely by that available in the territory of other nations, and the cooperation of students in these neighboring countries is necessary for understanding of the history of the whole region or any of its parts.

In a general way this is now the situation for the American Continent. No area and no national unit is historically complete in itself. The United States must cooperate with Canada and Mexico in order to write the story of its floras, its faunas, or its people.

The fact of separate national units with boundaries having little relation to unity in historical process places upon each nation two kinds of duties relative to study of the problems of history with which it may be concerned:

(1) Each nation carries the whole responsibility for guardianship of all data or records within its territorial limits. Such guardianship concerns both those things which have to do with general questions touching wider regions including several units. Inasmuch as understanding of certain general questions of history can be solved only by aid of data secured from several national areas, each nation has a moral obligation to the others to protect whatever is of importance to them, and should at the same time hold other nations responsible for what they possess which is of importance in the study of its own problems. (2) The ultimate understanding of much that is of first importance in history depends upon the cooperation of each nation with other peoples in the working out of all problems of mutual interest—both in the investigation which is in its own territory and in that which bears upon the same questions but is in other areas.

If each nation accepts both the obligation to protect its records and the opportunity to cooperate in the study of historical questions to which it is in a peculiarly favorable position to contribute, we will be able to secure the interpretations of history so urgently needed for use in the study of many difficult human problems.

In a study of the Americas we find no marked exception from application of the abstract principles relating to cooperation in historical research considered in preceding portions of this paper. Whether we are concerned with the progress of events relating to general international questions or with matters of more limited scope, it is almost invariably true that the interpretation we seek is obtainable only through examination of a great number of factors touching many peoples. Nor do these principles differ in the degree of their application as between periods approximating the present and times representing remote ages. Their significance is again similar whether we are touching the meaning of economic principles of immediate interest or what may seem like less practical human interests represented by the art of aesthetics of long vanished civilizations.

As illustration of the interweaving of influences, we find the history of economic development of southern United States inextricably interwoven with that of England, Spain, and France. It is related closely to the origin and growth of practically every American nation on both the northern and southern continents. The development of the institution of slavery in the Southern States of the United States had its intimate relation on the one hand to Africa and on the other to the history of the North Atlantic States from which it was later excluded. The interesting series of cultural stages represented in the archaeology of New Mexico and California on the one hand require the close cooperation of investigators in the Republic of Mexico on the other side.

Without assuming that our American history has as its function the interpretation of present and future conditions, it becomes merely a means for the exercise of the faculty of curiosity, and can teach only by analogy. Given the idea of continuity or the recognition of cause and effect, this history does not merely accumulate facts. It becomes a contributor to the definition of laws or modes of procedure in affairs or conditions of environment touching existing human life. The fact that certain great civilizations rose, blossomed, and withered in ancient America would actually be a matter of little or no concern to the people of to-day were there not reason to believe that the development of these civilizations may teach us something regarding both the nature of man's relation to his environment in these regions and the trend of human organization under conditions different from those which have governed its growth in other parts of the world.

By reason of the fact that the great civilizations which have most definitely influenced the progress of modern life have originated in the Old World, there has been a tendency to neglect the abundant historical materials represented over a considerable portion of the American Continent. But it is only in recent years that we have come to realize the true meaning of world history, and to understand that even in Europe and Asia the events upon which our attention has been focused represent only a small part of the story of the growth and progress of mankind. It is probably true that coming generations will look more and more to the story of the Americas as playing an important rôle in furnishing materials needed for interpretation of the nature and method of growth of human organization.

There can be no doubt regarding the great importance of securing from the records of history and prehistory available in America every particle of evidence which may be useful in the interpreting of the story of this region as a whole. The mutual understanding and support of all the interests and peoples involved in this study will ultimately give to each investigation and to each locality the largest possible measure of result. The furtherance of such a relation will of necessity involve that close friendship and cooperation so essential to success in all major human endeavors. It will not necessarily imply elaborate organization or the devotion of great energy to the preparation of plans. The essentials are: First, a clear view of the philosophic significance of the subject and the wider scope of the field; and, second, intensive effort in the development of specific projects in the different countries, each piece of work being considered in the light of its importance for understanding of the larger problems.

SPANISH STUDIES IN THE UNITED STATES¹ ∴ ∴ ∴

By HENRY GRATTAN DOYLE

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SPAIN and the other Spanish-speaking countries have always had a marked appeal to Americans, and no outline of Spanish studies in the United States would be complete without at least a passing reference to some of our best-remembered men of the letters of the past—Prescott, Irving, Ticknor, Longfellow, Lowell, Howells, John Hay, and others whose interest in Spanish history, literature or folklore bore fruit in works of enduring interest and charm. The Hispanic world is now receiving more attention than ever before; books of travel and description, and of fine and applied arts and architecture, dealing with Spain and Spanish America appear at frequent intervals, and the economic and political importance of the Spanish-speaking countries is everywhere recognized. In the field of Spanish and Spanish-American history the United States can boast of a group of distinguished scholars: Lummis, Chapman, Bolton, Priestley, Shepherd, Merriman, the two Robertsons, and others.

It is primarily with the study of the Spanish language and literature, however, that we are to deal.

Undoubtedly Spanish was taught in the mission schools established in Florida, Louisiana, New Mexico, Texas, and California, while those Territories were Spanish possessions. According to C. H. Handschin, in his "Teaching of Modern Languages in the United States,"² there was a professor of French and Spanish in the University of Pennsylvania as early as 1766; his name being Paul Fooks. Claudius Berard was professor of French, Spanish, Italian, and German at Dickinson College from 1814 to 1816; despite his title, it is not certain that he actually taught Spanish.

The real beginning of Spanish studies seems to have been at Harvard University, and the date which may be set for that beginning is 1816. In that year Abiel Smith bequeathed to the university the sum of \$20,000 to establish the "Smith Professorship of the French and Spanish Languages and Literatures and of Belles-Lettres." Writing from Göttingen, where he was a student, on November 9

¹ Reprinted from the *Bulletin of Spanish Studies* (Liverpool, England) with revisions by the author.

² Washington, Government Printing Office, 1913

of that year, George Ticknor, to whom the post had been offered, first mentions the subject in his letters. It was not until November 6, 1817, that he finally accepted, and not until August 10, 1819, that he was formally inducted into his professorships—for there were two, the "Smith Professorship of the French and Spanish Languages and Literatures" and the "College Professorship of Belles-Lettres." The latter chair never became important enough to interest us here; Ticknor's work from the first was mainly confined to the direction of all instruction in the modern languages and to the lectures on the history of French and Spanish literature and literary criticism that were his major interest. From 1819 until his resignation in 1835 we find him engaged upon the duties of his professorship. Occasionally he lectured upon other subjects as well: Shakespeare, for instance, and especially Dante. We have a syllabus of his lectures on Spanish literature, published in 1823 for the use of his students—the framework, as it were, upon which he was to build that monument of Hispanic studies and of American scholarship, his "History of Spanish Literature," published in 1849.

In 1836 Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, who had been from 1829 to 1835 professor of modern languages at Bowdoin College, succeeded to the Smith professorship at Harvard. In 1854 Longfellow was succeeded by James Russell Lowell, who held the chair until 1891, the last five years as professor emeritus. The professorship was then vacant until 1907, when it was filled by the appointment of J. D. M. Ford, the outstanding American Hispanist, who still graces it.

We can not leave the teaching of Spanish at Harvard without mention of Francis Sales, instructor in Spanish and French at Harvard from 1816 to 1854, during which time he served under both Ticknor and Longfellow. He had tutored Ticknor himself in French "and a little Spanish" as early as 1803. Sales had a genuine love for the Spanish language and for Spanish literature, with which he had become acquainted as an *émigré* in Spain during the French revolution. During his long and faithful service he found time to prepare some of our earliest textbooks for Spanish classes, including editions of Iriarte's *Fábulas literarias*; Moratín's *El sí de las niñas*; *La Estrella de Sevilla*; Calderón's *El mágico prodigioso* and *El príncipe constante*; the *Don Quijote*, with notes based on those of Pellicer, Arrieta, and Clemencín; Moreto's *El desdén con el desdén*; and the *Cartas marruecas* of Cadalso, together with selections from his poems. Nor should we overlook his "Bernardo del Carpio, an historical, chivalrous, and original modern Spanish novel, an easy and interesting book for beginners." Harvard conferred on him the honorary degree of master of arts in 1835.

Handschin places the beginning of Spanish studies in some of the other colleges as follows: Yale, 1826; Miami, 1827; Columbia Uni-

versity, 1830; and the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University), 1830. Other institutions provided instruction in Spanish soon after.

In secondary schools (aside from those in Spanish-speaking territory) Spanish appears to have been taught in some of the "academies," particularly in New England, as early as the thirties of the nineteenth century. In this connection Handschin mentions Phillips Exeter Academy and the Lawrence Academy (Groton); the Edgehill Seminary (Princeton, N. J.) introduced Spanish in 1835. The first public school to introduce Spanish appears to have been the English High School in Boston, which provided a one-year course in 1852.

We must bear in mind that only in isolated instances was the study of Spanish—or, indeed, of any modern foreign language—a required subject of study either in secondary schools or in colleges. Usually modern languages were offered as "extras," and, where provided in colleges and universities, sometimes did not even count in fulfillment of the quantitative requirements for the bachelor's degree. Mr. Handschin quotes the following from a graduate of Princeton in the class of 1853, apropos of the condition of modern language study during his undergraduate days:

There is another defect in our college course which should not be passed by without mentioning; this is the utter neglect into which the modern languages have fallen. This is partly on account of the students and partly the fault of the faculty. An accomplished scholar of a European university would have a poor opinion of a man boasting of a collegiate education who could not understand or converse in anything but his mother tongue. Besides, from the nature of our population, these languages are no longer a mere accomplishment, but have become an absolute necessity. The lawyer in any of our large cities, the visitor in the mixed society of Washington, or the traveler in Europe alike find them all-important. 'Tis true the faculty hires a second-rate teacher at a low salary who will give lessons in two or three different languages twice a week to all that choose to attend! The idea of a Dutchman lisping the smooth, sweet accents of the Italian or French! But all this aside, if the faculty do not take it in hand seriously, make attendance obligatory, and allow it to enter into the regular grades it will continue to be neglected and to be looked upon as of no importance. * * *

Probably this is a reasonably accurate picture of the state of modern-language instruction generally at about the mid-point of the century; it was not until a generation later that the modern humanities came to be recognized as an essential part of a liberal education—not a mere social accomplishment. We can not spare space for a discussion of the struggle to obtain this recognition, but we must mention two men who will never be forgotten by students of the modern languages in America: Prof. Edward S. Joynes of the University of South Carolina and Prof. A. Marshall Elliott of Johns Hopkins University. Joynes, in an address before the National Education Association in 1876, advocated "that the modern languages be elevated from the merely tutorial position which they have so often

occupied to a rank and dignity in our higher institutions of learning commensurate with their disciplinary value, their literary importance, and their intimate relations to our own language, history, and Nation." This call undoubtedly influenced the 32 men who met during the Christmas season of 1883 and formed the Modern Language Association of America, an organization which has had a most important rôle in the development of instruction and research in the modern-language field. Professor Elliott was a pioneer in the work of putting the modern languages and literatures on a level with the older subjects in graduate instruction leading to the higher degrees, and in the founding of "Modern Language Notes." To Joynes and Elliott and their devoted associates the followers of the modern humanities owe an immense debt of grateful recognition.

The history of Spanish now reengages our attention. With modern studies recognized as an appropriate field for instruction and research, it was but natural that the attractions of the Hispanic languages and literatures should be realized by potential scholars of first-rate ability. With the last decade of the nineteenth century American scholarship began to be represented by an eminent group of Hispanists, whose names must be familiar to many of our readers: J. D. M. Ford of Harvard, Henry R. Lang of Yale, Hugo A. Rennert of the University of Pennsylvania, Charles Carroll Marden of Johns Hopkins (now of Princeton), John D. Fitz-Gerald of Columbia (now of the University of Illinois), and others. These scholars were not only our pioneers, but still remain the outstanding figures, with some additions, among American Hispanists. All of them have made substantial contributions to Hispanic scholarship; all have been successful teachers, and teachers of teachers. Of Mr. Ford in particular, it may be said that he has a most potent influence on Spanish and general Romance studies in the United States and Canada, both personally and through his pupils. A scholar of extraordinary capacity, combining unusual enthusiasm with unusual patience, he has been an inspiration to hundreds who have sat at his feet, and can count among his former pupils many scholars and teachers not only in Spanish but also in the other Romance languages. His work in Old Spanish and in Spanish literature in general, has received international recognition; he is a corresponding member of the Royal Spanish Academy, and not long ago received the honorary degree of Docteur-ès-Lettres from Toulouse. Mr. Lang, now Professor Emeritus, is a philologist of established reputation, who has made important contributions to our knowledge of early Portuguese and Galaic-Portuguese, especially the *Cancioneiro del Rey D. Denis* and the *Cancioneiro Gallego-Castelhana*. Mr. Rennert has been a tireless original investigator since 1891 not only in Spanish but in French and Italian as well. A bibliography of his publications issued

by his colleagues in commemoration of the completion of his thirtieth year of teaching lists more than a hundred titles. His studies in the development of the pastoral romances, in the lyric, in the novel, and particularly in the history of the Spanish stage, have won him world recognition. His life of Lope de Vega and his "History of the Spanish Stage" are monumental works. He has been a teacher of teachers as well as an unusually productive scholar.

It is significant that the men who are perhaps the most conspicuous of our younger Hispanists, J. P. Wickersham Crawford (University of Pennsylvania) and Ralph Hayward Keniston, are pupils respectively of Mr. Rennert and Mr. Ford. Mr. Crawford's unceasing activity in the field of early Spanish drama is well known; his works on the pastoral drama and on the Spanish drama before Lope de Vega have a deservedly high reputation, and his researches are a fitting complement to those of his great teacher. Mr. Keniston, who has gone from Cornell University to a larger opportunity at the University of Chicago this year, is an authority on the Italianate school, particularly Garcilaso de la Vega, and has made contributions to such distinct fields as the influence of Dante in Spanish literature, the bibliography of Spanish-American history, and the modern Spanish novel. His critical edition of the works of Garcilaso de la Vega, just published, complements his earlier biography of the poet, and his edition of the *Fuero de Guadalupe* stamps him as one of the best of our philologists. Both these scholars are peculiarly representative of the present tendency in Spanish studies here: they combine an unflagging interest in research with teaching activity, and do not disdain to contribute to the literature of pedagogy and methodology.

To return to our pioneer leaders: Mr. Marden of Princeton, like the others of the group, is a real scholar and a devoted teacher. Patient, industrious, accurate, inspired by a profound love of learning, his recent sojourn in Spain has yielded important new material, the publication of which will be awaited with great interest by those who know his studies in Spanish-American dialects and his scholarly critical editions of the *Poema de Fernán González* and the *Libro de Apolonio*. Mr. Fitz-Gerald has been a versatile and productive worker. His studies in Gonzalo de Berceo and in the versification of the *cuaderna vía*, his critical edition of *La Vida de Santo Domingo de Silos*, his attractive book of travel and description, "Rambles in Spain," his work as editor of texts and as bibliographer, alike prove him deserving of a place among our immortals. We must not fail to mention another of our pioneers, Karl Pietsch, now Professor Emeritus of the University of Chicago, whose recent publication, "Spanish Grail Fragments," enhances the reputation gained by

his studies in the Old Spanish versions of the *Disticha Catonis*. Mr. Pietsch has also had numerous disciples who have done excellent work.

Thus far we have dealt primarily with the more advanced fields of instruction. It seems apropos at this point to mention two men who have had a considerable influence in the teaching of the Spanish language in this country, the late William Ireland Knapp and the late Marathon Montrose Ramsey. Professor Knapp was professor of modern languages at Yale University from 1879 until 1892; his "Grammar of the Modern Spanish Language," published in 1882, was one of the first modern textbooks. He also edited the works of Juan Boscán and of Diego Hurtado de Mendoza and was a recognized authority on one of the most unique characters of English letters, George Borrow. Professor Ramsey was professor of Romance languages at Columbian University (now George Washington University) from 1896 until 1901; he wrote a number of articles on Spanish-American literature and produced a Spanish grammar, "A Textbook of Modern Spanish," (1894) which is generally regarded as the best reference grammar of the Spanish language yet published in English.

It is most difficult to continue the enumeration of significant scholars in the Hispanic field, and I approach the task with great trepidation. One must steer between the Scylla of the omission of important names and the Charybdis of a mere catalogue of 40 or 50 scholars and teachers of unquestioned merit and deserved reputation. With apologies in advance for inevitable errors and oversights, I shall limit myself to mention of a few out of many who might with justice be included.

Milton A. Buchanan, of the University of Toronto, has done excellent work in the literature of the Seventeenth century; he is the author, among other things, of a good critical study of Gallardo. Aurelio M. Espinosa, of Stanford University, is a world authority on the folklore and dialects of Spanish-America and on Spanish folklore in general; he has also studied the versification of the *Misterio de los Reyes Magos*. Elijah C. Hills, of the University of California, is a prodigious worker of varied interests: Linguistics, dialectics, general Romance versification, methodology; but he is best known perhaps for his work in Spanish-American literature. S. Griswold Morley, of the University of California, is an authority on the Spanish ballad and on *romance* versification; he has also studied the dramatic versification of the *Siglo de Oro*. George Tyler Northup, of the University of Chicago, has recently published one of the best histories of Spanish literature in English; he is well known also for his work on *El libro de los gatos (cuentos)*. Rudolph Schevill, of the University of California, has been an extremely productive scholar; he is the

author of a life of Cervantes and of works dealing with Ovid and the Renaissance in Spain and with Lope de Vega's dramatic art, respectively; he is also engaged, in collaboration with Adolfo Bonilla y San Martín, on a complete critical edition of the works of Cervantes. Charles P. Wagner, of the University of Michigan, is well known for his study of the sources of *El caballero Cifar*.

In the Spanish-American field, in addition to those already mentioned, there are a number of consistent workers. Alfred Coester, of Leland Stanford University, is the author of an excellent "Literary History of Spanish America," and is now working on a history of Argentine literature. Cecil Knight Jones, of George Washington University, is our leading bibliographer of Hispanic-Americana; he is now engaged on a revision of his authoritative "Hispanic-American Bibliographies." Dr. Isaac Goldberg, of Boston, in addition to his studies in contemporary drama and in French, German, Russian, Yiddish, Spanish, and Italian literature, has done valuable work in Spanish-American and in Brazilian literature; his books on those subjects have received international attention. Sturgis E. Leavitt, of the University of North Carolina, and G. W. Umphrey, of the University of Washington, have also made useful contributions to this interesting field.

In Spanish phonetics, the late F. M. Josselyn, of Boston University, was a pioneer; useful work has also been done in this branch of study by M. A. Colton, of the United States Naval Academy, and by Julián Moreno-Lacalle, of Middlebury College.

Among scholars whose interests are not confined to Spanish or related Romance studies, we may signalize Frank Wadleigh Chandler, professor of English and dean of the University of Cincinnati, who has contributed to our knowledge of the picaresque novel—a field in which Fonger de Haan, of Bryn Mawr College, was a pioneer—in his "Romances of Roguery" and "Literature of Roguery," the former of which has been translated into Spanish. Dr. Thomas Walsh, of New York City, well known as poet and critic, has translated some of the poems of Rubén Darío and is the compiler of an "Hispanic Anthology," composed of translations from Spanish and Spanish-American poetry by himself and others. Another scholar whose interests do not lie primarily in the Hispanic field is Chandler Rathfon Post, professor of Greek and of fine arts at Harvard University, whose publications range from a study of medieval Spanish allegory to a history of sculpture.

Substantial contributions to Spanish studies have been made by a host of others. Among them we may mention Fonger de Haan, formerly of Bryn Mawr College; and Messrs. Allen of Stanford, Anibal of Ohio State, Beardsley of Goucher, Bourland of Western Reserve, Churchman of Clark, Dale of Cornell, Gillet of Bryn Mawr, Heaton

of New York University, Hendrix of Ohio State, Hespelt of Elmira, Hill of California, House of Iowa, Luquiens of Yale, Olmsted of Minnesota, Owen of Kansas, Reed of Arizona, Rose of Yale, Rosenberg of Southern California, Sims of Texas, Tarr of Princeton, Van Horne of Illinois, Warshaw of Missouri, and Waxman of Boston University. The list might be continued further. We have had a number of women scholars and teachers of similar reputation, among them Miss Bourland, Miss Bushee, Miss Cushing, Miss Fahnstock, Miss Harlan, Miss Lansing, Miss Marcial Dorado, Miss Wallace, and others.

We have been peculiarly fortunate in the Spaniards and Spanish-Americans who have come to us, among them such splendid scholars as Federico de Onís of Columbia, who has made an excellent impression in America, and Sres. Solalinde, Romera-Navarro, Buceta, Henríquez-Ureña, Ortega, Cano, Robles, Barja, and others.

Last but not least is the Mæcenas of Spanish studies in America, Mr. Archer M. Huntington of New York, who has devoted his large means to many useful purposes. The remarkable library and museum of the Hispanic Society of America, the *Revue Hispanique*, the important "Hispanic Notes and Monographs," his numerous reproductions of manuscripts and first editions—these are but a few of the indications of his scholarly interest in and enthusiasm for things Spanish. His individual contributions to Hispanic scholarship make an impressive list and his support of the scholarly undertakings of others has been invaluable.

Mention of the library of the Hispanic Society of America in New York suggests a reference to other notable collections. Significant Hispanic collections are to be found, among others, in the Harvard University Library and in the libraries of the Universities of Pennsylvania, Chicago, and California. The Library of Congress in Washington has a well-chosen collection. The García collection of the University of Texas is important for Spanish-American history. Finally, one of the most valuable collections is the Ibero-American Library of the Catholic University of America, which is particularly strong in Spanish-Americana. This priceless collection of about 40,000 volumes was given to the university by the eminent Brazilian statesman and publicist, Manoel de Oliveira Lima, who is its curator; it is now in process of cataloguing, and will soon be adequately housed in the new library building of the university. Of importance also is the famous Ticknor Collection in the Boston Public Library, some 2,000 volumes of which were given to the library by Ticknor in 1860, the remainder bequeathed at his death in 1871.

The question of the relative excellence of instruction and of facilities for graduate work in Spanish in the various American universities is a delicate one. A recent questionnaire, not wholly satisfactory as to the method under which it was conducted, gave the following

relative standing: Chicago, Harvard, California, Columbia, Princeton, Pennsylvania. Personally, though I should include the same institutions in the first six, I should be inclined to alter somewhat the relative order in which they stand.

Next in importance to library facilities and graduate instruction is the problem of opportunities for publication. In this respect American Hispanists are most fortunate. Not only have they such international *media* as the *Revista de Filología Española*, the *Revue Hispanique*, and the general Romance periodicals of Europe as possible channels through which to communicate the results of research, but they may utilize still more conveniently such American modern language publications as the *Publications of the Modern Language Association of America*, *Modern Philology*, *Modern Language Notes*, the *Philological Quarterly*, etc. Moreover, there are certain publications in which special attention is given to the Hispanic field, notably the *Romanic Review*, published at Columbia University under the general editorship of Prof. John L. Gerig, with Professor de Onís in charge of the Spanish section; and *Hispania*, official publication of the American Association of Teachers of Spanish, edited by Professor Espinosa of Leland Stanford University, which devotes itself to research as well as to methodology. Mention should be made also of such series as the "Hispanic Notes and Monographs," the publications of the *Instituto de las Españas* (New York City), and the publications of the University of Pennsylvania, Harvard University, the University of North Carolina, and others, which arrange for the printing of monographs and studies too long to permit of their appearance in the periodicals. Of pedagogical journals we have a number; *Hispania*, of course, and the *Modern Language Journal*, of which Mr. Crawford is editor, are the most important. There are also excellent regional journals, such as the *Bulletin of the Modern Language Association of Southern California*, the *Bulletin of the New England Modern Language Teachers' Association*, etc.

So much for Spanish in our colleges and universities. What of the secondary schools? Here we find a most interesting situation. With the opening of the twentieth century came a great increase of American interest in the Spanish-speaking world, due partly to the results of the Spanish-American War of 1898, partly to the natural development of interest in other peoples—the first indication of the breaking up of American insularity—and partly to obvious political and commercial reasons. According to Mr. Handschin, "* * * After the [Spanish-American] war, the prospect of trade and political relations with our Spanish possessions gave a great impetus to the study, and we find the colleges hastening to secure a course in Spanish." Theodore Roosevelt declared: "The twentieth century is South America's." With the opening of the Panama Canal and

the rapid development of inter-American relations through the Pan-American Union and the various Pan-American congresses, a similar growth took place in secondary schools, so that by 1915 there were estimated to be some 35,000 students of Spanish in such schools.

The entrance of the United States into the World War was followed by the sudden dropping of German from the curriculum in many schools. Between 1915 and 1922, it is estimated that German dropped from an enrollment of approximately 312,000 to approximately 19,000; that in the same period French increased from approximately 136,000 to approximately 391,000 and Spanish from approximately 35,000 to approximately 263,000. During the same period Latin also increased from approximately 503,000 to approximately 687,000. In other words, German lost about 293,000, French gained about 255,000, Spanish gained about 228,000, and Latin gained about 184,000. Undoubtedly many students abandoned German for Spanish at the outbreak of hostilities. In view of the figures given above, however, it is impossible to say that the growth in Spanish was mainly due to the unfortunate decline in German. There was no such decline to account for the relatively rapid growth of Spanish between 1910 and 1915 (from approximately 5,000 to approximately 35,000). Moreover, French and Latin enjoyed an unprecedented relative increase at the same time (1915-1922) that German was suffering a decrease. These figures should be considered also in the light of the enormous increase at the same time in the total number of students enrolled in secondary schools; between 1914 and 1921 approximately 990,000 were added to the total enrollment, or more than had been gained in the preceding 25 years.³ When one considers that many of these pupils had the privilege of studying more than one foreign language, the gain in Spanish does not seem disproportionate. It is absurd, I believe, to credit the decline in German with being more than a mere contributory cause to the increase in Spanish, or to attribute to that decline any permanent effect upon Spanish as distinguished from French, or Latin, or indeed other subjects in the curriculum.

The most reasonable explanation of the present gratifying status of Spanish, it seems to me, is briefly this:

Fundamental geographical and cultural considerations⁴ make Spanish especially attractive as a foreign language study for young Americans; and this appeal, felt in the colleges as early as 1900,

³ See Bulletins of the U. S. Bureau of Education, 1923, No. 60; and 1924, No. 7; and the *Modern Language Journal* for November, 1925.

⁴ For an excellent summary of these considerations, see "The Value and Place of Spanish in American Education," published by the American Association of Teachers of Spanish, Stanford, Calif. See also "The Spanish Heritage in America," by William R. Shepherd, in *Modern Language Journal* for November, 1925, as well as other writings by the same author and published statements of Secretaries Lansing, Colby, Hughes, and Kellogg.

began to make itself strongly effective in the secondary schools in 1910 or thereabouts, reaching its full expansion in the period 1915-1922.⁵

Professionally this increased enrollment in Spanish has meant an increase in the number of Spanish teachers and in the number of college and graduate school students preparing themselves for the teaching of Spanish. Among the results of this increased professional interest the most important has been the establishment of the American Association of Teachers of Spanish, which now has some 1,400 members, with active local chapters in many centers of population. The American teacher of Spanish is usually characterized by an intense enthusiasm for his subject, by a keen desire to perfect himself in the content of his field and in methods of teaching it, by industry and patience in mastering both content and methods, and by a highly developed professional spirit which manifests itself in many ways, most notably, perhaps, in his feeling of solidarity and unity of purpose with his fellow-workers. The American Association of Teachers of Spanish provides the means by which these characteristics may express themselves. Besides its local and national meetings, it maintains a publication of marked interest and usefulness, *Hispania*, which is published six times a year. It has coöperated with the Junta para Ampliación de Estudios in the establishment of the Instituto de las Españas in New York City. It has published a most convincing statement of "The Value and Place of Spanish in American Education." It maintains medals to be awarded to students for excellence in Spanish. It has aided *La Prensa*, the Spanish daily of New York City, in the conduct of a national prize essay contest. These are only a few of its accomplishments. It is not surprising, therefore, that membership in the association has come to be considered as evidence of professional interest, both for secondary school and for college teachers of Spanish.

Another agency which has been of marked usefulness to American teachers of Spanish is the Pan-American Union at Washington. Through its BULLETIN (in Spanish and English) and its other activities it has aided greatly in the development of good relations with the Spanish-speaking world and has fostered in every proper way the teaching of Spanish here.

⁵ During the early years of this period the United States Section of the International High Commission (now the Inter-American High Commission) by resolution urged that "in order to develop closer commercial and social intercourse between the countries embraced in the International Union of American States, provision should be made in the high schools as well as in the higher institutions of learning in the United States for competent instruction in the Spanish and Portuguese languages." At the same time the Hon. Andrew J. Peters, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, advocated that French and Spanish should be made compulsory in all high schools and that Portuguese and Italian should be offered in all commercial high schools. (See *Journal of Education* for May 1, 1919.) The Hon. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, has also advocated that the study of Spanish, if not made compulsory, at least be made possible in all the high schools of the United States.

I can not close this altogether inadequate paper without a word of appreciation of the man whom one Spanish friend calls "the Paladin of Spanish teaching in the United States"—Lawrence A. Wilkins, director of modern languages in the high schools of New York City. Mr. Wilkins is the epitome of all the virtues mentioned above. He was the first president of the American Association of Teachers of Spanish, and is still active in its affairs. He is the author of the only book of methods dealing exclusively with Spanish, "Spanish in the High Schools." He has literally created the exceptionally fine corps of modern language teachers who serve the people of New York City. He has been a tireless worker for the improvement of methods and materials for teaching modern languages. He has produced a number of excellent textbooks for Spanish, French, and Italian. He has been a constant help and inspiration to his coworkers throughout the country. If we except some eight or ten men conspicuous in research scholarship, he is unquestionably the man who has most deserved the respect and esteem of his fellows. It is a pleasure as well as a duty here to acknowledge our indebtedness to him.

The relations of workers in Spanish with those in related fields are in general excellent. There is close coöperation with studies in French on the one hand, and with Italian studies on the other. Usually our university organizations place all the Romance languages and literatures in a single department and most college teachers of Spanish are also teachers of one or the other of the related tongues. This has preserved a splendid *esprit de corps* among Romance specialists, despite isolated attempts to impair good relations. We enjoy harmonious relations also in the general field of language instruction. Among the leaders in the survey of modern language teaching now being conducted under the auspices of the American Council on Education (the Modern Foreign Language Study) we find Messrs. Crawford, Keniston, and Hills and Miss Josephine Holt; Mr. Crawford is vice chairman, and Mr. Keniston secretary, of the committee on direction and control. Other Hispanists are members of regional committees.

To recapitulate: Spanish was one of the first of the modern humanities to engage the attention of American scholars. It has given us some of our best remembered men of letters. American Hispanists have made substantial contributions to various fields. The study of Spanish in our schools and colleges is in a healthy state, and our teachers are displaying a sound professional spirit. We are justified in expecting a continuance of popular interest in the subject, and a steadily increasing effectiveness in our teaching and research.

DISTINGUISHED BRAZIL- IAN ARTIST VISITS THE UNITED STATES ∴ ∴ ∴

THE year 1926 already promises to be a notable one in the United States with respect to exhibitions of Hispanic and Hispanic-American art. Beginning with the First Pan American Exhibition of Paintings in the palatial new wing of the Los Angeles Art Museum—an exhibition which includes the work of more than 400 outstanding artists of the American Hemisphere and which has been attended, to date, by more than 250,000 people—followed closely by that of the Sorolla paintings now being held in the Hispanic Society of America and that other, in the Reinhardt Galleries, of notable canvases by the eminent Spanish painter, Lopez Mezquita, both the Pacific and Atlantic sections of the country are to be congratulated on the extraordinary opportunities afforded for the wider appreciation of art in its international aspects.

While Washington is somewhat removed from the path of such epoch-making and sumptuous revelations of art as the expositions just named, the last of which is under no lesser patronage than that of H. M. Alfonso of Spain, and His Excellency, Ambassador Riaño y Gayangos—it is nevertheless favored from time to time by the presence of Latin American notabilities in the field of art. One of the most distinguished of these representatives of the artistic culture of the sister Republics to the southward is Mr. Decio Villares of Rio de Janeiro, who is making his first visit to the American Capital and some of whose canvases will, it is hoped, be placed on exhibition either in Washington or New York later on.

It is a matter of keen regret to all Pan Americanists that, because of lack of exact data and the misunderstandings and delay due thereto, this Brazilian master's work could not reach Los Angeles in time to be included in the Pan American exhibition which, as already intimated, has had a really phenomenal success.

The love of painting was early manifest in Decio Villares, as in the case of his master and friend, Pedro Americo. And so it was that after having studied with the painter of the "Batalha de



THE CHRISTIAN MARTYR

Avahy," now in the National School of Fine Arts, we see him at the age of 16, under the guidance of that master, on his way to Italy, where he pursued his studies in Rome and Florence, spending nearly five years in the Pitti and Uffizi galleries and others equally famous. It was at this time that Villares painted his *St. Jeronimo*, a canvas which won the gold medal at the Exposition of the School of Fine Arts in Rio de Janeiro, and which now hangs in the private gallery of Baron de Mesquita in that city.



PAOLO E FRANCESCA DA RIMINI

Amor, ch' a null' amato amar perdona,
Mi prese del costui piacer si forte,
Che, come vedi, ancor non m'abbandona
Amor condusse noi ad una morte.

Dante: *Inferno*.

From Italy the young painter proceeded to Paris, where he completed his studies in the *École de Beaux Arts* under the direction of the great Cabanel. Decio Villares was here successful in a competition of artists, in which he was awarded the title of perpetual member of the School of Fine Arts of Paris. He twice exhibited in the "Paris Salon Officiel," in the latter of which, in 1882-83, his painting



SENIORITA D. VILLARES,
THE ARTIST'S
DAUGHTER



PAOLO E FRANCESCA
DA RIMINI

"Ces d eux qui volent en-
semble et qui paraissent
si légers au vent"

AURORA



THE GENIUS OF WAR

"Paolo e Francesca da Rimini," inspired in Dante's "Inferno," received most favorable mention, among others by M. Peron, in the following words: "Ce tableau, peint presque en camaïeu, a le mérite d'être original après Ary Scheffer e Ingres; il a dans M. Villares l'étoffe d'un grand idéaliste; c'est du plus grand art!"

Still a young man, but already in possession of name and fame, Decio Villares returned to Brazil, where his genius, already the creator of so much beauty, continued to produce with ever increasing perfection. His portraits of distinguished contemporaries are numerous, among them being that of the Cardinal Archbishop of Rio de Janeiro, which hangs in the Candelaria Church, that of the Emperor Dom Pedro II in the School of Fine Arts and, more recently, the decoration of one of the halls of the Municipality, also in the Brazilian Capital.

Decio Villares is hardly less devoted to sculpture, in which he has given the most eloquent proofs of excellence in that great work, the monument to Julio de Castilhos in Rio Grande do Sul, which was ordered by the government of that State.

One of the latest productions of Decio Villares, and at the same time one of the most beautiful, is the canvas "Moema," a subject which, ever since the publication of the immortal poem of "Caramuru" by José de Santa Rita Durão, has been the inspiration of poet, painter, and musician alike.

Villares' most beautiful and fascinating allegories: "Confraternization," "The Genius of War," and "The Christian Martyr" are now in the United States, where it is hoped they will be exhibited to the American people.



TROPICAL FORESTRY AND RESEARCH ∴ ∴ ∴

By TOM GILL

Tropical Plant Research Foundation, Washington, D. C.

THE history of mankind is a history of forest destruction. Long before he had learned to hew timbers and fashion oars that he might go down to the sea in ships, man had become the implacable enemy of the forest. First with the puny weapons of antiquity, and later with the powerful machinery of modern lumbering, he has waged a long war of annihilation against tree growth. He has taken fire for his ally, and with its help laid waste vast areas. He has left entire regions, once heavily forested, as bare as if they had never borne a tree. Here and there in countries long settled, the name of town or river still indicates the existence of woodlands where now stretches mile after mile of savanna or pampas. The name, Curityba, Paraná's capital, means "a place where pines are," but no pines grow there now. The forest which once surrounded that city has succumbed long since to its ancestral enemy—man.

Nor is it greatly a matter of wonder that this should be so. From his first tribal beginnings man has known the forest as a place where danger lurked. Those dark stretches of silent tree life have been to him the abode of menacing monsters and a shelter for approaching enemies. In legend and mythology most of the early races have woven about the forest tales of mystery and fear, and peopled it with strange inimical gods. And when they reached an agricultural stage it became an enemy in a quite unmysterious way to those who sought with toil and sweat to wrest from the forest's grasp the land on which to sow their corn or grain.

Within their little hand-carved clearings or on the open lands beyond the forest boundaries, men found life, if not easy, at least possible. There they could raise their crops of foodstuffs, graze their domesticated animals, and live out their allotted days. But always that black mysterious forest lay close at hand, watchful and ominous. It must have seemed to be waiting only for some slackening of man's diligence to close in and engulf him. Not infrequently it did engulf him. At times the competition with tree growth became so hopeless that the place man had chosen for permanent occupation turned out to be only a kind of pioneer outpost that he was unable to hold against the onslaughts of an encroaching forest.

So, for one reason or another, some of the tiny dots of civilization that have arisen on the earth's surface have been blotted out and the wilderness has resumed undisputed possession. In southern Mexico the traveler may ride for long hours past ruined fortifications and crumbling temples where the antiquity of man's brief occupation is attested by giant mahogany and widespreading ceiba trees, whose roots are curled about fallen pillars and whose crowns overtower this débris of a dead civilization. In India, in Yucatan, in many forgotten portions of the tropics exist ghost cities that have flourished



A TROPICAL
FOREST

No region on the face of the earth can compete with the tropics in the rapidity and variety of tree growth

for their day and now are almost obliterated by time and the jungle, each marking a spot where man had lost in his skirmish with the forest foe and was forced to choose a more hospitable abiding place.

But with the passing centuries man's power to conquer his environment increased. His numbers had augmented and, ceasing to be a furtive dweller in cave and clearing, he began to dominate the conditions that surrounded him. Learning to bend formerly hostile forces to his will, he found that with the help of the tools he had invented he could conquer his old enemy, the forest, and liberate the

land for cities and farms. He found, too, that he could make use of the felled trees for the ever-increasing needs of his civilization. So, in a sense exulting in his new-found supremacy and led on by his need, for many generations he hacked, cut, and burned in an orgy of destruction.

Then something happened.

Those "inexhaustible forests" began to play out. A questioning arose, very faint and uncertain at first, asking whether, after all, it might not be well to cease this havoc for a time and take stock of what remained. In the more populous regions man began to wonder if perhaps he had not conquered his old adversary too completely



HAULING TIMBER IN THE TROPICS

The annual consumption of wood in the tropics by industries is enormous. In regions long settled, the forests have retreated until it is now necessary to haul firewood by rail

for his own welfare. He looked upon thousand of acres of devastated land that had once produced timber and now produced nothing. He found woodlands so depleted of their valuable species that they were only straggling growths of underbrush and weed trees, of little value in the markets of the world. He found that as population had increased and the demands of civilization multiplied, the nations of the Temperate Zone were, for the most part, using wood much faster than nature was replacing it. In parts of Europe it became necessary to decrease the use of wood until the deprivation of this once abundant commodity was keenly felt. Science sought out substitutes and in some cases found them. Laws forbidding

forest waste were adopted, but still the need for wood was unsatisfied and Europe turned to other lands for part of her supply.

In the United States, where only a quarter of a century earlier men had spoken complacently of endless forests and inexhaustible resources, the first indications of a timber famine were already manifesting themselves. Lumber prices soared, forests receded westward until the only large body of untouched forest growth remaining is in the northwestern part of the United States, separated by an entire continent from the massed centers of civilization where forest products are most needed.

So in North America, as in Europe, man reached a realization that in place of axe and fire he must bring to the woodlands whatever knowledge science possesses for the regeneration of his timber wealth. He learned in the stern school of experience that the forest was no



A REFORESTED
AREA

Twelve years ago this area was a pasture discarded as worthless. To-day it bears thrifty trees of valuable species.

longer an enemy but an invaluable ally in his pilgrimage through life. He found that the woodlands meant not only fagots for his fireside and lumber for his home, but that the existence of forests was inextricably bound up with the purity of his streams, with protection from floods, and with his moments of recreation. He found himself, in short, in the midst of a civilization predicated on the existence of forested areas and founded on an abundant and continuous supply of wood. He found himself unable to conceive of the perpetuation of this civilization in its present form without products of the forest, yet he saw that the forests available to his use were dwindling, shrinking, disappearing.

Reluctantly and none too promptly the wood consuming nations have realized that they must take up the task of bringing back the forests. But realizing the need is one thing and effective effort quite another. The United States, for example, had for several centuries

so taken her forest wealth for granted that when faced with the necessity of scientifically managing them she had little or no knowledge as to how to begin the task. So she learned what she could from the older countries of Europe and little by little is working out her problem of forest redemption. In many countries of the temperate zone the task of regeneration has already been begun. Many forest areas are now under scientific management. Education and the law are waging war against the destruction of woodlands. Many waste areas have been planted. But the harvests are of to-morrow. The need is already at hand. It will be a heavy task. It will take tireless effort and many years, for nature has not showered upon these northern countries the profusion of gifts she has bestowed upon their tropical sisters.

In forest wealth the countries of the Tropics have been favored above all others. Nature has given them trees of marvelously rapid growth and great intrinsic value. They possess for the most part a climate in which vegetative processes go on day after day throughout the year, so that an acre near the Equator can produce far more wood than can be grown in the same time on a northern acre. Small wonder, then, that with forest areas shrunk to but a fraction of their former extent, with woodlands depleted of their more valuable species, with population increasing and civilization making more insistent



Photograph by Tom Gill

THE ROYAL PALM

Throughout the tropics, wherever it occurs, the Royal Palm is the most picturesque form of plant life. It is one of the most useful, too, and in parts of the West Indies is by law protected from despoilment.

demands for lumber and other products of the forest, the northern countries turn to the Tropics to aid them in an era of timber shortage.

But here too man has been at work cutting, burning, devastating—giving as little thought to the future as his northern neighbor. Here too, in spite of nature's abundance, one could not indefinitely go on harvesting without planting. In many parts of the Tropics man, in spite of nature's beneficence, has succeeded in laying waste great areas once clothed with magnificent forests. In Cuba only scattering remnants of the original timber growth remain, and here one finds the economic paradox of a country whose capacity for tree growth is equal to any on the face of the earth, importing Douglas fir from the far-off States of Oregon and Washington. The woodlands of Porto Rico are only a memory. The forests of Argentina, Panama, and southern Brazil have suffered heavily. The more accessible portions of tropical Mexico have long been culled of many valuable species.

When the world's markets turned to the Tropics for lumber and for woods for special purposes they encountered several formidable obstacles. All were the result of a woeful lack of knowledge concerning these forests and the woods they contain. For example, it immediately became apparent that the wood-using industries were quite unwilling to accept some unknown species in place of the oak, hickory, and ash with which they were familiar and whose virtues were unquestioned. "We don't know how this *ocuje*, as you call it, will act," the wood-using industries said in effect. "We know nothing about it, nor does our trade. On seasoning it may tie knots in itself. It may not take glue. It may not finish well. We can not afford to experiment with it. And suppose it does prove satisfactory? After we have secured a market for it, can you promise a definite and continuous supply? Can we be sure our needs will be taken care of?"

Thus it is that even in the face of dire need for woods to take the place of species nearing exhaustion, these tropical products have languished on the world's bargain counters simply because so little was known of them. What was needed was a fund of definite scientific knowledge that the world does not yet possess. The results of systematic forest research were needed to tell what species among the wealth of tropical woods may best serve certain purposes and how much of each kind the tropical regions contained. Forest research is answering similar questions in the northern countries. It has made scarcely a beginning in those lands nearer the Equator where acre for acre and year for year the returns should be far greater than the northern countries ever dreamed.

Before individuals or corporations will take up the work of planting trees in the Tropics as a financial investment a number of other

questions must be answered, and only by forest research will the answers be found. How long will it take to produce a crop of timber in this or that locality? How should this tract of woodland be treated in order to make it most productive? Will intensive care of this forest be justified by future returns in terms of dollars and cents? These are very fundamental questions. They are exactly the questions that business enterprises must ask and they are the questions to which neither the realm of science nor the lore of woodsmen hold answers. So research has been called upon to take up the task.

Somewhere a beginning had to be made and this beginning lay in the field of botany. Common names for trees in the Tropics were



A GROVE OF JUCARO NEGRO

These ten-year old trees have grown from natural seeding. In Cuba this species is highly prized

in even greater chaos than those for northern species. A tree might be known by several names, or a half dozen trees might bear the same name. *Palo verde* in Porto Rico might be quite a different tree in Cuba, and still another in Mexico. Worse still, each tribe of Indians may have their own name for certain trees, so that within an area of 50 square miles one might and often did secure 5 and even 10 different names for exactly the same tree. A tree favorably known for certain purposes and already accepted in the markets of the world under one name might under another be utterly unknown, so that valuable species in many countries were often obscured under local nomenclature.

The research forester's first task, then, was to bring some order out of this chaos by "cleaning up," as the botanists say, the species of various countries and combining all these numerous tribal and local plant names under one set of scientific names which would remain invariable throughout the civilized world. Once definite progress is shown in this direction, it will mean that information concerning a particular species in Guatemala can be referred to the same species in Mexico or Brazil. It is going to mean that foresters in whatever country will have a common language in their study of tropical tree life. It will be no small task. And the fact that it is yet far from



A FOREST IN THE
TROPICS

Forest growth of this type, while picturesque, is practically worthless

completed is a commentary on the bewildering complexity of species and the amazing variety of common names.

In much of this work local nomenclature is no help whatever to the botanist. An investigator collecting specimens for identification may leave camp attended by a native woodsman and reaching the first tree gather a sample of wood, a bit of foliage, and, if he is fortunate, the fruits or flowers. He asks his guide the tree's name.

"*Carbonero, señor,*" may be the reply.

A little later another tree is found and the collection and interrogation repeated.

"*Carbonero*," says the woodsman.

The investigator looks more closely at the specimen, sees that it belongs not only to a different genus but to an entirely unrelated family. "You told me the other was *carbonero*."

"*Sí, señor.*"

"And this, too, is *carbonero*?"

"*Sí, señor.*"

"But the two trees are altogether different."

"*Sí, señor*, but they are both much used for charcoal making, so here we call them both *carbonero*."

Now, the proper identification of these two species is far from being a matter of merely academic interest. If this work of scientific identification is not carefully and properly done it may later mean the loss of many thousands of dollars. It is a matter of history that when rubber plantations were first begun in the East, some of the trees yielded large amounts of gum while others did not pay for their tapping. And it is extremely probable that the reason lay in the fact that some of the seeds collected were taken from species not having the qualities necessary to make them commercially successful. Had the various species of rubber-producing trees been scientifically determined this variation in production, with the financial loss it entailed, might have been prevented. Again, it would be of far more import than academic interest if a thousand acres were planted presumably to cedar or mahogany and it was later found that the seeds were taken from some inferior species known locally by those names.

So it is a very real service that the tropical forester-botanist is giving to the world in the work that he has undertaken. It is a work that must furnish the background and the basis for all future tasks of forest regeneration within the Tropics. And since no region can compete with the Tropics in tree growth, it seems inevitable that as the major problems of tropical forestry are solved, the scientific care of forests and tree planting will promptly be put into practice there. Naturally, for if in such climates as those of the northern United States, species of slow growth and only average value can be artificially propagated with profit on lands where taxes are often extremely high, it should not be a difficult matter to secure satisfactory returns in the Tropics with species of much faster growth and higher intrinsic value on lands where taxes amount to very little indeed.

Already here and there a start is being made. Small plantations of mahogany, cedar, and many other species are increasing. Here, research is playing an exceedingly important rôle, for it must assume the herculean task of learning what species should be planted and

what they can be expected to produce. It would be folly of a very expensive kind to embark on any extensive venture in the growing of forest trees without a thorough background of knowledge regarding these trees. Many remember the time when in the State of California eucalyptus was hailed as almost a panacea for the world's timber shortage. Many hundreds of acres were devoted to growing eucalyptus. Many thousands of dollars were consumed in the venture. Very little ever came of it. The harvest was largely regrets. But had systematic research preceded the planting, a deal of infor-



A CEIBA TREE

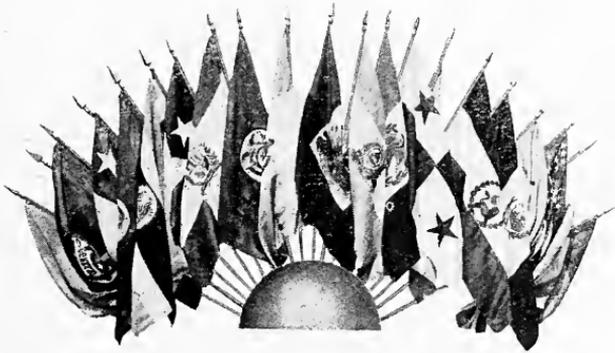
The timbers of the tropics are, by popular misconception, thought to be very hard and very heavy. As a matter of fact, many are like the wood of this ceiba tree, light and soft—a good pulp possibility

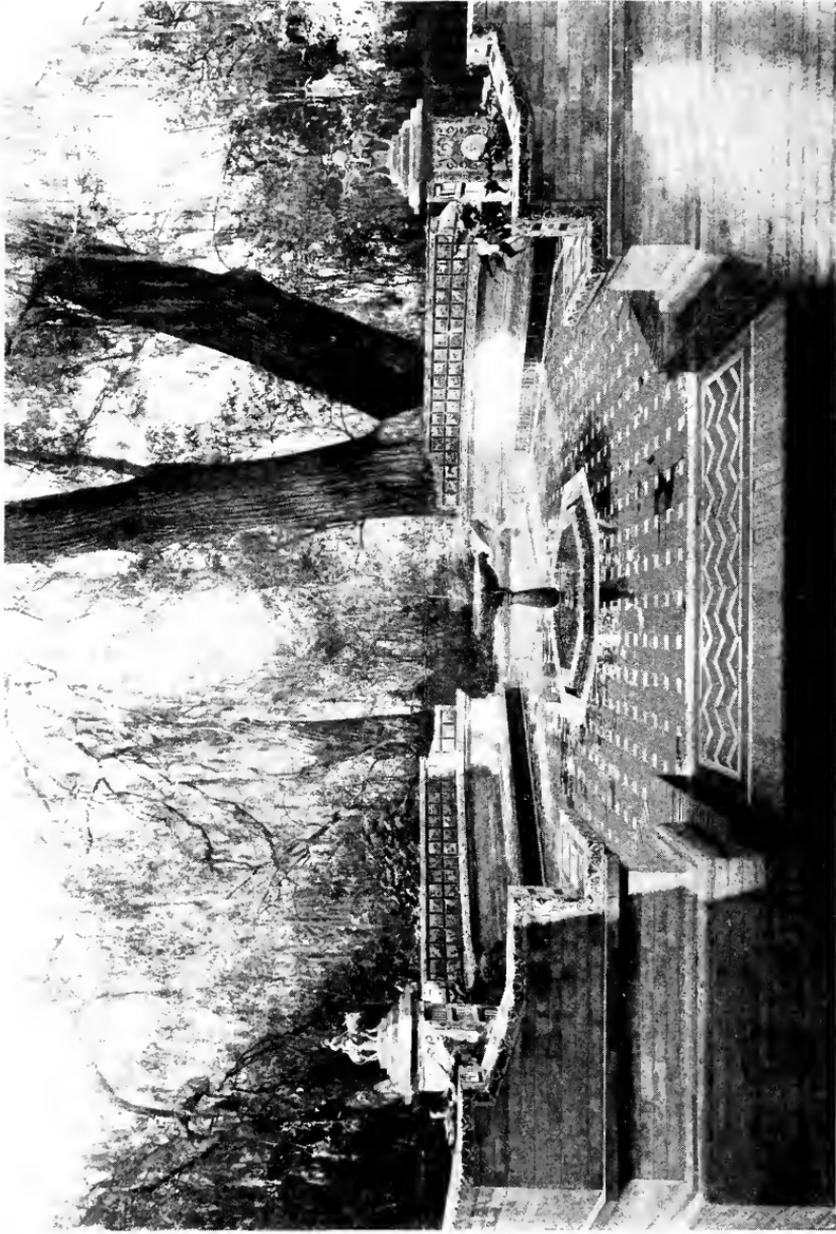
mation regarding the rate of growth and utility of this species might have been collected somewhat more reasonably.

Research—until yesterday a strange word, little used in the busy market places; a word evoking thoughts of abstruse formulæ and of grubblings at the abstract roots of things; a subject utterly detached from man's venturings. Yes, the world had little recognized how much of its progress and wealth it owed to scientific research. Industry certainly has only just begun to give proper place to a subject that has largely made possible industry's very existence. So in the realm of tropical forestry it is coming to be recognized that

research must precede commercial endeavor. Man must work and study in nature's laboratory before he can count nature his ally in growing wood.

The task of forest research in the tropics has hardly begun. Ten years or more may pass before the forester learns the requirements and adaptabilities of the important species. Time and money must be spent to test and determine the usefulness of their numerous woods. But the prize is proportionately great—greater, it would seem, than any rewards timber growth can offer in any other portion of the globe.

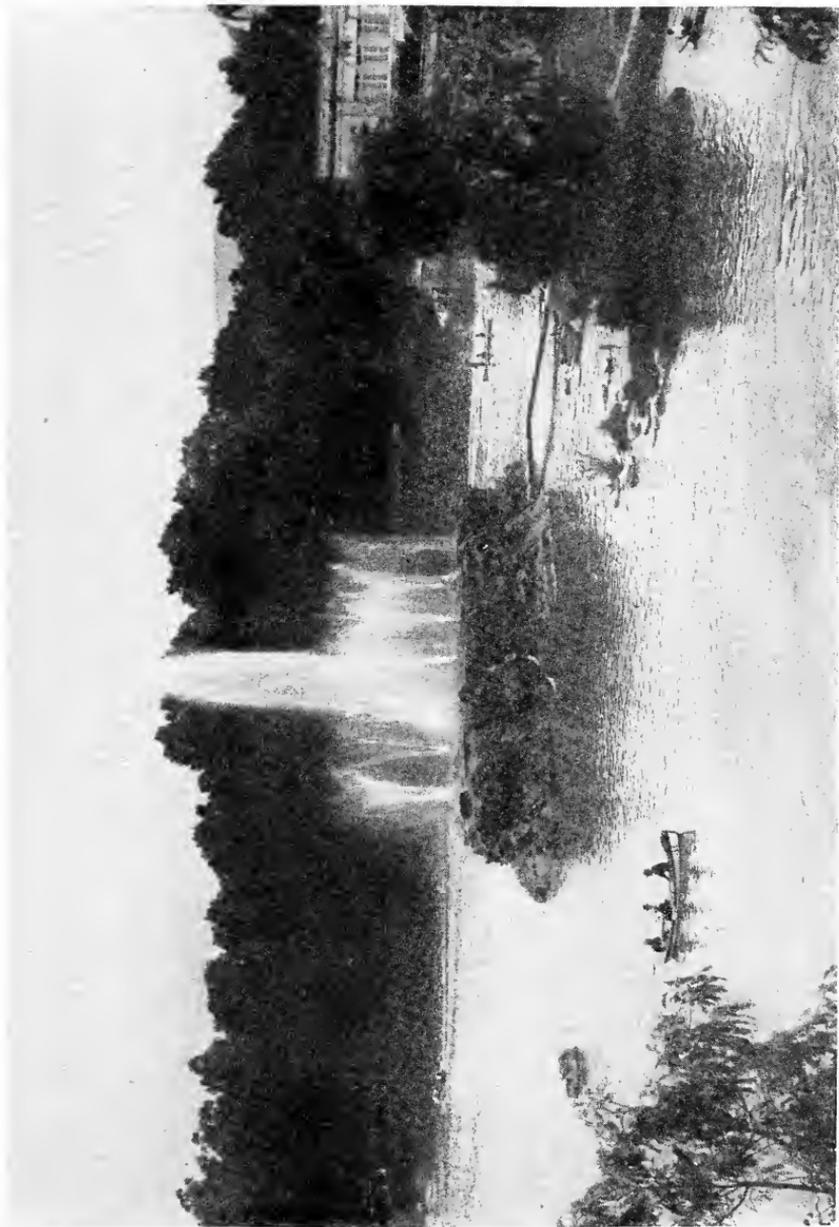




Courtesy of the Mexican Embassy, Washington

FOUNTAIN OF DON QUIXOTE IN CHAPULTEPEC PARK, MEXICO CITY, MEXICO

This photograph was received too late to be included in the article by Earle K. James, describing this fountain, which appeared in the February issue of the Bulletin. The stands containing copies of *Don Quixote* and other Spanish classics for the use of the public may be seen at the right and left



Courtesy of Elsie Brown

ANOTHER VERY PLEASING FOUNTAIN IN CHAPULTEPEC PARK



Courtesy of Brig. Gen. John H. Russell

REINTERMENT OF FOUNDERS OF THE REPUBLIC OF HAITI

The remains of the patriots Dessalines and Pétion were removed to their final resting place in the mausoleum in the Place de l'Indépendance, Port-au-Prince, January 3, 1926. *Upper:* The departure of the procession from the Cathedral. *Center:* The military escort. *Lower:* The passing of the procession through the city.



Courtesy of Brig. Gen. John H. Russell

PLACE DE L'INDEPENDANCE, PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI

The Place de l'Indépendance in the center of which is the new tomb of the Haitian patriots, Dessalines and Pétion, dedicated January 3, 1926. *Upper:* A general view of the Plaza. *Center:* The President of Haiti and Mme. Borno at the dedication ceremony. *Lower:* The final resting place of the founders of the Haitian Republic

SUMMER SCHOOLS OF SPANISH AND PORTU- GUESE¹ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

TEACHERS of Spanish are coming to feel, as French teachers have long felt, that their preparation is not complete without spending some time in a Spanish-speaking country. For many, however, a year abroad is an impossibility, and to such the summer course offers great advantages. The summer schools of Spanish described below have been established for some years, are planned especially for foreigners, and are drawing increasing numbers of American teachers.

In Madrid the fifteenth summer session for foreigners will be conducted from July 12 to August 7, 1926. The session is under the direction of the "Centro de Estudios Históricos," an institution established by the Spanish Government in connection with the "Junta para Ampliación de Estudios e Investigaciones Científicas," with the assistance of the University of Madrid and other Spanish educational centers. The work of the session is supervised by Don Ramón Menéndez Pidal and is under the immediate direction of Don Tomás Navarro Tomás, the eminent authority on phonetics, who gives courses in this subject. The program of the session includes lectures and practical classes in Spanish grammar and phonetics, and lectures on many types of Spanish literature, as well as on the fine arts, drama, and popular music of Spain. The diploma corresponding to this course, which is conferred by the Spanish Government, is widely recognized in the United States. The formal instruction is agreeably supplemented by well-planned excursions to points of interest in Madrid and near-by cities. Full information with respect to this course may be obtained from Mr. William M. Barlow, Curtis High School, Staten Island, N. Y., who is in charge of the sixth annual trip to Spain under the auspices of the "Instituto de las Españas" (affiliated with the "Junta para Ampliación de Estudios") and the American Association of Teachers of Spanish.

Other group arrangements for travel are offered by the Temple Tours, Inter-collegiate Division, Park Square Building, Boston, under whose management, in addition to the regular party, a special

¹Compiled from advance notices.

group of graduate students will study as a section of the Middlebury (Vermont) College Summer School of Spanish.

The sixth summer session of the National University of México will be held from July 5 to August 21. The summer school, first organized in 1921, now offers courses both for foreigners and for Mexican teachers. Although the prospectus for 1926 has not yet been received, the courses usually offered are elementary and advanced work in Spanish grammar and phonetics; Spanish, Spanish-American, and Mexican literature and art; Mexican and Spanish-American history, geography, and institutions; life in Spanish America; Mexican archaeology; Mexican music and dancing; commercial studies. The courses are conducted in Spanish, with the exception of a few designed for persons who have only a slight knowledge of that language. The certificate given for satisfactory work receives credit in a large number of colleges and universities in the United States. The teaching staff includes several eminent Mexican professors and generally one or more professors of Spanish from the United States. The sight-seeing program includes, in addition to the many attractions of the City of Mexico—one of the oldest and most interesting on the American Continent—visits to marvelous archaeological monuments and remains and many other places of historical importance or scenic beauty. The climate of Mexico City during the summer is very pleasant, the temperature being similar to that of Denver. Full information regarding the 1926 session, special railroad and steamship rates, etc., may be obtained by addressing the "Director de la Escuela de Verano, Universidad Nacional de México, Mexico, D. F."

Under a special arrangement with the College of William and Mary, a branch of the William and Mary Summer School is held in conjunction with the session of the University of Mexico, credit being obtainable in either institution. Information concerning this plan, as well as the arrangements for group travel to Mexico, may be obtained from the "Director of the William and Mary Summer School in Mexico, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va."

The summer school of Spanish of the University of Porto Rico, which has functioned since 1922, will be held this year from July 1 to August 18. This school offers elementary and advanced courses in Spanish grammar, phonetics, literature, Spanish-American literature and history, etc., for which credit may be obtained in many institutions of the United States. Professor Federico de Onís of Columbia University will be a special lecturer there this year. As there is a large enrollment of Porto Rican teachers, opportunity is offered for scholastic and social intercourse with them. At the close of the session, trips will be arranged for parties of 15 or more to

Venezuela or the Dominican Republic. For full information, address the "Director of the Summer School of Spanish, Corner Eighth and Marshall Streets, Richmond, Va."

Up to the present time there have been but few opportunities for Americans to prepare themselves as teachers of Portuguese. It is therefore a particular pleasure to mention a special teachers' course in the Portuguese language which will be offered to Spanish teachers from June 30 to August 11 by the well-known Institute for Foreigners of the University of Berlin. This course will be under the direction of the Portuguese professors Dr. J. de Siqueira Coutinho of Lisbon and Washington, D. C., and Dr. Ferrand de Almeida, of Coimbra University, and will comprise Portuguese grammar, phonetics, conversation, Portuguese and Brazilian history and literature. The University of Berlin is also offering elementary and advanced courses in Portuguese, Spanish, and a variety of other subjects, conducted in English. Complete information may be had by addressing the North German Lloyd, 32 Broadway, New York City, or Dr. J. de S. Coutinho, 8 Evarts Street NE., Washington, D. C.

In closing this brief notice, a word of warning must be said against enrolling in any school or joining any party without first being convinced that it is of a responsible character. In some cases very alluring promises are made in advance notices of summer schools, promises which have not been fulfilled owing to the incompetence or the unscrupulousness, or both in combination, of the group leader. It behooves the prospective traveler, therefore, to satisfy himself by personal investigation as to what he may expect, and thus save himself not only great annoyance but serious inconvenience and financial loss.



THE ANDEAN CHIN- CHILLA¹ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

IS IN DANGER OF EXTERMINATION

NO less a person than Kipling has alluded to the romance of sealing in those Victorian days when a woman's ambition and the length of her purse were measured by her sealskin coats and muffs. Seal as a fur is hard to beat for its warmth and lustrous color. Memory recalls childhood's days and the voluptuous pleasure of snuggling into the warm folds of a mother's sealskin coat, to inhale its subtle perfume and stroke the rich, soft fur.

The vagaries of fashion have given the harried seal the right once more to live and to multiply after its kind. None the less, "our women must walk gay." Since a woman's crowning glory is no longer her hair, more than ever does she demand rich and rare embellishments for her beauty. Hunters must go farther and farther afield to satisfy the whims of never-satisfied Dame Fashion. Ermine (least beautiful of furs), blue fox, white fox, caracul—these must all figure in my lady's wardrobe.

But, if it is to be obtained for love or money (or both), chinchilla above all else must be bought at the price of a princeling's ransom.

Chinchilla is like to be for all time the crown of the fashionable lady's ambition in furs. It is desirable above all other skins for three sufficient and compelling reasons—rarity, costliness, and (as an afterthought) sumptuous beauty.

Time was when chinchillas were almost as common as rats on the banks of the Rimac. They were found not only in the high altitudes; their habitat extended even to the seashores. Less than a century ago travelers reported that they could be seen any day in their thousands along the rocky bastions of the mountains.

The persecution of centuries has driven them beyond all contact with civilization. That they still exist in goodly numbers, there is every reason to believe, but their natural shyness and the remoteness of their present haunts makes it difficult to estimate the degree in which they are on the decrease. Yet, when unmolested, they propagate almost as freely as rabbits. The female usually produces two litters a year, of five or six at a birth.

Given, therefore, a close season, there is a fair chance that the breed might yet reestablish itself. But . . . the fur would cease to

¹ *The West Coast Leader*, Lima, Peru, Nov. 10, 1925.

be in demand for garments of fashion if these were within the reach of Judy O'Grady's purse.

The chinchilla has been hunted for its skin from the remotest ages. The Incas used the fur extensively for clothing. They also used the long hairs of the little animal in weaving cloth. It would appear that the Indians domesticated the chinchilla and used to shear the fleece, after the manner of sheep, for their textiles.

There is no record to show when the chinchilla ceased to be an inhabitant of the coastlands. But since it has always been hunted, not only for the skin, but also for the succulent flesh, which is declared to be better eating than a hare, it is clear that it can only maintain its precarious existence at a distance from the haunts of men.

It is scarcely more than a century since the first skins were received in the European markets. They aroused great interest among the furriers who early recognized that there were two distinct subspecies of the breed. But naturalists could make nothing of them, for the skins were incomplete, and any data which could be learned from the skulls and feet were missing. Not until 1829 did a traveler named Bennett take two live specimens from Peru, when at last it was possible to identify the breed definitely.

NATURAL HISTORY

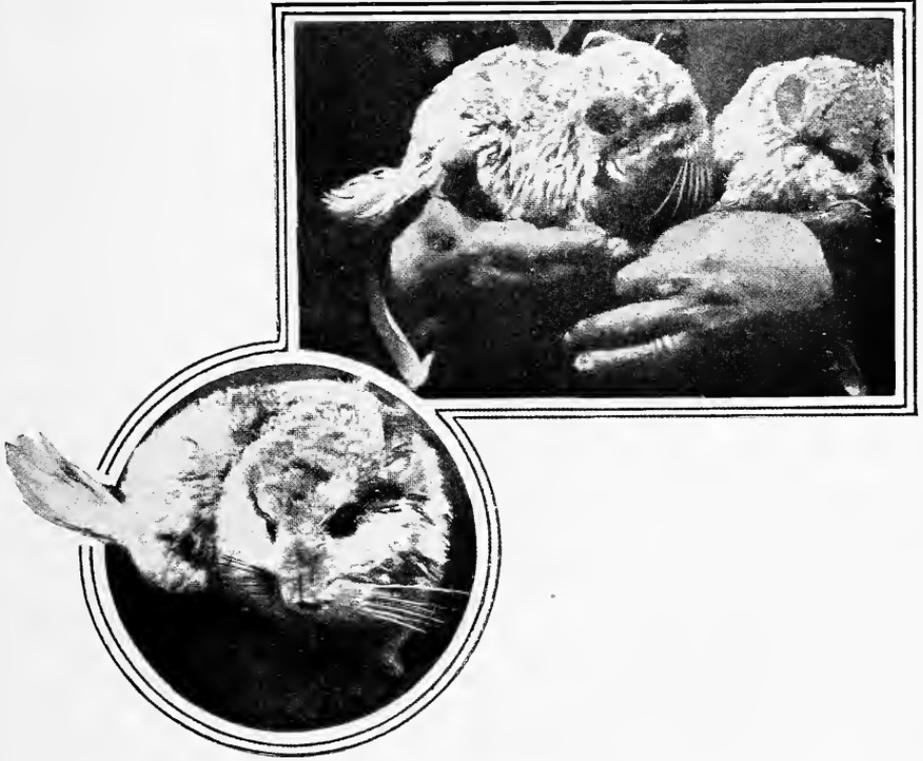
The chinchilla is regarded by naturalists as a link between the rat, the hare, and the squirrel. It differs from other leporides by having three incisors instead of two, and by having five toes instead of four. Its range, according to Prof. Isaiah Bowman in his "Desert Trails of Atacama," is from the Desert of Atacama near Illapel northward through Chile to southern Peru and through the highlands of western Bolivia. But apparently he has overlooked the fact that there are two distinct varieties.

The common chinchilla (*eriomys chinchilla*) is found mainly in Peru and Bolivia. It is about a foot and a half in length, inclusive of the tail, has a domed skull, large round ears, and five toes on the forefeet. The hair is blue-gray at its roots and ranges through various shades until it becomes pure white on the underparts and feet. It is rarely seen to-day below an altitude of 9,000 feet and makes its home in the crevices of the rocks or in burrows which the families dig for themselves. It is usually seen abroad only in the early mornings and at night-fall, and it feeds on roots, lichens, bulbs such as the algarrobilla,² and whatever herbage may be found.

The second variety or subspecies is the Chilean chinchilla (*eriomys lanigera*) or lanosa which is apparently confined to the center and

²Algarrobilla is the native name applied to *Caesalpinia melanocarpa* (of Mexico), *Acacia guayensis* (of Argentina), and *Caesalpinia brevifolia* (of Chile).

north of Chile. It is similar to its Peruvian brother but is somewhat smaller. The skin is even finer. In color it is a smoky gray with black markings, while the underparts are of a dead gray with a yellowish tinge. Hawkins, who published an account of his travels in South America in the year 1622, compares the chinchilla lanigera to squirrels, while another early traveler (Molina) states that "the wool is as fine as a spider's web and the hair long enough to be used as a thread in sewing." It must have been specimens of this variety which were brought to London in 1829.



THE CHINCHILLA

Naturalists regard this animal as a link between the rat, the hare, and the squirrel. Its range is through the highlands of Chile, Peru, and Bolivia

It is of interest to note that the Chilean subspecies has been bred in the London Zoological Gardens, where live specimens are nearly always on view.

HABITS OF THE CHINCHILLA

The chinchilla, as has been stated already, is somewhat rabbitlike in its habits. It feeds in the early mornings and late evenings and is rarely found far from its burrow. In movement it is extremely swift; and from its protective coloring, which blends into the shades of the rocks, can only be distinguished, when on the run, by the

keenest eyes. The animal is also extremely curious; and, when driven into its lair on a sudden alarm, it can not for long resist the temptation of popping its bullet like head out of its hole to discover what the trouble was all about. And herein, from this habit of inquisitiveness lies too often its doom at the hands of the hunter.

“CHINCHILLANDO EN LA CORDILLERA”

The foolish amateur is tempted to blaze off his gun at the chinchilla. Thereby, he wastes his powder futilely. As a rule, the poor little rodent is merely wounded and dies a lingering death in its burrow. Even if killed, the pelt is ruined. For, apart from the shot-holes, the fur is so delicate that the blood irretrievably ruins it and the value is reduced to a fraction. The Indians, on the other hand, employ two or three methods of hunting the chinchilla all of which require infinite patience. When they set forth to “chinchillar” in the wilderness of the cordilleras, they lie motionless for hours at a stretch in likely haunts. As soon as they have tracked the prey to its lair, they set snares of horsehair, or even rat traps, at the mouth of the hole and wait until the victim is driven by curiosity or hunger to pop its foolish head into the danger zone. In other cases, the chinchilla is smoked out, if the burrow is in the ground. A further method is to use weasels, or dogs unnaturally thin and lank, which are especially trained for the purpose. But like the English retriever, unless the dog has a good mouth, he is useless for the purpose. A mangled pelt has no market value, and nature has endowed the chinchilla with a skin even finer than that of Lady Clara Vere de Vere who wears the opera cloak illustrated in this article.

CHINCHILLA FARMING

The Chinchilla *lanosa* breeds freely in captivity, although it would seem that the Peruvian variety is less amenable to domestic life. Both varieties are, however, easily tamed. They used frequently to be found in the huts of the Indians where they ran freely about and habituated themselves to the ways of their masters as readily as a rabbit which they rival in natural stupidity. But it is a curious fact that, although isolated attempts at chinchilla farming have been made, they have hitherto proved a failure.

It is not surprising that efforts have been made to start the industry in view of the high prices which are paid for perfect pelts. Blue-fox farming, which was started less than 25 years ago on Prince Edward Island, has proved to be a veritable gold mine. Many such farms are in existence to-day, both in the United States and in eastern Canada. Five hundred pounds or more is the price of a good stud fox, and almost as high prices are paid for approved vixens.

But somehow or other chinchilla farming has not established itself as an industry.

Some years ago, as Professor Bowman records in his "Desert Trails of Atacama," Sir John Murray started to grow chinchilla on his ranch at Vallenar. Five hundred head of stock was purchased as an experiment; and an area of 25 cuadras was enclosed with wire fencing. Every effort was made to provide the captives with surroundings similar to their natural haunts, and cane was planted to provide cover. The animals were also fed with alfalfa grass and the tunilla cactus. At first, the chinchillas thrived and began to propagate their species. But later followed a plague of rats; and it is believed that the experiment was abandoned. Inquiries have also been made from the United States, from time to time, as to possibilities of chinchilla farming in Peru; and on occasion seekers after fortune have drifted into the offices of *The West Coast Leader* to study back files and to consult our experts.

Probably the best advice to would-be chinchilla farmers, is Mr. Punch's historical recommendation to those about to get married: Don't. On the other hand, a small capital, a somewhat larger tract of desert land, and an inexhaustible fund of patience, might reap a golden harvest and insure the survival of the species. From all reports the breed is doomed, unless governments unite to name a closed season (something which would be extremely difficult to enforce in the remote regions where the chinchilla survives) or to prohibit exports for a term of years.



A SUMPTUOUS CHINCHILLA WRAP

PRICES OF SKINS

It is difficult to obtain accurate information on the present value of the pelts. The Indian hunter who returns from an expedition of many weeks *chinchillando en la cordillera* may account himself a lucky man if he brings back a dozen skins. He is fully alive to their value; but, in his thirst for *chicha* and a prolonged spree, he falls an easy prey to the middleman. A few years ago a good skin could be bought for approximately 15 soles, and the value of the same on the New York or London market was in the neighborhood of 5 pounds. It is left, therefore, to the ingenuity of the reader to estimate the value of the opera cloak illustrated in these pages. But it is not difficult to see that a considerable number of dozens of skins (for it is by the dozen that the skins are sold) go to the making of a chinchilla wrap.

San Pedro de Atacama is one of the most important of the local markets for chinchilla skins in South America, but the main center of trade shifts largely according to the locality of the largest catches. In his "Voyages in South America," Tschudi relates that a business man of Molinos, on the most westerly boundary of La Plata, exported for a period of years not less than from two to three thousand dozens of pelts. According to Lomer, a German furrier, 100,000 skins to the value of 250,000 gold marks were exported from Chile in 1884. From Federico Albert's account ("La Chinchilla," Santiago, 1901), a million skins were shipped from the departments of Vallenar and Coquimbo in the year 1900. At such a rate of slaughter, the animal is doomed to inevitable extinction within a short space of time. Although later figures are not available, it is certain that the export trade is falling every year—and the price soars proportionately.

For that reason, there is no likelihood that chinchilla will go out of fashion. The problem, at least in the poverty-stricken Old World, will rather be to discover who can afford to wear a chinchilla wrap.

BRAZIL'S FOREIGN BORN¹

By JAMES GILBERT MCKEE

THE populating of Brazil's great open spaces evidently has narrowed down into a race between immigrant ships and the patriotic "Mineiros"² who habitually look with scorn upon an unmarried person and count that life ill spent which has not fathered or mothered a family of more than 20. It may be added that the immigration in ships has been by far the more variable of the two sources because it is eternally affected by social and economic conditions in the European States. People do not easily tear up roots to follow civilization's traditional movement to the west. The lure of a new country must be backed up by dissatisfaction through pressure of some sort at home before it will persuade an emigrant to buy a steamship ticket to a new land.

If all evidence of the recent European conflict of ambitious powers could be turned under the sod, historians might turn with perfect confidence to the statisticians who calculate the entry of foreigners into Brazil. These men have a story to tell in which there are very few prejudices and inaccuracies. They record without comment such facts as that during the tempestuous year of 1918 only one German citizen crawled over the side of his ship in Brazilian waters to be registered as the single immigrant from his country for that year. That bottle had been temporarily corked. But the German immigration before and after that period amounted to thousands of husky Teutons, offering to the Brazilian Republic a blood infusion as valuable as any could be. The case of the single German immigrant is offered simply to show how delicately the movement of immigration is balanced and the notable extremes it may reach. In 1924 over 22,000 Germans entered Brazil for the express purpose of making their homes here, most of them immediately going south where they improved the percentage production of the soil and became partially merged with the native stock.

THE PORTUGUESE

The swarthy Portuguese of the Iberian Peninsula finds adaptation much easier than the German because his language is that of his adopted country and his ideas are in many cases identical with his newly found friends. He is very likely to receive a welcome similar to that the migrating Englishman receives on going to the United

¹ Brazilian American, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Sept. 12, 1925; Oct. 3, 1925

² Name applied to the inhabitants of the State of Minas Geraes.

States, with just that proper admixture of judiciously administered criticism necessary to show the new man his place and to suggest to him that his future position in the scheme of things will depend largely on the amount of work he does. His opportunities are illimitable, but cousins are cousins and nothing more.

The stream of Portuguese blood into Brazil's melting pot has been pouring uninterruptedly for years although the war slackened it for a time. Since 1908 the annual immigration of Portuguese to Brazil has averaged over 30,000, the peak being reached in 1913 with a total of over 76,000. In 1924 it was scarcely a third of that, although indications seem to show that this year's total will considerably improve upon the last.

That tiny Iberian country which has been a Republic since 1910 will soon be in the position of Norway in that more people of its blood will be outside of it than in it. Its recurring revolutions may have contributed to the emigration from its sunny shores. Evidently the several years following that democratic change of government saw a migration from Portugal greater than any since.

During the first six months of this year, the Portuguese immigration to Brazil through the port of Rio de Janeiro alone, reached a total of over 6,000 or nearly as much as that of all the other nationalities combined.

THE SPANISH

Spain has contributed a relatively huge number of citizens to Brazil when one remembers that this giant Republic is not one of the Spanish American countries. Since 1908 Spain has ranked second to Portugal in providing citizens for Brazilian naturalization. Undoubtedly the similarity between the tongue of Spain and that of Portugal is largely responsible for this, although Portuguese and Spanish may by no means be confused with each other, as struggling United States and other English linguists who have a preparatory school knowledge only of Spanish will devoutly attest.

Again considering immigration to Brazil in the red light cast by the Great War, we may point out that the solitary emigration of that single German from his native fields to Brazil found its antithesis in the great number of Italians, Spaniards, and Portuguese arriving just before the War in 1913 and 1914. Through some mysterious power these people appeared to be far-sighted enough to clear out to a land where the nights would continue to be illuminated by the tropical moon and the southern cross rather than by "star shells."

In the past 17 years over 34,000 Japanese have entered Brazilian ports as immigrants. This Oriental source of population also reached its greatest activity in the year preceding the beginning of the Great War when over 7,000 Japanese came to Brazil. The Chinese who are

apparently indifferent to the advantages offered by undeveloped lands sent only about 500 emigrants to match Japan's 34,000. Neither of these peoples show any pronounced inclination to emigrate to Brazil or to other South American countries in the near future (the Chinese being too concerned with internal disturbances to move overseas) and the Japanese too busy repairing damage caused by earthquake, fire, and flood. But when the Japanese see any real advantage in migrating to Brazil, they may be expected to come in numbers unknown heretofore.

It must be noted that in the accompanying tables and in the statistics given in the article itself, the immigration section of Brazil's Department of Agriculture has designated as immigrants all those arrivals who, in their opinion, are likely to remain in Brazil as citizens. Nearly all third-class passengers are immediately entered on the books as immigrants, as are all second-class passengers unless they are obviously tourists. First-class passengers are not called immigrants and do not figure in any of the accompanying statistics.

The immigration of the cosmopolitan Englishman into Brazil has averaged slightly over 600 annually for the last 18 years although their yearly total now never reaches the totals attained in 1909, 1910, and 1911. Thousands of Englishmen enter Rio's beautiful harbor, but they rarely remain longer than necessary to go up Pão de Assucar and to see the sun set over Tijuca. Almost all of them are destined for the Argentine Republic, where they find a climate more like their own and a tenor of life with which they are more familiar. In the near future we predict that some of these thousands of Englishmen will remain in Brazil particularly if the conditions in the world's rubber market compel rubber suppliers to turn again to the "hevea brasiliensis."

Americans have migrated to Brazil to the number of 3,900 in the last 18 years, as compared with the 10,000 of the English (in the Immigration Department Statistics, all Britishers are classed as English, and all Americans as Norte-Americanos). The years during which the immigration of Americans reached a peak, if immigration in such insignificant numbers may be said to have a peak, were 1908 and 1921 when 330 Yanks came to Brazil to seek their fortunes. Many of these were of European stock but recently transplanted to the States where they had been too short a time to acquire many of the American's national characteristics. Others were American negroes who emigrated for what they fondly hoped would be an improved social and economic position. Apparently the difficulties in speech and in adaptation have driven these last back to a land where they can more easily make themselves understood.

The American immigration to Brazil, like the German, reached its lowest mark in 1918, if only those years since 1908 are taken into consideration.

The other nations of the earth which have contributed to Brazil's fast growing population have done so to a much less degree than those already mentioned. Montenegro is recorded as having sent only two citizens to Brazil in the last 18 years. The French who are as immovable as any people in the world have contributed only 13,835 emigrants to Brazil since 1908, a remarkable fact when one considers the powerful effect of the French language, literature, and art, on the Brazilian mind.

The Immigration Department of the Brazilian Government is equipped for taking care of many more immigrants than the number of foreigners now coming to these shores. By a recent governmental ruling all second and third class passengers entering the port of Rio de Janeiro are taken for examination to Ilha das Flores, the immigration center, where their fitness for entering the Republic and their availability for becoming Brazilian citizens is determined. This new ruling is expected to be enforced rigidly; the exceptions being only in the cases of those passengers who obviously are tourists or are in a financial and physical condition making their retention in quarantine a useless and expensive waste of time.

Immigration into Brazil is, however, now at a low tide because of the high cost of steamship travel in relation to depreciated European currencies, the tendency of some European governments to discourage emigration so that the work of post war reconstruction may continue uninterrupted, and because of the financial inability of the Brazilian Government at the present time to bring large numbers of new people into the country. Other more pressing problems occupy the attention of the legislature than that of immigration.

The most lasting impression of a trip to Ilha das Flores is one of its immense capacity. Evidently its builders dreamed of future hordes of people from the overpopulated countries coming to Brazil.

When vessels carrying immigrants drop anchor in the Rio Harbor they are boarded by uniformed inspectors from the Immigration Department. These interpreters speak most of the European languages and offer free lodging on Flores Island to all of the desirable immigrants. After the usual medical examination by the health authorities of this port the immigrants who accept the Government's offer of free lodging are transported to the island with their baggage in Government launches.

On their arrival at the island they are granted every facility. After registering and straightening out their papers they are taken to the sleeping, eating, and recreation quarters. Immigrants generally stay on the island for from three to eight days. While the Brazilian Government will not pay for transporting the immigrants from their own countries, it does this for them. It also gives them the opportunity of choosing whatever section of this country they wish to settle

in, and the Immigration Department gives them free transportation to that point. Many of the immigrants are taken to the north and south of Brazil on coastwise steamers while the others are taken up-country on trains. During their stay on the Ilhas das Flores these people are allowed to come to Rio with the permission of the island director. They are assisted in making purchases by interpreters who look out for them in every way until they return.

Several weeks ago there were only two immigrants in quarantine in the immigrant station on Ilha das Flores, these being an Italian agriculturist and his wife who were to be sent to the city of São Paulo. The extensive living quarters and grounds were nearly empty except for the director of the island and the laborers who were repairing and painting the buildings and taking care of the plants. The island also shelters a small orphanage containing vagrant children picked up by the police in the streets of Rio.

The facilities for receiving immigrants are very complete. The plan for handling them includes a system of discharging a great number at a time for ports along the coast and towns in the interior. Two months ago there were several thousands of people of all nationalities waiting for permission to merge into the vast Brazilian commonwealth.

The equipment of the station includes beds for 5,500 people, these beds being of the double-deck variety, placed in great halls. The dining room looks large enough to feed an army, the director telling us that it was capable of holding 1,200 persons at a sitting. He said that they were able to serve a meal to this number in 55 minutes.

The arrangements connected with the dining room are very modern, having some electrical equipment found ordinarily only in large hotels. All of these facilities are in a complete state of cleanliness so that there will be no need for future citizens of the Republic to complain of inhuman treatment said to be the desert of immigrants into some other countries.

The first process through which the arrivals on Ilha das Flores are put is one of sterilization by steam and by antiseptic solutions. All care is taken that no disease may be introduced into the country. The special steam disinfecting plant is of modern construction and large enough to be utilized by ten times the number of immigrants now arriving to use it.

The laws of Brazil provide that there will be admitted as immigrants, all foreigners of less than 60 years of age who are not suffering from contagious diseases, do not ply any illicit trade, are not known to be criminals, disorderly characters, beggars, vagabonds, lunatics, or invalids who arrive at Brazilian ports. Persons over 60 years of age or unfitted for work will be admitted only when accompanied by their families or when coming to join them, provided that there

Immigrants entering the ports

Nationalities	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Albanians						
Germans	2,931	5,413	3,902	4,251	5,733	8,004
Argentines	329	176	477	624	500	353
Armenians						
Australians						
Austrians	5,317	4,008	2,636	3,352	3,045	2,255
Belgians	87	99	83	293	255	223
Bolivians	20	29	25	163	12	9
Brazilians	4,159	1,320	1,813	2,392	2,295	2,350
Bulgarians						
Chileans	13	18	23	19	43	42
Chinese	13	6	12	16	57	176
Colombians						
Costa Ricans						
Cubans						
Dantzig						
Danish	22	25	14	65	56	74
Egyptians						
Ecuadorians						
Estonians						
Finnish						
French	992	1,241	1,134	1,397	1,513	1,532
Greek	99	94	113	250	453	875
Guatemalans						
Haitians						
Spaniards	14,862	16,219	20,843	27,141	35,492	41,064
Dutch	1,037	1,036	197	247	243	256
Hungarians	55	57	284	780	300	223
Indians						
English	1,109	778	1,087	1,157	1,077	825
Italians	13,873	13,668	14,163	22,914	31,785	30,886
Japanese	830	31	948	28	2,909	7,122
Lethonians						
Lithuanians						
Luxemburgs						
Moroceans						
Mexicans						
Montenegrins						
Americans	338	272	344	275	370	265
Norwegians						
Panamanians						
Paraguayans						
Persians						
Peruvians	41	43	86	65	6	13
Poles						
Portuguese	37,628	30,577	30,857	47,493	76,530	76,701
Rumanians	13	13	46	57	63	56
Russians	5,781	5,663	2,462	14,013	9,193	8,251
Servians	7	53	90	8	37	72
Swedes	19	35	424	1,110	59	25
Swiss	442	262	156	229	281	304
Czechoslovakians					1	
Transvallians						
Turks	3,170	4,027	5,257	6,319	7,302	10,886
Ukranians						
Uruguayans	64	82	144	229	133	123
Venezuelans	3	2	173	19	1	3
Yugoslavs						
Other nationalities	1,441	163	771	1,061	439	213
Total	94,695	85,410	88,564	135,967	180,182	192,683

is in the same family at least one capable member for every invalid or person over 60.

The age, morality, profession, and parentage of the immigrants must be proved by legal documents bearing the visa of the official appointed for this purpose at the point of embarkation, or in default of this, the visa of the Brazilian consul or consular agent.

The Republic of Brazil will grant, free of charge, to such immigrants who are agriculturists accompanied by their families reception in the port of Rio de Janeiro, landing of persons and baggage, lodging and board, medical attention (in the case of maladies that

of Brazil from 1908 to 1924

1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	Total
						4					4
2,811	169	364	201	1	466	4,120	7,915	5,038	8,254	22,168	81,741
362	178	388	680	141	177	191	196	404	419	393	5,988
								8	1	45	46
											8
971	104	155	18	1	548	757	760	808	2,163	919	27,908
160	79	35	30	9	220	132	117	124	75	98	2,119
25	2	6	3		23	2	3	15	17	10	364
3,340	1,873	2,758	915	708	1,871	1,985	2,308	1,960	2,130	2,073	36,250
						10	12	40	24	7	93
43	22	9	14	6	14	20	28	65	43	47	469
95	21	29	12	2	53	6	49	12	37	77	673
				1	1	1	3	6	4	14	30
								8	4	1	13
					6	3	5	1	4	4	23
									2	2	4
37	27	41	3	2	31	46	100	140	58	63	804
				2	3	80	29	21	55	69	259
					1		5	19	2		27
									73	107	180
					1	1	15	13	26	21	77
696	410	292	273	226	690	838	633	725	609	634	13,835
232	143	160	47	18	40	94	61	98	101	85	2,463
					1	2					3
											2
18,945	5,895	10,306	11,113	4,225	6,627	9,136	9,523	8,869	10,140	7,238	257,638
123	41	48	11	5	96	145	118	125	130	117	3,975
23	1	19			5	87	97	163	826	996	3,916
				2	45	11			4	29	91
462	311	244	243	69	369	658	492	532	584	537	10,534
15,542	5,779	5,340	5,478	1,050	5,231	10,005	10,779	11,277	15,839	13,844	227,453
3,675	65	165	3,899	5,599	3,022	1,013	840	1,225	895	2,673	34,939
											21
						6	10	992	923	80	2,011
					2	3	21	12	9	22	69
					1	13	2	16	3	9	44
					11	14	28	9	17	13	92
					1		1				2
173	113	164	126	48	138	295	338	270	233	199	3,953
				2	33	5	23	13	68	22	166
									8		8
					1		3	7	14	6	31
								8	4		23
16	5	4	6	8	11	11	16	31	40	53	455
						576	653	739	1,105	2,025	5,098
27,935	15,118	11,981	6,817	7,981	17,068	33,883	19,981	28,622	31,866	23,267	524,305
36	32	20	16	6	11	845	1,107	340	1,983	6,340	10,984
2,958	640	516	644	181	330	245	1,526	279	777	559	54,018
6	2	4		1	7						287
20	2	9	3	3	13	38	32	51	40	30	1,913
182	75	119	45	17	178	404	445	552	564	374	4,629
						92	221	307	539	610	1,769
					1	3	2				6
3,456	514	603	259	93	504	4,854	1,865	2,278	4,829	4,078	60,294
						14	161	471	176	35	857
124	60	105	274	94	81	100	117	215	166	203	2,314
3		1	1		1	1	8	3	6	2	227
						37	22	56	790	7,889	8,794
121	525	118	61		10	207	103				5,235
82,572	32,206	34,003	31,192	20,501	37,898	71,027	60,784	66,967	86,679	98,125	1,399,455

are not contagious, in the contrary case those afflicted are deported), transportation of persons and baggage by railways or lines of steamships until arrival at the port of destination, exemption from duty on baggage and agricultural implements, and all necessary information through interpreters who speak various languages and who will accompany them whenever necessary.

Immigrants who do not desire to work for salaries or who are unwilling to make contracts with farmers, may establish themselves in what are called Federal Nucleus Colonies where there are parcels of land prepared for cultivation. Some of these lots include houses,

others do not. In this connection officials at the Immigration Department told us that at the present time there are no lands available for immigrants.

The Board of Immigration and Colonization keeps a list of the calls for agricultural labor on the fazendas, offering excellent wages and other advantages to interested persons. The immigrants who establish themselves in the nucleus colonies of the union will have the following assistance: Conveyance by public roads to the location of the colony, food for three days, employment for a regular salary or for small contracts for the construction of roads or other work in the colony for a period of from six to eight months. This distribution of work is done in such a manner that the head of each family will be allowed about 15 days of labor per month, being paid enough for the support of his family until the bringing in of his first harvest. These colonists are also given free medical attention for a year, agricultural implements free of charge and large quantities of various kinds of seeds for planting. Primary agricultural schools for children from 6 to 14 years of age are established in all of these colonies for immigrants. The children of the poor colonists are furnished with free books and school materials.

These rural lots have an average area of 25 hectares and are sold at a price varying from \$8,000, upward, the hectare. Lots having houses on are sold at the same rates plus the cost of erecting the dwelling. To immigrants who wish to build their own houses on their own account, the Service of Immigration and Colonization will advance a loan.

The amortization of the colonist's debt will be effected, counting from the third year of his establishment, in equal and annual installments, for a period of from five to eight years, according to the discretion of the authorities. The colonist who pays for the lot will immediately receive a title giving him full legal possession.

The Government will refund to immigrants who are constituted in families having at least three children over 12 years of age, and who settle in Federal Nucleus Colonies, the amount of their passages from their own countries to Brazil. This payment will not be paid in cash but will be paid in the form of a discount or payment in advance of the purchase price of the house, land, or any improvements existing on the lot selected. The right to this refunding will become void unless demanded by the interested party within two years, counted from the date of the arrival of the steamer which shall have brought him over.

This system of repaying the passage of immigrants from their own countries to this country is most economical for the Brazilian Government without putting any hardship on the really deserving immigrants. The immigrant who is worth absorbing into the population will have

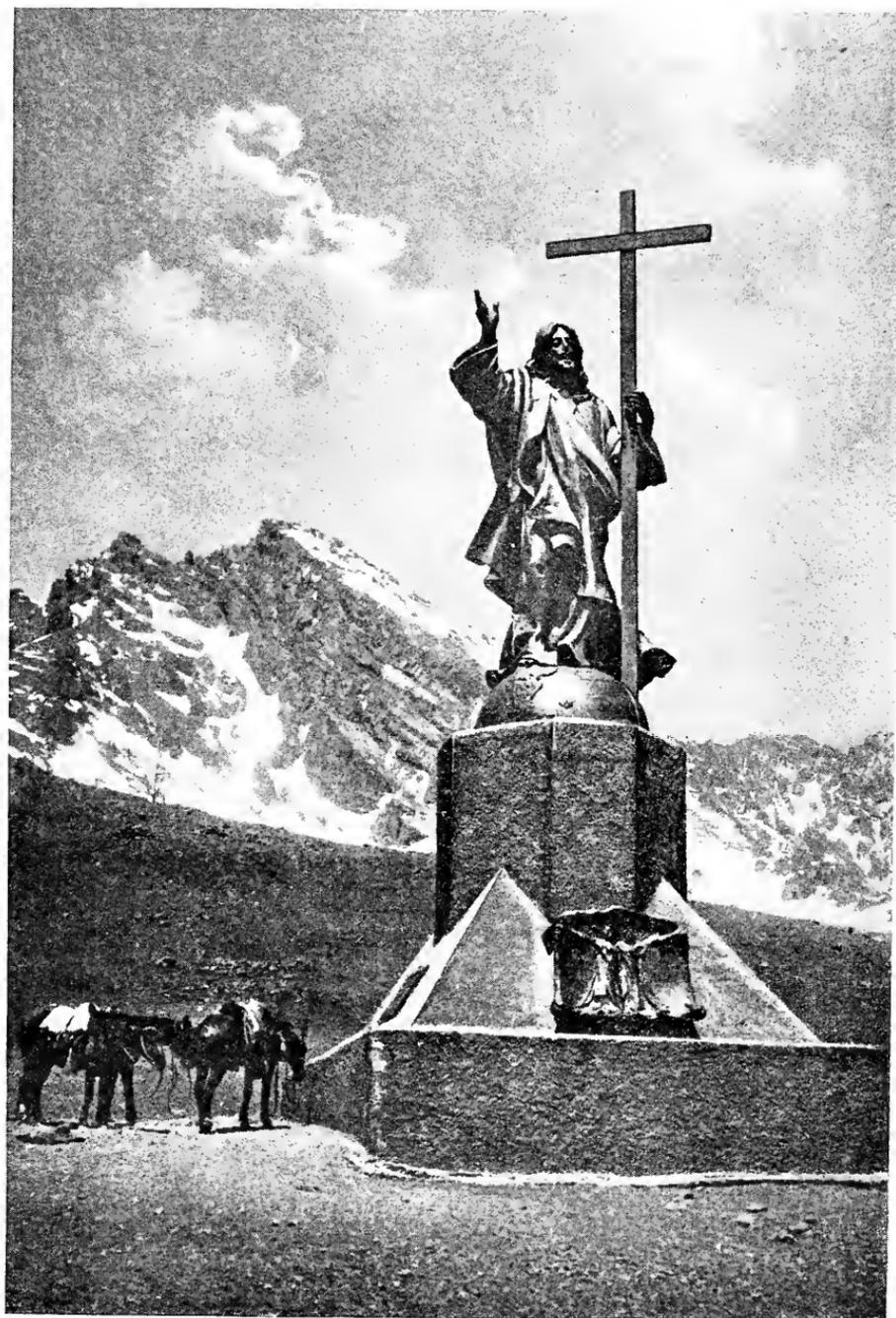
the energy to work to get back the money he spent in coming from his home, and he will have the necessary qualities to make a good Brazilian citizen.

The representatives of Brazil abroad and persons in charge of the Service of Immigration are instructed to use every means in preventing the departure for Brazil of persons incapable of being absorbed by the native stock. The authorities in charge of the reception of the immigrants are compelled by law to prevent the landing of such persons, and the navigation companies that carried them here will be compelled to repatriate them. This last method is widely used in other countries to prevent the arrival of undesirables. Some steamship companies whose representatives were overzealous in selling tickets to unfit persons have had the penalty of being compelled to return these persons free of charge.

From any point of the Brazilian Republic, the immigrants may direct their demands for advice or information, their complaints and all other pleas to the Directoria do Serviço de Povoamento, Ministerio da Agricultura, Avenida das Nações, Rio de Janeiro. This petition may be written in their own languages and their writers may feel assured that their affairs will be treated with great interest and with the greatest sympathy for these strange people in a foreign land.

Immigration into the Port of Rio de Janeiro, First Six Months of 1925.

Germans.....	1, 368	French.....	209
Armenians.....	7	Spanish.....	648
Austrians.....	115	Hungarians.....	62
Bolivians.....	3	English.....	209
Bulgarians.....	1	Japanese.....	2
Chinese.....	7	Luxembourgs.....	2
Cubans.....	5	Americans.....	86
Egyptians.....	5	Palestines.....	4
Finnish.....	5	Panamanians.....	3
Sicilians.....	16	Peruvians.....	15
Dutch.....	35	Paraguayans.....	3
Indians.....	2	Persians.....	2
Lithuanians.....	22	Mexicans.....	32
Italians.....	1, 433	Portuguese.....	6, 056
Argentines.....	169	Russians.....	296
Belgians.....	35	Swiss.....	82
Brazilians.....	559	Czechoslovaks.....	62
Chileans.....	23	Albanians.....	13
Colombians.....	5	Venezuelans.....	1
Danish.....	16	Turco-Arabs.....	773
Esthonians.....	14	Uruguayans.....	64
Polish.....	387	Jugo-Slavs.....	25
Rumanians.....	89		
Swedes.....	12	Total.....	12, 994
Norwegians.....	3		



THE CHRIST OF THE ANDES

This monument on the Argentine-Chilean border, which was dedicated March 13, 1904, stands as a perpetual symbol of peace to the whole world. A bronze tablet on the granite base bears the inscription: "Sooner shall these mountains crumble into dust than Argentines and Chileans break the peace to which they have pledged themselves at the feet of Christ the Redeemer."

NOTABLE ASSOCIATION OF ARGENTINE WOMEN¹

THE following is a summary of a report submitted by Señora Inés Dorrego de Unzue, delegate of the Sociedad de Beneficencia de Buenos Aires to the First General Congress on Child Welfare, held in Geneva in August, 1925.

Señora de Unzue stated that she had been chairman of this important charitable association during the years 1919-1922.

The society is a national organization, and is maintained by Government funds. The management is entirely in the hands of a committee of ladies, and its principal work corresponds to that of the municipal relief organization.

It is not too much to say that this society is unique in its way. It is now over 100 years old, having been founded in 1823, soon after the country gained its independence. No similar organization was in existence at that time. The Argentine Government having undertaken the difficult task of laying the foundations of a new state, wished to put the women citizens on the same footing as the men. For this purpose the Government held a meeting of ladies and proposed that they should undertake the entire business of the official protection and education of girls, and requested them to supervise the foundation of schools for this purpose.

This task was carried out to the satisfaction of all concerned, and it is a remarkable incident in the history of Argentina that the education of women was entirely started by the women themselves. This has been the case in no other country in the world.

After one century's existence this association maintains hospitals for women and children, lying-in hospitals, lunatic asylums, foundling hospitals, technical schools, crèches, homes for former pupils, holiday camps and colonies, and workrooms in which all the linen needed in the establishments named is sewn.

The total number of beds for adults and children in these institutions amounts to over 10,000; of these, 7,000 are reserved exclusively for children.

We can not here quote the list of institutions managed by the society, whose program is comprehensive and includes all the different phases of the child's life, without neglecting one single detail of its physical and intellectual development. The society cares for the child before its birth, and follows it throughout the different stages

¹ From *Bulletin of the Save the Children Fund International Union*, December 25, 1925.

of its existence; its help ceases only when the child is grown up, has learned a trade or profession, and is able to care for itself.

Prenatal relief takes the shape of monthly allocations worth £2 sterling for two months before lying in; these have been found a great boon and give the mother an opportunity of ceasing work. Medical assistance is free and is given either at the clinic or in one of the hospitals. Special attention is paid to the instruction of the mothers, and the entire medical staff is trained to insist particularly on this form of child-welfare work, which is without doubt the most important at the present day. This preliminary instruction is all the more important when we remember that Argentina is a very large country, while its population is comparatively small. It is therefore of the highest importance to reduce the infant death rate as far as possible.

Particular arrangements have been made for the care of women suffering from consumption, and provisions exist for the immediate separation of the child from the mother, so as to avoid any risk of infection. This institution was the first of its kind in 1921, the year when it was started.

The city of Buenos Aires has a foundling hospital to which parents who find it impossible to bring up their children may have recourse. On reception of the child precautions are taken to gather all the necessary documentary information which will enable identification of the parents at a later day. Parents or third persons who have entrusted a child to this establishment can at any moment ask for it to be handed back. Of course, sufficient guarantees have to be offered as to their qualifications and ability to educate the child. Foundlings may be placed in families which make applications for adopting children. During the last few years over 6,000 children have been adopted in this manner. These families are, of course, carefully supervised, so as to prevent any form of exploitation.

Government provision is made for proper nursing and bringing up among healthy surroundings in the country. Elementary education is given from the age of ten. Opportunities are afforded, particularly to intelligent children, for proceeding to secondary schools.

One of the problems the society had to deal with was that of giving the children a name. Up till a few years ago no proper attention had been paid to this question, and foundlings were marked for life as they were not legally permitted to make use of a surname. Recent legal provisions include a list of current surnames out of which a choice can be made and the child duly registered.

The hospitals maintained by the society which pay special attention to the child received 36,892 in-patients in the year 1923, while the number of out-patients was over 200,000. All out-patients requiring a special diet may apply to the hospital kitchens and take their meals home with them.

The parents of out-patients receive printed instructions, including general health rules and the care of particular ailments. Special attention is paid to the fight against tuberculosis in the case of adults as well as of children. With this idea in view, some of the homes have been transferred to the country or to the seaside. Medical supervision is specially directed toward the cure of incipient cases, which are immediately removed and sent to a proper establishment. This system was introduced as long ago as 1893.

The society maintains two sanatariums for consumptives at the seaside for women and two sanatoriums for osteotuberculosis, where provision is made for surgical treatment. One of these is the only one of its kind in South America. The results obtained in both these establishments are remarkable. Another sanatorium, which is specially devoted to patients suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs, is located in a climate particularly adapted to the cure of this disease.

Minute attention is paid to the care of the teeth. Responsible circles in Argentina are thoroughly convinced of the importance of such preventive care, which helps to avoid a great number of infectious diseases.

Señora de Unzue ended her report by stating that all the help given by her Society was entirely gratuitous, and that no distinction was made in any of its establishments between children of different nationalities or religions. Natives of Argentina and foreigners are all treated alike.

UNITED STATES TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA IN 1925 ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

By MATILDA PHILLIPS

Chief Statistician, Pan American Union

ACCORDING to statistics compiled by the United States Department of Commerce, exports of the United States to the 20 Latin American Republics were valued at \$844,610,937 in the calendar year 1925 and imports at \$1,006,447,077. Compared with 1924 these figures represent an increase in exports of \$107,914,680, or 14.64 per cent, and a decline in imports of \$28,426,366, or 2.74 per cent.

As will be seen from the following table showing the trade of the United States with Latin America by countries of origin and destina-

tion, imports into the United States from Salvador, Cuba, Chile, and Peru declined from those of 1924, while United States exports recorded a gain for every country excepting Cuba and Peru.

Trade of the United States with Latin America by countries, 1924 and 1925

UNITED STATES IMPORTS FROM LATIN AMERICA

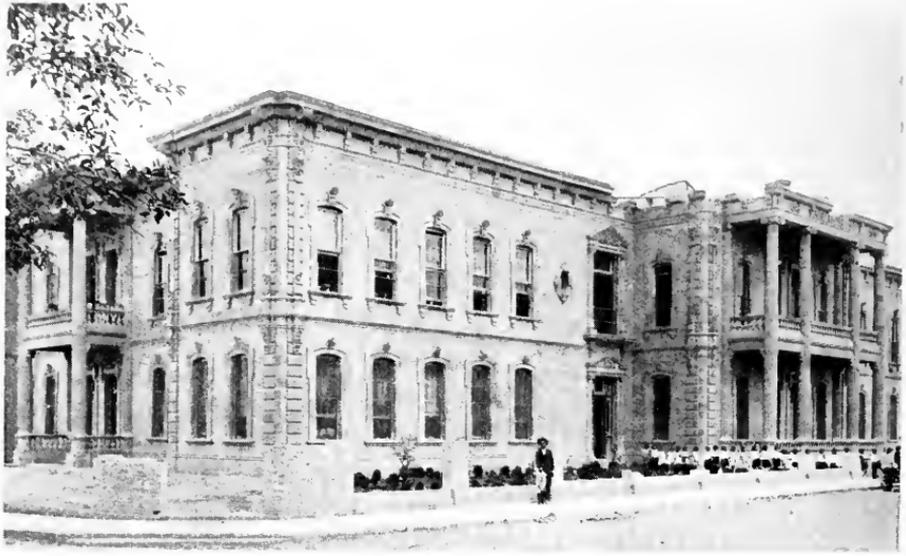
Countries	1924	1925	Increase (per cent)
Mexico.....	\$167,087,309	\$178,835,454	7.03
Guatemala.....	10,089,156	11,337,683	12.36
Salvador.....	3,912,310	2,323,424	¹ 40.59
Honduras.....	5,959,626	8,718,969	46.29
Nicaragua.....	5,453,167	6,188,436	13.47
Costa Rica.....	4,688,519	4,791,531	2.19
Panama.....	5,003,663	6,430,796	28.52
Cuba.....	361,720,542	261,672,858	¹ 27.65
Dominican Republic.....	5,825,167	7,646,953	31.26
Haiti.....	1,165,981	2,060,468	76.73
North American Republics.....	570,905,440	490,006,572	¹ 14.17
Argentina.....	75,297,795	80,169,993	6.47
Bolivia ²	84,372	84,461	.10
Brazil.....	179,336,802	221,787,803	23.67
Chile.....	98,284,528	88,978,286	¹ 9.46
Colombia.....	57,728,893	63,376,084	9.78
Ecuador.....	6,697,533	8,700,627	29.90
Paraguay ²	113,730	380,476	235.39
Peru.....	22,892,195	17,278,278	¹ 24.51
Uruguay.....	7,069,513	16,100,470	127.74
Venezuela.....	16,462,636	19,584,027	18.95
South American Republics.....	463,967,997	516,440,505	11.30
Total Latin America.....	1,034,873,437	1,006,447,077	¹ 2.74

UNITED STATES EXPORTS TO LATIN AMERICA

Mexico.....	\$135,074,960	\$144,716,520	7.13
Guatemala.....	8,823,542	9,382,196	6.32
Salvador.....	6,491,955	9,193,916	41.61
Honduras.....	9,100,974	9,571,471	5.16
Nicaragua.....	6,250,499	7,434,539	18.94
Costa Rica.....	5,975,384	6,820,819	14.14
Panama.....	26,365,846	28,236,418	7.09
Cuba.....	199,777,856	198,655,032	¹ .56
Dominican Republic.....	15,642,268	17,763,696	13.55
Haiti.....	11,569,738	13,711,583	18.50
North American Republics.....	425,073,022	445,486,190	4.80
Argentina.....	117,093,366	148,758,606	27.04
Bolivia ²	4,122,417	5,088,145	23.41
Brazil.....	65,206,712	87,461,021	34.12
Chile.....	31,376,932	39,273,692	25.16
Colombia.....	27,763,876	41,376,571	49.02
Ecuador.....	5,537,621	6,807,624	22.93
Paraguay ²	820,543	902,479	9.87
Peru.....	23,837,124	23,029,779	¹ 3.38
Uruguay.....	18,222,114	21,269,743	16.72
Venezuela.....	17,642,530	25,157,087	42.59
South American Republics.....	311,623,235	399,124,747	28.07
Total Latin America.....	736,696,257	844,610,937	14.64

¹ Decrease.

² United States statistics credit commodities in considerable quantities imported from and exported to Bolivia and Paraguay via ports situated in neighboring countries not to the Republics of Bolivia and Paraguay but to the countries in which the ports of departure or entry are located.



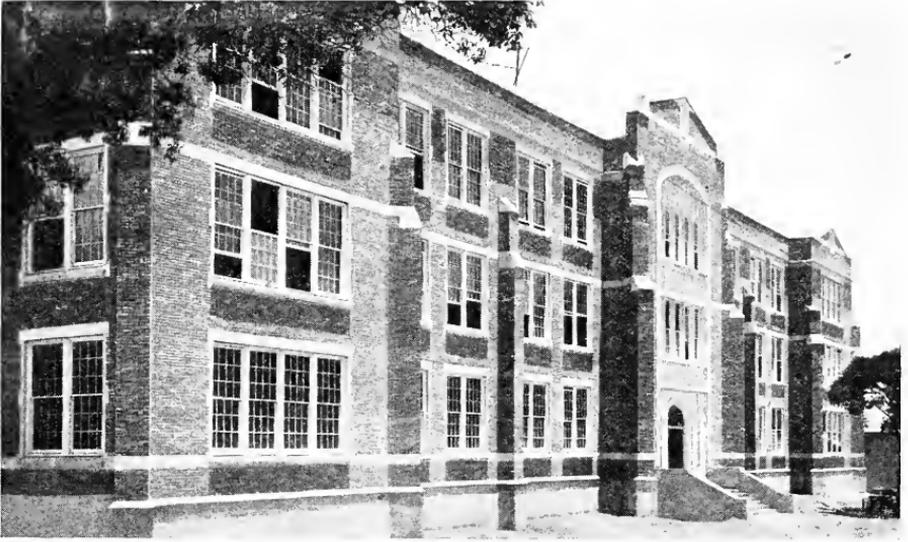
A PRIMARY SCHOOL, SALTILLO, MEXICO

During the school year of 1925, there were 241 city schools and 227 rural schools in session in the State of Coahuila, Mexico, of which Saltillo is the capital. The total attendance was 39,138 pupils, an increase of over 6,000 pupils over that of the preceding year



NORMAL SCHOOL IN STATE OF COAHUILA, MEXICO

The courses of study and methods of instruction in this normal school, located in Saltillo, have given it a reputation which attracts students not only from the State of Coahuila but from other States of northern Mexico. Students now in training in this institution number 451, of whom 77 are young men and 374 young women. More than 700 children attend the kindergarten and primary practice schools connected with the normal school. Annual expenditures have recently been increased from \$40,750 to \$46,900, not including an appropriation of \$14,000 for scholarships for worthy students



ROBERTS SCHOOL, SALTILLO

A fine school building in the capital of the State of Coahuila, Mexico, long considered one of the leading States of the Mexican Republic both in the number of its educational institutions as well as in the high standards which they maintain. In 1924, the State, which has a population of approximately 394,000, expended \$536,605 on education.



SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE, SALTILLO

The State of Coahuila, in addition to promoting the development of agriculture by means of the excellent School of Agriculture situated in Saltillo, has this year appropriated \$10,000 for the construction (in cooperation with several coal-mining companies) of a polytechnic school, which will be built in the northeastern section of the State, where coal-mining is the most important industry

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

CEREAL SHIPMENTS.—The *Review of the River Plate* for December 11, 1925, gives the first 11 months' shipment of grains from Argentina for 1925 compared with those of 1924, as follows:

	1925	1924
11 months:	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Wheat.....	2, 800, 293	4, 288, 578
Maize.....	2, 795, 469	4, 312, 262
Linseed.....	947, 841	1, 340, 915
Oats.....	412, 640	701, 590
Barley.....	61, 893	183, 781
Figures for the first 10 months.....	7, 018, 136	10, 826, 826
November shipments.....	6, 520, 410	10, 253, 364
	497, 726	573, 462

GUALEGUAYCHÚ PACKING HOUSE.—A company has been formed with a capital of 2,000,000 pesos Argentine currency, subscribed principally by cattle raisers and landowners in the Province of Entre Ríos, for the establishment of a local packing house. The company has acquired about 35 acres formerly occupied by a *saladero*, or salted-beef establishment, which property has a 250-meter frontage on the River Gualeguaychú. The plant is to have a capacity for slaughtering and dressing 500 cattle, 1,000 sheep, and 200 hogs daily.

BUENOS AIRES-BAHÍA BLANCA TELEPHONE LINE.—On November 18, 1925, telephone communication between Buenos Aires and Bahía Blanca, a distance of 821 kilometers, was officially opened by the President of the Republic. The telephone company is now installing in Buenos Aires a new amplification station so that the subscribers in Bahía Blanca may telephone from their city through Buenos Aires to the city of Córdoba, a total distance of 1,952 kilometers, and also communicate with the cities of Río Cuarto, Villa María, and Santa Fé.

EIGHTH AUTOMOBILE SHOW.—The Eighth Automobile Show, organized by the Automóvil Club Argentino with the cooperation of delegates from Uruguay, was opened on December 7, 1925, in Buenos Aires. In the ample Pabellón de Rosas the exhibits gave testimony to the advance which the automobile and its related industries have made in Argentina.

BOLIVIA

TREE-CULTURE SCHOOL.—By a decree of October 22, 1925, a school of practical tree culture has been established in Obrajes, a suburb of La Paz. Annexed to this school is a nursery which will serve also as an experimental station for plants. The school course will cover two years. The experimental station will be divided in three sections, one for the cultivation of plants suitable for growth along the shore of Lake Titicaca, another for fodder plants, and the third for hardy plants appropriate to the climate of the high plateau. From the second year the experiment station is in operation, planters or farmers may obtain on request lots of 200 plants each for cultivation in the various regions mentioned above.

EXTENSION OF TELEGRAPH LINES.—A decree of November 7, 1925, authorizes the extension of the telegraph line from Caxata to the districts of Colquiri, Mohoza, Caluyo, and Cavari in the Province of Inquisivi.

ALTITUDE RECORD.—An altitude record for aviation in Bolivia was made in Cochabamba last November by the Junker airplane *Oriente*, which, carrying four passengers, reached an altitude of 6,650 meters above sea level in 1 hour and 13 minutes.

ARGENTINE EXPOSITION TRAIN.—Last October the Argentine exposition train arrived at La Paz, traveling over the new railroad from Buenos Aires to La Paz. This train consisted of 32 cars carrying exhibits of raw materials produced in the Argentine Republic and articles manufactured in that country.

BRAZIL

CONGESTION IN THE PORT OF SANTOS.—During the latter part of November, 1925, President Bernardes sent a message to Congress regarding the congestion in the port of Santos and the increase of railway communications with that port, which is the outlet for the whole of the State of São Paulo, and for part of the products of the States of Paraná, Matto Grosso, Minas Geraes, and Goyaz. According to the message, merchandise transported to Santos in 1900 amounted to approximately 2,340,000 tons, increasing to 8,190,000 tons in 1920, passenger traffic rising in the same time from 3,515,000 to 17,870,000 and the lines in traffic increasing only 5 per cent. Shipping arriving at Santos increased at an average annual rate of 18 per cent, reaching 6,740,000 tons in 1924. The São Paulo Railway is the only one serving this port, and as its carrying capacity can not be greatly increased, the President proposes as a solution linking the Central Railway of Brazil, which is owned by the Government, with the port of Santos or Itapema.

COFFEE DEFENSE.—On November 25, 1925, representatives of the States of São Paulo and Minas Geraes signed an agreement as to the

maximum entries of coffee from those States at Rio de Janeiro and Santos, the erection of regulating warehouses by the State of Minas Geraes, and the collection of the gold tax on coffee transported through São Paulo. This agreement requires the approval of the States in question and of the São Paulo Institute of Permanent Defense of Coffee. For the 1925-26 crop, maximum daily entries of 10,000 bags of Minas Geraes coffee at Rio de Janeiro and 4,000 bags at Santos were agreed upon, on a basis of 25 working days in the month.

THIRD AUTOMOBILE EXPOSITION.—The Third Automobile Exposition, which included also exhibits of machinery of various types, was held in São Paulo in November, 1925, more than 10,000 people visiting the exposition on some days. Automobiles, trucks, tractors, agricultural machinery, huge drains, radio, and oxygen welding were among the exhibits which attracted great crowds.

FOREST PRODUCTS.—In the light of recent Federal forestry legislation (see BULLETIN for January, 1926), the following table, compiled from articles appearing in the *Revista de Estradas de Ferro* of Rio de Janeiro for November 15 and 30, and December 15, 1925, may be of special interest:

State or Territory	Chief forest products	Advances in forestry
Alagoas	Coconuts	
Amazonas	Rubber, Brazil nuts	Forest nursery.
Bahia	Wood, piassava	Forestry decree (1918) on conservation, exploitation, etc. Forests exploited by contract. Forest nursery.
Ceará		Forest nursery.
Federal District		Forest nursery, arboretums.
Espirito Santo	Wood	State owns large tract of virgin forest and sawmill. Forests exploited under contract.
Goyaz	Logs, lumber, etc.	
Maranhão	Carnauba wax, babassu nuts.	
Matto Grosso	Wood, rubber, Paraguayan tea (<i>herba matte</i>).	Law forbids deforestation of river banks.
Minas Geraes	Wood, charcoal	3 forest nurseries.
Pará	Rubber, wood, Brazil nuts.	
Parahyba	Wood, resins, nuts, barks.	Forest nursery.
Paraná	Wood, Paraguayan tea	State Forestry Code (1907).
Pernambuco	Wood, carnauba wax	
Piauhy	Carnauba wax, babassu nuts, rubber.	

State or Territory	Chief forest products	Advances in forestry
Rio de Janeiro.....	Wood.....	Botanical garden.
Rio Grande do Norte..	Carnauba wax.....	
Rio Grande do Sul....	Wood, Paraguayan tea..	Forestry service, under Office of Land and Colonization; maintains forest guards.
Santa Catharina.....	Wood, Paraguayan tea..	
São Paulo.....		State occupied in reforestation for securing firewood; has Forestry Service, forest nursery, forest reserve, has reforested large estate. Private forest nurseries have also contributed to reforestation of State. Forestry taught in two agricultural schools.
Sergipe.....	Rubber, nuts.....	Rural Code (1905); Forest Service Code (1913); regulations of latter (1914).
Acre.....	Rubber, Brazil nuts....	

COLOMBIA

WIRELESS STATIONS.—Congress passed a law on October 30, 1925, authorizing the Government to erect several wireless stations in any part of the Republic where such stations are needed, besides those already established by the Marconi Co. in Barranquilla, Cali, Cúcuta, Medellín, and San Andrés. The law also authorizes the establishment of a wireless telegraphic and telephonic receiving and transmitting station in Bogotá. To further the development of wireless in the Republic the Minister of Communications has engaged for one year the services of a foreign expert, Mr. Carl Klemp, who will help to organize the wireless services in the Republic and supervise the construction of the new stations.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CITY OF MANIZALES.—The Government has signed a contract with a United States firm for the reconstruction of the city of Manizales, which was destroyed by fire last year. Among the items which this contract calls for are the following: The construction of a large Government office building; several private buildings, which the Government has engaged to rebuild; buildings for normal schools for both sexes, and the station of the Caldas railroad. Another contract signed with the same company by the municipality of Manizales provides for the construction of a sewer system, waterworks, improvements in the electric light plant, public market building, and installation of a telephone system.

The work to be done at the expense of the municipality will cost 2,000,000 gold pesos, while the rest of the reconstruction work will call for an expenditure of approximately 6,000,000 pesos.

IDENTIFICATION OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTS.—A law of November 7, 1925, specifies that all manufacturers in the Republic shall state on the labels or wrappings of goods prepared or manufactured by them the name of the establishment and the owner or the name of the firm preceded by the words "Colombian Industry." Merchants advertising products for sale must indicate their origin, and must always furnish such information on request, the same requirements being made of merchants selling imported goods. Manufacturers of domestic foodstuffs shall also state the ingredients contained in the product. All labels shall be written in Spanish; a translation in any other language may, however, be placed at the side. The full text of the above-mentioned law is published in the *Diario Oficial* of November 11, 1925.

CHILE

BROADCASTING STATION OF "EL MERCURIO."—*El Mercurio*, an important Santiago daily, officially inaugurated its long-range broadcasting station on the evening of November 7, 1925. The station, whose call letters are CMAC, functions with 1,000-kilowatt power, which can be tripled at any moment. Daily programs will be as follows: 12–12.15 p. m., commercial news; 5.15–6.30 p. m., news and dance music; 9–11 p. m., music, addresses, etc. On the opening evening, President Figueroa Larraín, then President Elect of the Republic, made a brief address, in the course of which he said:

The economic vitality of Chile is now at a high pitch; her industries are prosperous; recent facts, recognized abroad, reveal our nation to our own eyes as a country capable of supplying its needs by the use of its own raw materials in the production of all kinds of manufactures; our most important industries are on the way to great prosperity, thanks to the methodical protection of the Government; the fundamental energy of the people, their industry, intelligence, and purposefulness have increased.

This is the moment to utilize these conditions and reap the harvest of the new economic régime established by recent laws.

Other numbers on the program were an address by Sr. Carlos Silva Vildósola, the able editor of *El Mercurio*, a number of operatic selections rendered by leading vocalists, late news items, and orchestra selections.

EXPERIMENT STATION AND BIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—A fine modern building has been erected in the environs of Santiago to house the Biological Institute. Contiguous thereto are the numerous smaller pavilions of the experiment station, started two years ago by the National Agricultural Society with the assistance of the Mortgage Loan Bank. The experiment station, which is provided with ample

grounds and modern equipment, has a large and competent staff of Chilean and foreign experts, who are carrying on important experiments connected with agriculture, stock raising, and agriculture.

COSTA RICA

OFFICE OF FIRE PREVENTION.—As a part of the government office for insurance supervision it was planned to establish in January, 1926, a fire prevention division. Incendiary fires have been much reduced since the passage of the law prohibiting the liberation of prisoners accused of setting them.

NEW COASTWISE LAUNCH SERVICE.—On December 19, 1925, the national launch *Burica* made the first trip of the new coastwise service between Puntarenas, intermediate ports, and Bahía de Salinas. The service will greatly facilitate the delivery of mail and freight to towns along the Pacific coast of Guanacaste Province.

CATTLE DIP AT MARKET.—The Municipal Sanitation Commission of San José has issued a call for bids for the construction of a cattle dip in the local market to destroy ticks and other parasites on cattle brought into the capital.

CUBA

POULTRY EXHIBITION.—The National Poultrymen's Association organized an international exhibition held in February in the city of Habana. At the same time dog and flower shows took place. The entire proceeds from these exhibitions will be devoted to charity.

WIRELESS COMMUNICATION ESTABLISHED WITH CENTRAL AMERICA.—During the first week of October, 1925, wireless communication was formally established between the island of Cuba and the Republic of Guatemala.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE VEDADO.—The program of street paving in the Vedado, a fashionable suburb of Habana, will be carried into effect very shortly. It is estimated that the total cost of this work will be \$718,000.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

SOIL ANALYSIS.—An important service for examining samples of soil has been instituted by the Agricultural Experiment Station at Haina. This service will be of great value to agriculturists, who may send samples to Haina for examination to learn the degree of alkalinity, and may also receive advice as to plants best suited for cultivation on this class of soil. For this latter purpose the experiment station has obtained from abroad a collection of seeds and small plants of various kinds which will be distributed to farmers and agriculturists on request.

HIGHWAY PROGRAM.—The Department of Public Works is making considerable progress with the highway construction program. Work

is being continued beyond San Juan de la Maguana on the motor highway which will provide a short route to Port au Prince, Haiti. The Government has also made an appropriation for building a permanent highway from the port of La Romana to join the main trunk road which runs east from Santo Domingo at a point near Seibo. Construction of this highway is progressing rapidly, and when the road is completed, which should be during the early part of 1926, La Romana will be connected with the entire highway system of the Republic, thus making this port the natural outlet for the agricultural products in the extreme eastern section of the Republic. A contract has also been awarded to a resident of La Vega for completing the construction of the highway from Puerto Plata to Santiago, a distance of approximately 40 miles. It is understood that this road will be finished within 18 months.

ECUADOR

MUNICIPAL CONCESSION FOR ELECTRIC LIGHT.—On October 30, 1925, the municipality of Guayaquil signed a contract with the Electric Light Company of Ecuador granting the company certain concessions and privileges and providing for the lighting services of the city for a period of 20 years. The company proposes to construct a hydroelectric plant near Bucay as soon as a national concession can be obtained.

RAILWAY CONTRACT RESCINDED.—On October 28, 1925, the Junta of the Provisional Government issued a decree rescinding the contract of June 19, 1925, between the Government and the Azuay Construction Co. for the construction of the Tipicocha-Tambo section of the Sibambe-Cuenca railway. The decree also states that an appropriation of 1,000,000 sucres is to be placed in the 1926 budget for use in the building of that railway, aside from funds already appropriated.

GUATEMALA

PETROLEUM CONTRACT.—A contract for the exploration and exploitation of petroleum and other hydrocarbons was signed by the representatives of the Government and a New York syndicate on November 19, 1925, and approved by the President the next day. According to the terms of the contract about 1,000,000 hectares are to be explored on the Pacific coast, and about 613,600 hectares in the Departments of Petén, Huehuetenango and El Quiché.

EXPORTATION OF LIVESTOCK AGAIN AUTHORIZED.—The temporary embargo laid on the exportation of livestock by Guatemalan breeders has recently been removed by presidential order of November 11, 1925, as the supply of cattle is now greater than the national demand.

TULANE UNIVERSITY RESEARCH.—According to press reports the Government of Guatemala has officially invited the Department of Middle American Research of Tulane University to establish an agricultural research station in that country and to cooperate with Guatemala in the development of its resources by trade with New Orleans. Dr. William Gates, head of the aforementioned department of the university, stated that a representative would probably be sent to Guatemala early in 1926 to study tropical botany, agronomy, forestry, climatology and also tropical medicine. Doctor Gates has offered a gift of \$50,000 to Tulane University for tropical research work with the provision that a certain sum be raised by the school.

HAITI

ANIMAL BREEDING STATIONS.—Arrangements have been made by the Technical Agricultural Service for animal breeding stations at the following points: Cape Haitien, Haitian Pineapple Co. station; St. Michel, United West Indies Corporation; Hinche, livestock farm; Lascahobas, under direction of the gendarmerie; and Leogane, Haitian-American Sugar Co. plantation. Other places selected for such stations are Plaisance, Piznon, Maissade, Thomonde, Petite Rivière, Petit-Zoave, Cayes, Jacmel, and Jérémie.

MARITIME WORKS.—A new extension to the wharf for coastwise shipping at Port-au-Prince has been completed. This extension greatly increases the berthing space at this wharf, which was in the past considerably overcrowded. Work has also been commenced on a new concrete wharf at St. Marc.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.—Total foreign commerce in 1924-25 reached the gratifying value of 198,207,000 gourdes, an increase of 53,844,000 over the 144,362,000 gourdes at which the commerce of 1923-24 was valued. This increase amounted to 37.30 per cent. Furthermore, the nearly 200,000,000 gourdes of foreign trade was exceeded only in the years 1918-19 and 1919-20, both of which were entirely abnormal. Imports were 101,188,000 gourdes, as compared with 73,481,000 gourdes in the preceding year, an increase of 27,707,000 gourdes, or 37.72 per cent. Exports were 97,019,000 gourdes, as compared with 70,882,000 gourdes, an increase of 26,237,000 gourdes, or 37.02 per cent. Thus the expansion of imports and of exports was virtually identical.

HONDURAS

MILL AND BAKERY.—A mill and bakery have been established in San Pedro Sula by two Hondurans for the grinding of maize, rye, and other grain, and the manufacture of various kinds of bread.

TURTLE AND TORTOISE FISHING.—The Department of Promotion and Agriculture in October, 1925, issued regulations for the turtle

and tortoise fishing industry in the rivers, lakes, and ocean waters of Honduras. These regulations prohibit all turtle fishing from May 1 to August 31 annually, the taking of fresh-water tortoises with shells under 15 centimeters long, of salt-water turtles with shells less than 30 centimeters long, and the destruction of turtle eggs. The establishment of tortoise farms is permitted by the Department of Promotion and Agriculture, from which department permission for turtle and tortoise fishing on a large scale must be obtained.

MEXICO

HIGHWAYS.—Every effort is being made to forward the construction of the new roads which will conduce to the nation's prosperity through better means of communication and through the attraction of tourists to the country. A new road for automobiles between Colima and Coahuayana, Michoacán, is under construction. The highway which crosses the beautiful range of mountains called the Sierra Madre will form part of the Mexico City-Laredo highway. It is stated that the road from Mexico City to Puebla will later be prolonged to the State of Oaxaca and finally to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec; there will be also a road from Arriaga to Comitán.

It is interesting to note that 75 per cent of the technical highway personnel, 85 per cent of the administration, and all the manual laborers are Mexicans. It is calculated that as the work is intensified, which will be toward the middle of the current year, 30,000 men will be working on highway construction, which will help to a great extent in the solution of the problem of unemployment in Mexico.

IRRIGATION.—On December 3, 1925, the Executive sent to the Senate a bill on irrigation with Federal waters. The purpose of this bill is to help solve the agrarian problem in Mexico and at the same time increase cultivation. In order to facilitate the construction of the greatest possible number of irrigation works it is planned to organize a National Commission of Irrigation, which will be composed of two representatives of the Executive and one of the National Boards of Agriculture. President Calles hopes to provide irrigation works for converting not less than 80,000 hectares of barren soil into sources of national wealth during 1926. The works will first be constructed in the States of Chihuahua, Durango, Aguascalientes, Michoacán, Hidalgo, Guanajuato and Sonora.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSE IN AGRICULTURE.—The Department of Agriculture and Promotion has introduced a free correspondence course in elementary agriculture, which is especially prepared for farmers and their sons. As it is very comprehensive, it will doubtless be of great help to both the people and the nation.

MEXICAN COMMERCE.—The Statistical Department of the Mexican Government gave the American Chamber of Commerce in Mexico

the following report of the commerce between Mexico and other countries from January to July, 1925, inclusive:

Countries	Exports to Mexico		Imports from Mexico	
	1924	1925	1924	1925
	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>
United States.....	130,650,049	168,941,747	285,050,321	309,716,034
Germany.....	11,605,560	17,430,165	5,305,687	21,910,602
Great Britain.....	13,053,233	19,788,345	18,902,184	28,128,647
France.....	8,068,629	10,679,546	4,786,130	6,693,892
Spain.....	3,608,991	4,942,363	1,309,136	886,189

NICARAGUA

LUMBER CONCESSION.—On October 9, 1925, the Government granted to a resident of New Orleans a concession to cut pine timber in the national forests situated in a zone bounded by the Coco, Segovia or Wanks River, the Atlantic Ocean, the Patuca River to its intersection with parallel 14° 56' N., and meridian 84° 52' W. from its intersection with said parallel. No pine trees may be cut which do not measure 12 inches in diameter at 20 inches above ground. The contract, which runs for 30 years, gives the concessionary the right to import free of duty all his machinery and equipment, and to build such means of communication as he needs. The Government requires the free use of these communications when necessary, and is to receive all the improvements at 75 per cent of assessed value when the contract has expired. The concessionary is to pay \$20,000 annually to the Government for the first three years, and thereafter \$15,000 annually until the expiration of the contract.

PEARL SHELL FISHING.—See page 299.

PANAMA

ALCOHOL-GASOLINE FUEL.—The President has issued an order for the use of a 5 per cent mixture of alcohol with all gasoline used in the Republic. The purpose of this order is threefold: To reduce the exorbitant price of gasoline, to provide a use for alcohol not consumed in the distilling of liquors, and to sustain the sugar industry. The decree becomes effective three months after its promulgation, which occurred on December 16, 1925.

BANANAS SHIPPED FROM GATÚN LAKE.—Last November, for the first time, the San Blas Development Co. loaded bananas directly into a ship on Gatún Lake, a measure instituted to eliminate the extra handling of the fruit at Cristóbal. About 12,000 bunches of bananas were loaded on the *Yoro*, a Mexican-Fruit and Steamship Co. boat, which then sailed for Cristóbal and thence to New Orleans.

The San Blas Co. on December 19, 1925, sent its largest single shipment to New Orleans, when 24,040 stems of bananas were put aboard the steamer *Ceiba*.

PARAGUAY

FOREIGN TRADE.—Imports for the first nine months of 1925 were valued at 10,300,233 Argentine gold pesos, as compared with 7,260,620 gold pesos for the same period of 1924, while exports were valued at 10,537,988 Argentine gold pesos, as compared with 5,921,866 gold pesos for the first nine months of 1924. (*Commerce Reports*, January 4, 1926.)

CATTLE RAISING IN PARAGUAY.—Cattle raising is now, according to the special Paraguayan number of the *American Weekly* of Buenos Aires, the most promising industry in Paraguay. Not only is the country admirably adapted by nature for this purpose, but the market now offered by three packing plants operating within the Republic has given a great impetus to the development of the industry. The three principal cattle regions are the Missions, the northern section, and the Chaco. Pasture lands can be bought for 5,000 pesos to 20,000 pesos gold per square league (4,632 acres). Prices in the interior of the Chaco are still lower; due, however, to the advent of the packing plants land values are rising rapidly. The most conservative cattlemen are disposed to estimate the present stock of cattle at about 3,500,000 head.

DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON SEED.—In order to promote the cultivation of cotton in the Republic the Agricultural and Industrial Council has recommended the distribution, free of charge, among planters of the surplus cotton seeds existing in the various agencies of the Agricultural Bank. With this purpose in view, the bank sent in December last a circular telegram to all its agencies instructing them to make the distribution and encourage planters to start cultivation at once.

NEW ISSUE OF COINS.—On December 3, 1925, the Director of the Exchange Office signed a contract with the Swiss Consul General in Asunción, representing a firm in Switzerland, for coining 10,500,000 pesos in legal currency, in 50-centavo, 1 and 2-peso coins.

PERU

IRRIGATION OF SMALL AGRICULTURAL PROPERTIES.—The Government has promulgated a decree permitting, in certain sections of the Republic where unimproved tracts of land exist, the organization of groups of persons for the purpose of carrying out irrigation works at their own expense and with whatever additional labor the State may see fit to provide. Each person in these groups shall have a right to a lot not exceeding 5 hectares in the sections to be irrigated.

As soon as the irrigation projects and the budgets have been approved, the Department of Irrigation and Waterways will determine the amount of personal labor which each member of these groups should render, or the quota to be paid by him, and will also obtain permission from the Government to provide the means deemed necessary to carry out the projected irrigation works.

SALVADOR

TO INCREASE THE PRODUCTION OF VEGETABLE OILS.—The owner of an oil-manufacturing plant has proposed that on each large plantation the agricultural laborers be given peanuts to sow, instead of the usual beans and corn raised for their own consumption on the plots whose use is granted them by the landlord. The landlord would give corn in exchange for the peanuts, which he would then sell to the vegetable-oil factory. Both parties would benefit by this arrangement, as corn is cheaper than peanuts, although more peanuts than corn can be raised on a given space of ground.

WIRELESS STATION.—A wireless station has been erected on the National Theater in San Salvador. It will soon be ready for use.

CITY PLANNING.—Regulations were published in the *Diario Oficial* of November 14, 1925, for the construction of dwellings along the avenue from Hospital Rosales, San Salvador, to La Ceiba. The regulations prescribe that the houses shall be of the suburban type, with gardens, provided with sewer and water connections, and situated not less than 6 meters from the edge of the sidewalk. Plans must be approved by the Ministry of Promotion.

REGULATIONS FOR HIGHWAY LAW.—See page 299.

URUGUAY

WOOL EXPORTS.—From October 1, 1924, to July 31, 1925, wool exports through the port of Montevideo amounted to 78,634 bales, containing 35,777,420 kilos, of which 21,825 bales were shipped to Boston, 20,694 to Hamburg, and 12,292 to Dunkirk.

APPROVAL OF PLAN FOR RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION.—The National Administration Council, by a resolution of October 28, 1925, has approved the general outline for the construction of various railroads, as proposed by the commission appointed for this purpose in September, 1925, and has designated the following lines as the first to be started:

1. Montevideo-Santiago³ Vázquez-Libertad-San José-Trinidad-Algorta, traversing from there the Departments of Paysandú, Salta, and Artigas to some convenient point on the boundary formed by the river Cuareim.

2. Montevideo-Sarandí del Yi-Paso Real de San Luis, located on the border stream of the same name, passing through the Departments of Florida, Durazno, Tacuarembó, and Rivera.

3. The branch lines necessary for completing the railway system of the eastern zone, through Montevideo, Minas, Aiguá, Lascano, Charqueada, and a point in the section comprised between Aceguá and Yaguarón.
4. The transverse branch lines required for the direct handling of internal east to west traffic.
5. The Santa Rosa del Cuareim-Coronilla line.

VENEZUELA

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PORT OF MARACAIBO.—On account of the increasing trade through the port of Maracaibo, due to the rapid development of the petroleum industry in that section, and the consequent importance of enlarging the harbor and extending the piers, the President of the Republic issued a decree November 23, 1925, authorizing work to be commenced at once, in accordance with a previous concession, for which appropriations will be made by the National Treasury. These improvements in the harbor of Maracaibo will permit greater facility of operation for all ships arriving there.



ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

CHILE

BANKING OFFICIALS.—In connection with the new banking and financial laws of Chile it is of interest to learn that the well-known and respected financial expert Sr. Julio Philippi has been appointed superintendent of banks, while the board of directors of the Central Bank of Chile is made up as follows:

Señores Hernán Correa, Maximiliano Ibáñez, and Guillermo Subercaseaux, appointed by the Government; Señores Pedro Torres and Carlos Van Buren, chosen by the Chilean banks; Mr. Sidney H. Salmon, chosen by the foreign banks; Señor Arturo Alessandri P., chosen by the individual shareholders; Señor Francisco Garcés Gana, chosen by the National Agricultural Society and the Society for Industrial Promotion; Señor Augusto Bruno, representative of the Nitrate Producers' Association and Central Chamber of Commerce; and Señor Vicente Adrián, labor representative. The president of the bank is Señor Ismael Tocornal, while the manager is Señor Aureliano Burr.

COLOMBIA

BUDGET FOR 1926.—According to Law 84 of November, 1925, the receipts for the fiscal year from January 1 to December 31, 1926, are estimated at 40,829,248.62 pesos, with expenditures reaching an equal sum. The budget for expenditures is divided in the following manner:

	Pesos
Department of the Interior.....	6, 593, 243. 00
Department of Foreign Relations.....	616, 443. 40
Treasury Department.....	9, 113, 072. 80
War Department.....	3, 497, 994. 56
Department of Industries.....	393, 964. 06
Department of Education and Public Health.....	3, 164, 991. 79
Postal and Telegraph Department.....	4, 442, 725. 60
Department of Public Works.....	12, 450, 687. 21
Controller's Office.....	306, 272. 40
Department of Supplies.....	249, 853. 80
Total.....	40, 829, 248. 62

LOAN FOR DEPARTMENT OF CALDAS.—The Department of Caldas recently negotiated in New York a loan for \$10,000,000, part of which will be used for the construction of the Caldas railroad, with a branch line running toward the fertile region of Quindío, and reaching, within two years, the city of Manizales. This railroad will cost approximately \$8,000,000. Other work to be carried out with funds from the above-mentioned loan includes: The construction of an aerial cable for transporting freight from the Cauca valley to the city of Manizales and Pacific ports, the construction of a western aerial cable which will put the Department of Caldas in communication with the Chocó region; and still a third aerial cable extending to the province of Manzanares, a very fertile agricultural section.

CUBA

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1926-27.—The following estimates for the budget for the fiscal year 1926-27 were presented to Congress for approval by the Chief Executive in November last:

Debt Service.....	\$10,350,350.00	Public Works.....	\$4,096,280.40
Legislative Power.....	2,932,730.00	Public Works (special fund).....	5,000,000.00
Judicial Power.....	4,165,440.90	Agriculture, Commerce and Labor .	1,035,020.62
Executive Power.....	481,520.00	Department of Hygiene and Charity	5,386,452.10
Foreign Relations.....	1,696,689.49	War and Navy Department.....	12,152,854.79
Department of Justice.....	350,620.00	Department of Communications....	5,200,000.00
Department of the Interior.....	4,909,963.00	Veterans' Pensions.....	4,909,894.50
Treasury Department.....	4,156,813.5		84,908,969.34
Treasury Department (supplementary).....	3,981,304.00	Port works.....	1,262,385.00
Public Instruction and Fine Arts..	14,103,036.04	Total.....	86,171,354.34

CLEARING HOUSE FIGURES.—Habana Clearing House figures for the first eight months of 1925, as compared with the corresponding

period of the year 1924, showing an increase of \$36,338,400 of the former over the latter, are given in the following tables:

	1924	1925
January.....	\$87,796,458	\$91,298,746
February.....	106,682,729	97,209,244
March.....	114,990,915	109,976,101
April.....	112,667,453	106,242,380
May.....	100,491,739	120,494,747
June.....	72,782,357	107,633,672
July.....	87,800,232	85,893,846
August.....	76,495,502	77,297,049
	759,707,385	796,045,785

ECUADOR

NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK MADE GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.—By a decree of October 6, 1925, the Junta of the Provisional Government declared the National City Bank of New York to be the official depository of all funds collected by Ecuadorean consuls in the Western Continent. The decree declares that consuls must deposit their receipts with the nearest branch bank. The full text of this decree appeared in *El Telégrafo*, a daily newspaper of Guayaquil, October 31, 1925.

HAITI

PUBLIC DEBT.—Pronounced changes occurred in the position of the public debt during the month of October, 1925. Practically all ordinary amortization purchases on series A and series C bonds have been completed, and considerable purchases were also made on series B bonds. Thus the outstanding series A bonds declined from 75,183,000 gourdes to 73,921,000 gourdes, series B from 21,747,000 gourdes to 21,078,000 gourdes, and series C from 12,640,000 gourdes to 12,453,000 gourdes. The gross debt therefore declined from 115,231,000 gourdes to 113,112,000 gourdes, and constitutes by far the lowest point reached in the public debt since the present method of presentation was adopted. On the other hand, the net debt showed some increase by reason of the heavy decline in the unobligated cash balance of the Government, due to the utilization of a considerable portion of that balance during October for anticipated payments on the public debt. If the present methods of handling the public debt are pursued, the 30-year period contemplated for payment of the bonds will be shortened by many years.

VENEZUELA

NEW BANK-NOTE ISSUE.—The Government has authorized the Bank of Maracaibo, located in the city of that name, to make a new issue of bank notes, redeemable at par, on sight and to bearer, subject to the regulations of the banking law.



LEGISLATION

ARGENTINA

PAYMENT OF WAGES IN NATIONAL CURRENCY.—On December 15, 1925, Law 11278, providing for the payment of wages and salaries in national Argentine currency, went into effect, four months after its promulgation by the Ministry of Justice and Public Instruction in the *Diario Oficial*. The law further provides that payments of regular salaries shall be made once a month, day labor wages every 15 days, and wages for piece or contract work every 15 days for work completed and a proportional amount for the remainder of the work, the employer withholding not over one-third as a guaranty.

MID-DAY REST HOURS FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—Article 7 of decree 11317, regulating the labor of women and children, issued in May, 1925, which provides that women and children working in the morning and in the afternoon shall have a two-hour rest period in the middle of the day, was given various interpretations by employers, the question arising whether this rest period should begin at 12 noon or merely include that hour. At the request of the Drapers' and Tailors' Union, the Labor Department has issued the following explanation of the new law:

It is not necessary that the hours of rest shall commence exactly at 12 o'clock, but it is indispensable that 12 o'clock shall be included in the two-hour interval, which may start at 10 o'clock and end at 12, or commence at 12 and terminate at 2 p. m. The two-hour rest must be continuous and arranged in such a way that the hour of 12 noon will always be within the rest time.

It is not compulsory for the employer to give his employees a rest if they work only after lunch. * * * The two-hour interval is only compulsory if part of the working time is in the morning and part in the afternoon.

The Labor Department suggested that the union should support the idea of a general closing of shops, factories, etc., at noon for two hours.

CHILE

RECENT LEGISLATION.—Recent decree-laws of interest deal with the following subjects: Cooperatives; renting of Government lands in the territory of Magellan; amendments to the decree law on elections; amendments to the law on sickness and disability insurance; and forestry. Regulations have also been issued by the Ministry of Finance regarding the complementary income tax.

COLOMBIA

AMENDMENT TO LAW ON HYDROCARBONS.—Law No. 72, promulgated November 17, 1925, and published in the *Diario Oficial* of November 19, amends Law No. 120 of 1919, and Law No. 14, published in 1923, on hydrocarbons, and gives certain other rulings on the same subject.

PUBLIC WORKS.—Law No. 65 of November, 1925, authorizes the Government to contract with some reliable foreign firm for the execution of the most important public works referred to in article 3 of Law No. 77, promulgated in 1912. Among the operations which will be undertaken immediately are the dredging and widening of the Bocachica Channel in the Bay of Cartagena in order to provide easy access for vessels up to 35 feet draft.

COSTA RICA

IMMIGRATION.—Executive decree No. 2 of October 26, 1925, amends decree No. 1 of January 15, 1912. This decree now provides that coolies leaving India under a labor contract are forbidden to enter Costa Rica. Hindus of good character, physically able to work and not subject to any of the provisions of articles 1, 2, and 3 of Law No. 9 of November 24, 1905, may enter Costa Rica with their wives and children under 18 years of age, provided they bring not less than 1,000 colones. Said articles are general provisions applying to all immigrants and prohibiting admission of the mentally deficient or indigent, criminals, anarchists, and those suffering from certain diseases or physical disabilities. The full decree is published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of November 5, 1925.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

AMENDMENT TO TARIFF LAW.—By a decree of November 24, 1925, the proposed amendment to article 1 of the tariff law No. 190, promulgated May 26, 1925, became a law effective immediately. This amendment, which practically affects only merchandise from the United States, imposes additional duties on 102 imported articles.

ECUADOR

LIMITATIONS OF MUNICIPAL CONTRACTS.—The Junta of Provisional Government, by decree of October 8, 1925, declared that the municipalities of the Republic may not celebrate contracts whose duration is in excess of 60 years.

GUATEMALA

NATIONAL LABOR BUREAU.—The duties of the National Labor Bureau, created by an executive decree of December 5, 1925, are as

follows: To use friendly offices in disputes between capital and labor; to organize commissions of arbitration and conciliation; to oversee the observance of the laws, orders, and regulations for the adjustment of relations between employers and employees; to mediate in questions of labor accidents, in conformity with the laws; to enforce health and safety measures for workers in industrial and mercantile establishments; to organize and maintain a statistical and record service; and to formulate plans for labor organization and for the improvement in workers' standards of living. The personnel of the bureau will consist of a paid director and secretary, six honorary members, and the Government attorney. The full text of the decree is published in the *Diario de Centro America* of December 5, 1925.

NICARAGUA

REGULATIONS FOR PEARL SHELL FISHING.—A decree published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of October 9, 1924, gives the regulations for pearl shell fishing in the coastal waters of Nicaragua. Pearl shell fishing may be carried on throughout the year, but only fully developed shells, 4 inches or more long, may be taken. All boats in the industry must be registered annually with the Maritime Customs Service, paying a tax of 1 córdoba annually for each boat of 5 tons registry and 2 córdobas for boats over that tonnage, and 1 córdoba annually for each ton or fraction of ton registry for a pearl shell fishing license.

PANAMA

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE.—The regulations for vehicles for hire recently issued by the mayor of Panama City forbid the driving of such vehicles by minors under 18 years of age and by women.

CHILD WELFARE AND SCHOOL HYGIENE.—Presidential decree No. 33 of October 30, 1925, published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of November 10, 1925, gives the regulations for the organization of a child welfare and school hygiene section in the National Department of Public Health in amplification of decree No. 28 of August 10, 1925. The section above mentioned is to have charge of the following: (a) Medical and dental inspection of school children; (b) sanitary inspection of school buildings; (c) cooperation with the Department of Public Instruction in the preparation of textbooks and programs for the teaching of hygiene in public and private schools; (d) control of children's disease and mortality statistics and preventive measures; (e) obstetrical service; and (f) the public health nursing service.

SALVADOR

REGULATIONS FOR HIGHWAY LAW.—The regulations for the application of the highway law of Salvador, published in the *Diario Oficial*

of November 4, 1925, provide for the establishment in San Salvador of a central highway office and for departmental and local highway commissions which shall carry a registry in each department of persons qualified for highway construction work.

REGULATIONS FOR LOAN INSTITUTION.—The regulations issued October 22, 1925, for the establishment in San Salvador of a loan institution to be known as the People's Bank (*Banco del Pueblo*), were published in the *Diario Oficial* of October 29, 1925. According to the regulations loans will be made on personal property at interest not to exceed 5 per cent monthly on sums up to 25 colones, and on larger sums at 3 per cent. Pledged property on which over three months' interest is unpaid will be auctioned every three months.



INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

BRAZIL-URUGUAY

BOUNDARY MISSION.—The chiefs of the joint Uruguayan-Brazilian boundary mission have decided to fix the new boundary line through the towns of Rivera and Livramento, in accordance with the proceedings of the ninth conference of the delegates, which met with the approval of the Uruguayan and Brazilian Governments. The boundary line in question comprises the stretch between Cerro Fuerte and Cerro Caquieira, and is recognized as being in force from November 30, 1925.

CUBA-UNITED STATES

EXTRADITION TREATY.—The Secretary of State of Cuba, Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, and the American Ambassador to Cuba, Maj. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, signed in Habana on January 14, 1926, an additional extradition treaty between the Republic of Cuba and the United States of America, augmenting the list of extraditable crimes set forth in the extradition treaty signed on April 6, 1904. The present treaty has for its object the better administration of justice and the prevention of crime in both countries. Ratification of the treaty will make it possible to extradite persons charged with crimes in violation of the laws with regard to the traffic in narcotic products and in cases involving violations of bankruptcy laws and suspension of payment laws. Provision is also made for extradition in cases involving certain immoral crimes and in cases of infractions of customs laws.

GREAT BRITAIN-PERU

POSTAL MONEY ORDER CONVENTION.—A circular of the Post Office Administration of Peru announces an agreement concluded between the postal authorities of Peru and Great Britain for establishing a postal money-order service between the two countries, effective January 1, 1926. The maximum sum for a postal money order is fixed by this convention at 20 Peruvian pounds.

MEXICO-UNITED STATES

SMUGGLING CONVENTION AND EXTRADITION TREATY SIGNED.—On December 23, 1925, the Secretary of State of the United States, Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, and the Mexican Ambassador to the United States, Señor Don Manuel C. Téllez, signed in Washington a convention for the prevention of smuggling operations along the Mexican boundary covering narcotics, intoxicating liquor, merchandise, and also the smuggling of aliens. The convention also contains a section providing for an International Fisheries Commission, by which the United States and Mexico will study the question of the conservation of certain fisheries on the Pacific coast of both countries.

Some of the provisions of this convention, which was drafted at a conference between representatives of the United States and Mexico held at El Paso beginning May 15, 1925, may be summarized as follows:

The convention provides that clearances of ships with cargoes of merchandise which is prohibited from importation into the other country shall be refused. It was considered that it was evident when such clearances were requested that the object of the expedition was unlawful and therefore each Government agreed to refuse clearances to ships engaged in such illicit operations. By article 2 of the convention this restriction is made applicable to shipments of merchandise overland and is applicable to aircraft which may be used in smuggling operations.

Provision is made in article 3 for the exchange of information concerning persons known or suspected to be engaged in operations which involve a violation of the laws of either country.

Article 4 provides for cooperation in requiring merchandise or other property to be brought into or dispatched from one country to the other through duly authorized ports or places for the entry of merchandise or property.

Article 5 of the convention provides for the exchange of information regarding contagious and infectious diseases of persons, animals, birds, or plants, and contemplates study of these diseases and measures to suppress them and to eradicate insect pests.

Section 2 of the convention contains measures for regulating the entry and departure of persons from the territory of one country destined to the other country. It is anticipated that it will assist very materially in more effective control of the entry of immigrants through Mexico into the United States.

Section 3 is the fisheries section. The substance of this section has been stated above.

The extradition convention signed at the same time supplements the conventions of February 22, 1899, and June 25, 1902, adding

to the list of extraditable crimes, offenses against the laws for the suppression of traffic in narcotic drugs. This convention provides for the return of persons charged with offenses against laws relating to illicit manufacture or traffic in substances injurious to health. It also provides for the extradition of persons guilty of violations of customs laws.



PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION

ARGENTINA

OPENING OF VACATION COLONIES.—On December 11, 1925, the vacation colonies for school children needing special care were opened for the seventh year in Avellaneda and Patricios Parks of Buenos Aires, where undernourished pupils or those in special need of fresh air and sunshine will have a month of outdoor life before beginning school again in March. About 1,000 children went on the opening day, beginning with exercises and games, and breakfasting and lunching outdoors under the care of the teachers assigned to the colonies. The colonies take groups of children for one month, so that each colony may benefit three groups successively during vacation.

TEXTILE SCHOOL.—Due to the efforts of the La Rioja Women's Club, whose organization is part of the National Federation of Charity, a textile school was opened in that city in the latter part of November, 1925. The looms are under the direction of an expert sent to the school by the Ministry of Agriculture.

LAW SCHOOL BUILDING.—On November 17, 1925, the new building of the law school of the University of Buenos Aires was opened with appropriate ceremonies. The President of the Republic, the Minister of Public Instruction, and the Municipal Intendant were present at the opening exercises. The album of the school, signed by the distinguished guests, bore an inscription which said that the law school moved to its new home from the old building where it had been housed since 1879.

ARGENTINE SECTION IN MONTEVIDEO LIBRARY.—The Commission for Popular Libraries, which is carrying on a campaign throughout South America for the distribution of Argentine literature, will soon open an Argentine section in the Montevideo Library similar to the 14 other sections to be sent to other South American cities.

BOLIVIA

MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL.—Congress recently approved a bill authorizing the establishment of a manual training school in the city of Uncia.

IMPORTANT EDUCATIONAL BILL.—An important bill in favor of education for the Indians has been presented to Congress. This bill proposes that Congress shall appropriate funds for carrying on an educational campaign among the Indians, and for the establishment of primary schools for Indian children, manual training schools, and rural normal schools.

BRAZIL

EDUCATION OF SUBNORMAL CHILDREN.—In the latter part of 1925, the National Defense League, whose plans for the defense of the nation lie along educational and not militaristic lines, offered to the Rio de Janeiro public a series of lectures on the education of subnormal children. The first lecturer was Dona Corina Barreiros, who had already delivered addresses on this subject in the State of Minas Geraes. Among other speakers was Dr. Janduhy Carneiro.

CHILE

SCHOOL BUILDING PROGRAM.—The President of the Republic has been authorized to contract a loan of 200,000,000 pesos to be used for the erection of school buildings. Señor Fenner, the Minister of Education, at whose instance this action was taken, is quoted as saying that the expenditure of this sum would permit the annual saving of from eight to ten million pesos in rents. He believes, too, that pupils attending school in dignified and beautiful buildings will gain in health and joy of living, and that they will more easily learn habits of cleanliness and order.

MEDICAL AND MENTAL HYGIENE CLINIC.—A medical and mental hygiene clinic has been opened in connection with the Pedagogical Institute, the school of education of the University of Chile in Santiago. Children of subnormal mentality, especially those greatly retarded in school, will be examined at the clinic on the request of their parents or teachers.

COLOMBIA

SCHOOL OF COMMERCE.—The Governor of the Department of Bolívar, by virtue of a decree dated December 4, 1925, authorizes the establishment of a business school in the University of Cartagena, for which the departmental assembly has voted the necessary funds.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—A provision is made by Law No. 71 of November 17, 1925, for the appropriation of 100,000 pesos to be

included in the national budget every year to be distributed among the various departments for building and maintaining secondary and professional schools.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.—A commission on physical training has been created by Law No. 80 of November 18, 1925; said commission shall be composed of five members, three appointed by the Chief Executive, the others being the Director General of Hygiene and the Minister of Public Instruction, who shall be the presiding officer. The work of this commission will be concerned principally with organizing annual athletic field days, constructing athletic fields, organizing athletic associations, acting as intermediary between similar associations in the Republic and those abroad, publishing books and pamphlets, and carrying on propaganda in favor of physical training. This commission will also prepare and carry out a plan to make physical training obligatory in all grades of schools as well as in the universities. This same law authorizes the establishment in the Ministry of Public Instruction of a National Physical Training Division, which will be under the direction of an expert on this subject.

COSTA RICA

SCHOOL SAVINGS.—The close of the Costa Rican school year for 1925 came in the middle of December, when many institutions, both public and private, celebrated the event with interesting exercises. Part of the program carried out by the Juan Rafael Mora School of San José was the distribution of school savings, which amounted to 1,230 colones. In making the distribution, the principal, Don Amado Naranjo R., said that the savings plan was due to Don Andrés Boza Cano, one of the teachers. In reply to the principal, Sr. Boza said that the children stood on tiptoe to push their savings through the cashier's window, but that it was better to come on tiptoe to deposit savings in childhood than to fall to one's knees to beg in old age.

CUBA

ORGANIZATION OF FINE ARTS INSTRUCTION.—A commission has been appointed by the Government to study the present organization of instruction in fine arts. The program of the commission includes revising the course of studies of the San Alejandro School of Painting and Sculpture, the establishment of a National Conservatory of Music and Declamation, and the preparation of a program for teaching drawing and modeling in the primary and secondary schools, as well as in the normal schools.

NEW THEATER.—Plans are being completed for the construction in the city of Habana of a new theater of modern type, with a seating capacity of 3,000.

ECUADOR

AVIATION COURSES.—A new course for pilots has been opened in the military aviation school at Guayaquil, to which six naval officers and four civilian students will be admitted. Application for admission to this course must be made to the Minister of War, Navy, and Aviation. All applicants will be submitted to a physical examination. Civilian students after completing this course will be subject, at any time, to call by the Government for service.

HAITI

SCHOOL STATISTICS.—During the first three months of 1925 the number of schools and pupils enrolled was as follows:

	Number of schools	Enroll- ment
Primary (public and private):		
Boys.....	584	42,321
Girls.....	319	27,494
Upper primary.....	1	102
Secondary (public and private), boys.....	11	3,020
Private, for girls.....	7	1,906
Normal, for girls.....	1	41
Higher institutions (public and private).....	6	262
Special schools.....	3	132
Total.....	932	75,278

PROGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—At the industrial school at Port au Prince quite an improvement is being shown both in the health of the students and the work accomplished by them. A doctor visits the school every morning, and due to this supervision and care fewer students are being confined to the hospitals. All boys are given setting-up exercises and regular drill under the direction of an ex-gendarmerie officer. Two hundred and ninety-five pupils are now enrolled in the school. All the boys are being taught trades as well as the elementary subjects. More than half of the boys now have new shoes manufactured in the shoemaking shop of the school. The pupils in the tailor shop have also been making suits for the boys in the school. The smaller boys are doing excellent work in basket making; binding and weaving is done skillfully, and the quality of this work will be improved through definite courses of study. Twenty dozen chairs have been manufactured for the department of public instruction and more are being made. These chairs are of excellent quality, and the boys are being taught to improve upon the Haitian furniture to be found in the markets.

HONDURAS

NATIONAL KINDERGARTEN.—Early in December the National Kindergarten in Tegucigalpa closed its school year with exercises

attended by the President of the Republic and other officials. In this school lessons in patriotism have been given which the children illustrated in the final exercises with tableaux and answers to questions, also by identifying the Honduran flag among many others, and reciting facts of national history and geography.

SCHOOL FOR ILLITERATES.—Licenciado Arturo Martínez Galindo has offered his house in Tegucigalpa for the school for illiterates until the association known as "Grupo Renovación" has fully established in that city the Popular University conducted for the illiterate. The school for illiterates was opened on December 1, 1925, giving free instruction to all those who wish to learn to read and write.

MEXICO

PRIZES FOR MEXICAN ARTISTS.—At the Pan American exhibition of paintings held recently in Los Angeles, Calif., the four prizes for the best paintings were awarded to the Mexican artists Luis Martínez, María Ramírez Bonfiglio, Manuel Villarreal, and Diego Rivera, the last-named winning first prize. Three of the artists just mentioned were pupils of Sr. Alfredo Ramos Martínez, director of the National Academy of Fine Arts in Mexico City, who was decorated by the Government of Belgium with the Cross of the Order of Leopold as a reward for his work in promoting international art relations.

VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS' SHOP.—The vocational schools are to open a shop in Mexico City where articles made by the pupils will be exhibited and sold. This shop will thus furnish the pupils with practical experience, and also inculcate in them the habits of saving and cooperation. The proceeds will be divided into the following funds: Guarantee, supplies, savings, reserve, production, consumption, education, aid, and profits for distribution.

EDUCATIONAL MISSION.—Last December an educational mission left Mexico City to go to Lower California. The purpose of this mission, which was composed of able instructors, is to give the teachers of the southern district of the above-mentioned State rapid courses in school hygiene, physical culture, principles of modern education, and small industries. Doctors Bravo y Gómez will give public lectures on general hygiene.

PARENT-TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS.—Societies of parents and school teachers are to be organized throughout the Republic. Among the many beneficial purposes of these societies are the following: To unite the home and the school, to procure the attendance at school of destitute children and to provide food and clothing for them, and to establish free clinics where medical attention and medicines will be given to said children.

PANAMA

PERUVIAN AUTHOR LECTURES IN NATIONAL INSTITUTE.—Señora doña Zoila Aurora de Cáceres, a distinguished and talented Peruvian author and feminist, gave an interesting lecture in the National Institute when she passed through Panama on her way to Europe in December. Her subject was the Peruvian woman.

PARAGUAY

SWIMMING CLASSES.—One of the schools in Asunción has obtained permission from the municipality for the pupils of the school to have the use of a large pool in the public park of that city for swimming. Classes are given by the director of the school every day from 7 to 9 a. m. and have proved a great recreation and pleasure for the children.

SCHOOL CENSUS.—The board of education has made arrangements for taking a complete school census in the early part of the present year. In this census note will be made of abnormal and defective children in order that the Government may carry out a special program for their welfare and education, now being prepared by the educational authorities.

PERU

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW VOCATIONAL SCHOOL.—By an act of Congress a vocational school has been established in the city of Cajamarca. The revenue from a special tax on beer, wines, and liquors, of both native and foreign manufacture, which are consumed in the province of Cajamarca, has been set apart for the maintenance of this school.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION IN AGRICULTURE AND VETERINARY SCIENCE.—In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Regional Congress of the North, practical instruction in veterinary science and agriculture will be established in all that section of the Republic. In order to carry out this plan the Minister of Public Works will appoint agricultural experts who will reside in the particular section assigned to them and teach the farmers and country people, free of all charge, the proper methods of preparing and cultivating the ground according to the nature and composition of the soil.

MANUAL TRAINING AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.—A law passed by the National Congress on November 6, 1925, creates a manual training and agricultural school for indigent children between 14 and 16 years of age, to be established on a farm in the Province of Puno. The pupils will be taken as boarders and the full course, which will include primary instruction, farming, care of livestock, and some trade, will cover five years without interruption. Instruction,

clothes, food, medical attention, all books and working utensils will be furnished entirely free of charge. The law further states that, with the revenues derived from the farm products and the articles made in the workshops a savings fund will be started for each pupil, of which 50 per cent will be placed every year in the savings bank, to guarantee the price of a plot of ground which will be turned over to the pupil, who will receive the value of the other 50 per cent in tools, on completing his course of study.

For the upkeep of this school receipts from certain taxes in the Department of Puno will be assigned, among them being revenues from the tax on coca, besides an allotment in the national budget.

SALVADOR

AVIATION SCHOOL.—On October 24, 1925, the President issued regulations for the aviation school which is to give a military aviation course for Salvadorean pilots.

SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.—The presidents of local boards of education have recently received from the Minister of Public Instruction a circular on the organization of excursions for school children. The plan is to send from 10 to 20 children accompanied by their teachers to healthful towns for a 10 days' visit, during which time they will be entertained by the citizens and be under the care of a physician.



BRAZIL

HOSPITAL FOR EMPLOYEES.—The board of directors of the Industrial South American Lloyd has opened in Rio de Janeiro a hospital for the care of workers meeting with industrial accidents who are insured with its company. The hospital, which is equipped in the most modern manner with the best scientific apparatus, contains two operating rooms, two wards for patients, a room for treatments, and the necessary service rooms.

NEWSPAPER EMPLOYEES' BENEFIT SOCIETY.—Early last December representatives of seven Rio de Janeiro newspapers met to consider the formation of a federation of newspaper employees' benefit societies, which would make possible a sanitarium for their common use, a clubhouse, and other general activities, as well as provide funds for disability benefits to employees of newspapers whose force is too small to make a separate society feasible.

COLOMBIA

SANITARY HOMES FOR WORKMEN.—The Municipal Council of Cali has approved a project by which 2 per cent of the municipal revenues of that city are appropriated for building sanitary homes for workmen.

CUBA

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN CLERKS.—The Association of Women Clerks, which claims to have 2,000 members seeking employment, has entered a protest with the Cuban Department of the Interior, stating that the law passed by Congress two years ago requiring that in commercial establishments at least 50 per cent of the employees should be women is not enforced. It is estimated that this law if put into effect, would throw at least 50,000 male workers out of employment.

MEXICO

MEXICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.—On November 28, 1925, the Mexican Federation of Labor announced that its seventh convention would take place in Mexico City in the month of March, 1926, for the purpose of discussing important problems dealing with the improvement of labor and of endeavoring to promote progress and culture among its members. Representatives from the United States and Latin America will be invited to attend said convention, at which all the affiliated associations of the Republic will also be present.

HENEQUEN COOPERATIVE.—The organization of the Henequen Co-operative Society of Yucatan is said to have produced excellent results; many plantations on which work had been paralyzed are now under cultivation, and it is estimated that over 38,000 workers are employed. This also means prosperity for small concerns in Yucatan.



ARGENTINA

RED CROSS PLANS.—At a meeting of its board of directors in Buenos Aires the last of November, the Argentine Red Cross resolved to lend its patronage to the child-welfare lectures being given in the Nurses' Home by Dr. Cecelia Grierson; to appoint Dr. Nicolás Lozano to act as judge in the first-aid tests held by the Boy Scouts of the Argentine National Scout Association; to approve the project

of the Bureau on Schools and Sanitary Stations for the establishment of an athletic field, as well as a plan for the establishment of a seashore vacation colony for children in need of special care. The final examinations in the schools of nursing under the direction of the Red Cross were held in December.

FARM HOME FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN.—On December 13, 1925, the Association of the Children's House of Buenos Aires opened a farm home for a number of abandoned children in Marcos Paz where, on a country place of 20 hectares, they will be cared for and taught agriculture.

BOLIVIA

VISIT OF BOY SCOUTS TO BOLIVIA.—During the latter part of October, 1925, three boy scouts from the United States, members of the International Bureau of Boy Scout Associations of the World, arrived in La Paz. These scouts were making a tour of South America for the purpose of bringing about a closer understanding between the scout brigades of the United States and those in the Republics of the South.

BRAZIL

TEMPERANCE PROPAGANDA.—Under the auspices of a committee of women, who form the temperance section of the Institute of Experimental Psychology, a meeting was held last November in Rio de Janeiro to start a campaign against alcoholism and to found a refuge for its victims. The chief speaker of the evening was Sra. D. Eulina Dutra, who is vice president of the women's committee. Her words were heartily seconded by Dr. Nobrega da Cunha, speaking on behalf of the press, and Sr. Correa Defreitas. The president of the institute is Sr. Bittencourt Filho, while its director is Professor Neumayer.

DENTAL CLINIC.—The free dental clinic for children, opened April 21, 1925, by the generosity of the Rio de Janeiro members of the dental profession, reports the following statistics for its work until November 30, 1925: Treatments, 8,757; extractions, 3,701; fillings, 4,460; number of different patients, 1,559; and number still under treatment, 1,324.

CHILDREN'S PAVILION.—The Municipal Council of Rio de Janeiro has appropriated the sum of 25,000 milreis toward the erection of a pavilion for children attached to the Hahnemann Hospital in that city.

JUNIOR RED CROSS.—On November 28, 1925, additional chapters of the Brazilian Junior Red Cross were installed in the Pedro II and Ouro Preto Schools of Rio de Janeiro. In the former the ceremony was the more impressive, as it formed part of the celebration of the centenary of the birth of Dom Pedro II, and was attended by the

Prince of Orléans and Bragança and various members of the diplomatic corps. This was another occasion for a demonstration of international friendship by Brazilian pupils, who sent a message to the members of the Junior Red Cross in other countries. A hymn of international good will was one of the numbers on the program. It will be recalled that Sr. Carneiro Leão, director of education in the Federal district, is deeply interested in promoting the spirit of international good will through the schools, in which work he has the cordial support of Dr. Felix Pacheco, Brazil's brilliant Minister of Foreign Affairs.

PARAGUAYAN SCOUTS VISIT BRAZIL.—A brigade of Paraguayan Boy Scouts from Asunción visited the Brazilian capitol, arriving on November 24 and leaving on December 10, 1925. Upon their arrival in Brazilian territory they were met at Porto Esperança by Señor Adehemar Stott of the Brazilian Association of Scouts and by a group of scouts from Campo Grande. From Porto Esperança a special train conveyed the Paraguayan Scouts to São Paulo, where they were again affectionately greeted by officials and brother scouts.

When the Paraguayan Scouts arrived in Rio de Janeiro they were lodged in the Italian Pavilion offered by the Italian Minister at the request of the Union of Scouts of Brazil. Their stay in the Brazilian capital was a round of festivities, games, and visits to interesting places. Among the trips which they especially enjoyed was a visit on November 27 to the Brazilian cruisers *São Paulo* and *Minas Geraes*, where their guide was the director of the Union of Scouts of Brazil, who happens to be an officer of the Navy. On November 28 they went to Petropolis for luncheon with the Brazilian Federation of Catholic Scouts and a reception by the State and civil authorities, returning to Rio de Janeiro in time to join in a Council Fire with the Brazilian Scouts. Other events of the Paraguayan Scouts' visit were the delivery of messages from the Paraguayan press to the press of Brazil; the visit to the President with the presentation of a gift of Paraguayan lace of the ancient ñandutí weave; football games by the visiting team with Brazilian scout teams; concerts by the band of the Paraguayan troop and excursions to various schools, including the opening of the *Escola do Paraguay* in Ramos. The visit of the Paraguayan Scouts reciprocated the visit of the Brazilian Scouts to the Paraguayan capital the previous year.

Everywhere there were the most cordial expressions of fraternity on the part of the visitors, and upon the part of the civil authorities and the Brazilian Scouts who entertained them; as one of the scout officials said: "The scout organization is one of the greatest aids to international fraternity." Both countries will now have citizens growing up who feel a personal interest in each other, since as scouts

they have met in the comradeship of common ideals which strengthens their earlier bond of origin in neighboring countries.

Through the courtesy of the Brazilian Lloyd line the Paraguayan Scouts returned home by sea.

CHILE

SR. ISMAEL VALDÉS VALDÉS HONORED BY LEAGUE OF NATIONS.—The Council of the League of Nations at its session of December 14, 1925, voted to invite Sr. Ismael Valdés Valdés to serve as assessor on the Child Welfare Committee of the Advisory Commission for the Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People. Readers of the *BULLETIN* are not strangers to the distinguished contribution of Señor Valdés Valdés in the field of child welfare.

SOCIAL SERVICE SCHOOL.—Gabriela Mistral, the well-known Chilean writer appointed head of the literary relations section of the Institute of Intellectual Relations of the League of Nations, contributes to *El Mercurio* of Santiago of November 29, 1925, an interesting article on the Social Service School of Santiago opened six months before. Srta. Mistral praises Mme. Jenny Bernier, the Belgian social service worker who is head of the school, and the atmosphere of interest and happiness in their work which prevails among the students. Visits to factories, hospitals, and other institutions alternate with class work. As a result of social service work in Chile Srta. Mistral foresees the creation of branch libraries, additional day nurseries, public laundries for the use of tenement dwellers, open-air motion pictures, and homes for all destitute children.

SANTIAGO SUPPLIES CHEAP MEAT AND BREAD.—Through an arrangement made by the city of Santiago with certain dealers, the latter were supplied with meat to be sold at a price considerably lower than that prevailing, which was considered to have been unduly increased by the activities of speculators. In the final week of October of last year 113,660 kilos of municipal meat were sold by dealers at an average price of 2.70 pesos per kilo, the dealers making a profit of approximately 22,275 pesos on total sales of 306,882 pesos. The current average price during the previous week had been 3.80 pesos per kilo. Arrangements were also made for the sale of bread at prices within the reach of families of small income. Señor Agustín Boza Lillo is the head of the Santiago Bureau of Subsistence.

DECREASE IN INFANT MORTALITY RATE.—The *BULLETIN* takes pleasure in reproducing the figures for the first nine months of 1925 showing a marked decrease in the percentage of infant mortality in Santiago, as reported by *El Mercurio* of Santiago from the figures of the Public Charity Board: January, 30.5 per cent; February, 20 per cent; March, 21.4 per cent; April, 18.6 per cent; May, 19.8 per cent; June, 20.9 per cent; July, 19.5 per cent; August, 16.8 per cent; and

September, 19.6 per cent. These figures are the more noteworthy in view of the fact that the percentage has been known to rise to 35.4 per cent.

COLOMBIA

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.—Two buildings on the outskirts of Bogotá have been designated for use as hospitals for the insane, one for women and the other for men patients. These hospitals will be under the administration of the Board of Charities.

SPECIALISTS IN PRISON REFORM.—Congress has authorized the Government to engage the services of three foreign experts in prison reform to study and prepare a plan for the administration of prisons and penal colonies, and suggest measures for the prevention of crime. These experts will give lectures on the above-mentioned subjects in the National Faculty of Law.

SANITATION OF PORTS.—Congress has provided, by virtue of Law No. 77, of November 17, 1925, for the annual allotment in the budget of a sum not less than 400,000 pesos, for a period of 10 years, for improvements and sanitation of the port of Barranquilla and for various other maritime ports of the Republic.

REGULATIONS ON MILK.—The National Health Office has issued certain rules concerning the quality of condensed milk which is used as food for children. According to these regulations such condensed milk shall have at least 9 per cent of fat, and contain no foreign substance except sugar. Tins of condensed skim milk shall bear a label in Spanish stating that the milk contains fat in small quantities or none at all, and can not therefore be used as food for children, except by medical prescription. Powdered milk in tins must also carry a label in Spanish stating whether the milk was skimmed, and if so, how much fat it still contains. Powdered skim milk can not be used as food for children, except by medical prescription. The labels on all condensed milk containers shall state the date on which the product was put up and how long it may be kept without deteriorating.

COSTA RICA

THE DAY OF THE OX AND THE HORSE.—The Costa Rican Society for the Protection of Animals invited the officers of the Government to attend the exercises held in San Jose in observance of Christmas as the day of the ox and the horse. The society is working to educate the public to appreciate the service rendered by domestic animals and to give them better treatment.

HOUSING.—The first 100 houses built by the Costa Rican Red Cross in the laborers' section of San José are now completed, many being already occupied by families who have thus found comfortable accommodations at a low price. In this district the sewers are

installed, a septic tank is being built, and public bathhouses are to be opened. The neighborhood of the new houses is said to be very attractive, due to the type of house built and the improvements made in the streets. The Red Cross is now planning to construct 150 more houses, which will ease conditions considerably and relieve the rent situation for the working classes.

CUBA

OLYMPIC GAMES.—The Cuban Government has accepted the suggestion made by the committee in charge of organizing the Central American Olympic Games to hold these games in the city of Habana in the year 1930.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

CAMPAIGN AGAINST MOSQUITOES.—Complying with a request from the Departments of Sanitation and Agriculture, a consignment of 5,000 fishes of the *Gambusia Affinis* species, whose special food is the larvæ of mosquitoes, was sent to the Dominican Republic from the United States under the care of an expert on fish breeding from the health department of that country. A number of these mosquito-destroying fishes have been placed in various lagoons around the vicinity of Haina and Nigua, while others have been kept at the Haina Agricultural School for breeding purposes.

ECUADOR

CHILD WELFARE WORK.—The nurses of the Ester Concha de Tamayo Child Welfare Center, located in the city of Guayaquil, have established a weekly home-visiting service in order to instruct mothers in the proper care of their children.

RECOGNITION OF THE SERVICES OF DR. MICHAEL E. CONNER.—On October 1, 1925, Dr. Michael E. Conner, American hygienist and sanitation specialist, was decorated by the Ecuadorean Government with the medal "El Mérito," first class, in recognition of his services to the Ecuadorean nation and city of Guayaquil for the extermination of yellow fever in the year 1919.

HONDÚRAS

COMAYAGÜELA BETTER BABY SHOW.—A better baby show was held in the city of Comayagüela at Christmas, when awards were delivered to the winning babies. Reports from the committees who weighed and judged the babies during the registration period showed that there were many healthy little Hondurans in that city.

MEXICO

SOCIAL SERVICE.—The Secretary of Public Instruction and Education has approved a decree which authorizes the Bureau of Primary Education to open two courses for social service workers in the National Normal School. Once they receive their degree, some of the social workers will advise expectant mothers, supervise the nutrition of children, vaccination, personal hygiene, etc., while others will take care of children, supervising them in public places and in general whenever they are away from home guidance.

CHILD CARE.—The Secretary of Public Instruction, who is chairman of the Child Welfare Board, has decided to organize institutions where the children of women working in factories or other places may be kept during the day. The children benefited through this measure must be of preschool age. The secretary has also issued a call to all writers of drama to write adequate plays for children combining amusement and education. Through the performance of such plays it is hoped to prevent children from attending theatrical performances intended for persons of mature mind and character.

NICARAGUA

HEALTH MEASURES.—Dr. Luis Manuel Debayle, director general of the National Council of Health, recently held a conference with the Minister of Government in regard to the treatment and segregation of prostitutes having a venereal disease. Plans are being made for prophylaxis for men suffering from such diseases, as supplementary to the treatment being given women.

PANAMA

INTER-AMERICAN CONGRESS OF WOMEN.—A letter from Señora Esther Niera de Calvo to the Director General of the Pan American Union announces the holding of a Pan American congress of women in Panama at the same time as the congress to be held in June, 1926, in commemoration of the congress called by Bolívar a century ago. The foremost women in the countries of the Americas will be invited as guests of the Government of Panama and will be chosen from among the outstanding educators, lawyers, physicians, writers and proponents of social service work. Señora de Calvo is in charge of the organization of the women's congress.

CHILD WELFARE AND SCHOOL HYGIENE. See page 299.

PERU

WATER SUPPLY.—The Government has approved the estimate of 21,312 Peruvian pounds presented by an American company for the

construction of a reinforced cement conduit, 16 inches in diameter, to carry drinking water between Lima and the suburb of Miraflores.

URUGUAY

RULING ON SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS IN BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS.—A circular of the Board of Industries dated October 15, 1925, carries a decree of the Administration Council of Montevideo regulating the ordinance on sanitary arrangements in places of employment. According to this ordinance all industrial and commercial establishments, as well as business offices in general or any place where a number of persons are employed, shall be provided with proper sanitary arrangements, including well-lighted and ventilated washrooms, and where the nature of the establishment permits it, these arrangements shall be completed with the installation of baths. It is also obligatory to have individual towels in the washrooms.

VENEZUELA

CAMPAIGN IN FAVOR OF CHILD WELFARE.—Through the daily newspapers the National Administration of Public Health has started a very important campaign in Caracas in favor of child welfare. A number of interesting articles have already been published in some of the leading papers covering such subjects as the proper food for infants, breast feeding, the nervous system of children and other questions of particular interest to mothers.

DISPOSAL OF TRASH AND GARBAGE IN THE CITY OF CARACAS.—An additional credit of 1,000,000 bolívares has been allotted in the budget of the Interior Department to cover the cost of installing in Caracas two incinerators for disposing of the city's garbage and trash, in accordance with the Executive order of November 23, 1925. The Public Health Office is in charge of the construction and installation of these incinerators.



ARGENTINA

DEATH OF JOSÉ INGENIEROS.—Cable notices from Buenos Aires last October announced the death of José Ingenieros, the eminent author and well-known psychologist so widely recognized in his own country and abroad as an advanced thinker and iconoclast of out-grown customs. One who knew him quoted him as saying: "The

governments are in the hands of the old men of pre-war times, and the old men should retire to their homes * * * the hope of the future lies in the youths not yet 30 * * * the old order, the old institutions have gone down in the hectacomb of Europe * * * .”

José Ingenieros was born on April 24, 1877, in Buenos Aires, graduating with the degree of doctor of medicine in the University of the Argentine capital, where he was destined to found, after postgraduate work in Europe in mental pathology, the Institute of Criminology in 1906. In 1905 he was sent as Argentine delegate to the Fifth International Congress of Psychology in Rome; in 1909 was elected president of the Argentine Medical Society, and president of the Argentine Society of Psychology in 1910. In 1911 he went to Lausanne and Heidelberg, where he studied until 1914. In 1915 he attended the Scientific Congress in Washington as the guest of the Carnegie Foundation, and in 1918 was proposed as life member of the Faculty of the University of Buenos Aires.

Sr. Ingenieros was also the editor of important publications, having directed the *Archives of Psychiatry and Criminology* from 1902 to 1913 and the *Revista de Filosofía* from 1916 to the time of his death. *Nosotros* and *Cultura Argentina*, which are well known throughout the Spanish-speaking world, owed much to his pen. His principal works are: “Simulation in the Battle of Life,” “Simulation of Mental Disorder,” “Hysteria and Suggestion,” “Pathology of Musical Language,” “Argentine Sociology,” “Criminology,” “Principles of Psychology,” “The Average Man,” “The Evolution of Argentine Ideas,” and “Questions Relative to the Future of Philosophy.”

In the death of José Ingenieros Latin America has lost one of her most brilliant intellectuals, a master whose vigorous mentality constantly stimulated the rising generation to inquire into the worth of things as they are, in order to formulate ideas for things as they should be, since the future would be of their making.

BOLIVIA

MONUMENT TO HEROIC WOMEN OF THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.—On San Sebastián hill in Cochabamba a monument is to be erected in memory of the women of Cochabamba who performed many heroic and patriotic deeds during the War of Independence.

BOLIVIAN STUDENT WINS DISTINCTION.—Mr. José M. Villavicencio, a young Bolivian student of architecture in the University of Pennsylvania, has the distinction of being among the 50 students awarded prizes in the annual competition of the American Institute of Architects. This competition is held every year for the students in the last year of architecture in all the universities of the United States. Besides a medal of honor bestowed on the winners of the competition, the American Institute of Architects gives these 50 students a six-months' trip to Europe, during which they visit the principal art centers under the direction and guidance of competent professors.

BRAZIL

INTERMENT OF REMAINS OF DOM PEDRO II AND HIS CONSORT.—On December 4, 1925, the centenary of the birth of Dom Pedro II,

Emperor of Brazil, his remains and those of the Empress Thereza Christina were interred in the Cathedral of Petropolis, the city which they had founded and made famous. The populace and the civil and military authorities received the remains with every honor, for the democratic Emperor holds a warm place in the hearts of the Brazilians of to-day. His remains and those of his Empress were brought from Portugal to Rio de Janeiro on a war vessel in 1921 and given temporary interment in the Cathedral of Rio de Janeiro.

CHILE

"CHILE."—The BULLETIN takes pleasure in welcoming to its exchange list the new magazine called *Chile*, a most attractive and informative monthly in English, published in New York City under the able editorship of Sr. Ernesto Montenegro, a Chilean writer of distinction. The first number, issued in January of this year, has the following interesting table of contents:

"President Figueroa of Chile"; "A Statement of Facts"; "Changes in the Chilean Constitution"; "From Ambassador to Secretary of State"; "Americans and Chilean-Americans in Chile"; "Personal Recollections of the Hon. Beltrán Mathieu"; "Characteristics of Chilean Family Life," by the Hon. William Miller Collier, United States Ambassador in Chile; "Chilean International Cooperation," by Carlos Castro Ruiz, Counselor at the Chilean State Department; "Chile and the United States," by Charles M. Pepper, director, Chile-American Association; "The Kemmerer Mission in Chile," by Raoul Simón, Financial Editor of *La Nación*, Santiago; "The Editor Speaks His Mind"; "The Highways of Chile," by F. G. Leighton, C. E.; "Chilean Nitrate," by N. Mateluna, C. E.; "A Short History of Chile," by Luis Feliú Hurtado; "Farewell Tributes to Ambassador Mathieu"; "A Statistical Outline of Chile"; "Chile in 1925"; "Commercial and Financial"; and "Consular Notes."

COLOMBIA

CENTENNIAL OF SIMÓN BOLÍVAR'S DEATH.—Law No. 89 was promulgated by Congress on November 19, 1925, requiring the sum of 100,000 pesos to be appropriated annually until 1930, to cover the expense of commemorating the centennial of the death of the Liberator, Simón Bolívar.

NICARAGUA

PORTRAIT OF RUBÉN DARÍO.—On October 12, 1925, the celebration in Managua of the *Fiesta de la Raza*, or Columbus Day, included the unveiling of a portrait of Rubén Darío in the National Library. The portrait of the famous Nicaraguan poet is the work of the Nicaraguan painter Tránsito Sacasa.

PANAMA

VENEZUELA PRESENTS BOLÍVAR'S PORTRAIT TO PANAMA.—On December 19, 1925, a full-length portrait of Simón Bolívar, the gift of

Gen. Juan Vicente Gómez, President of Venezuela, to the Republic of Panama was officially presented by the Venezuelan Consul General in Panama, Señor Carlos E. Villanueva. The gift of the portrait was in return for the "handful of earth" from the site in Panama of the Pan American Congress called by Bolívar in 1826, requested by Venezuela for deposit in the Bolívar Museum in Caracas.

VENEZUELA

INAUGURATION OF A MONUMENT TO A VENEZUELAN PATRIOT.— On October 28, last, a monument was unveiled in the city of Carúpano in honor of the illustrious Venezuelan patriot, Gen. José Francisco Bermúdez, the ceremony being attended by high officials in military and civilian circles. This beautiful statue of white Carrara marble is placed on the Boulevard Bermúdez overlooking the Caribbean Sea.

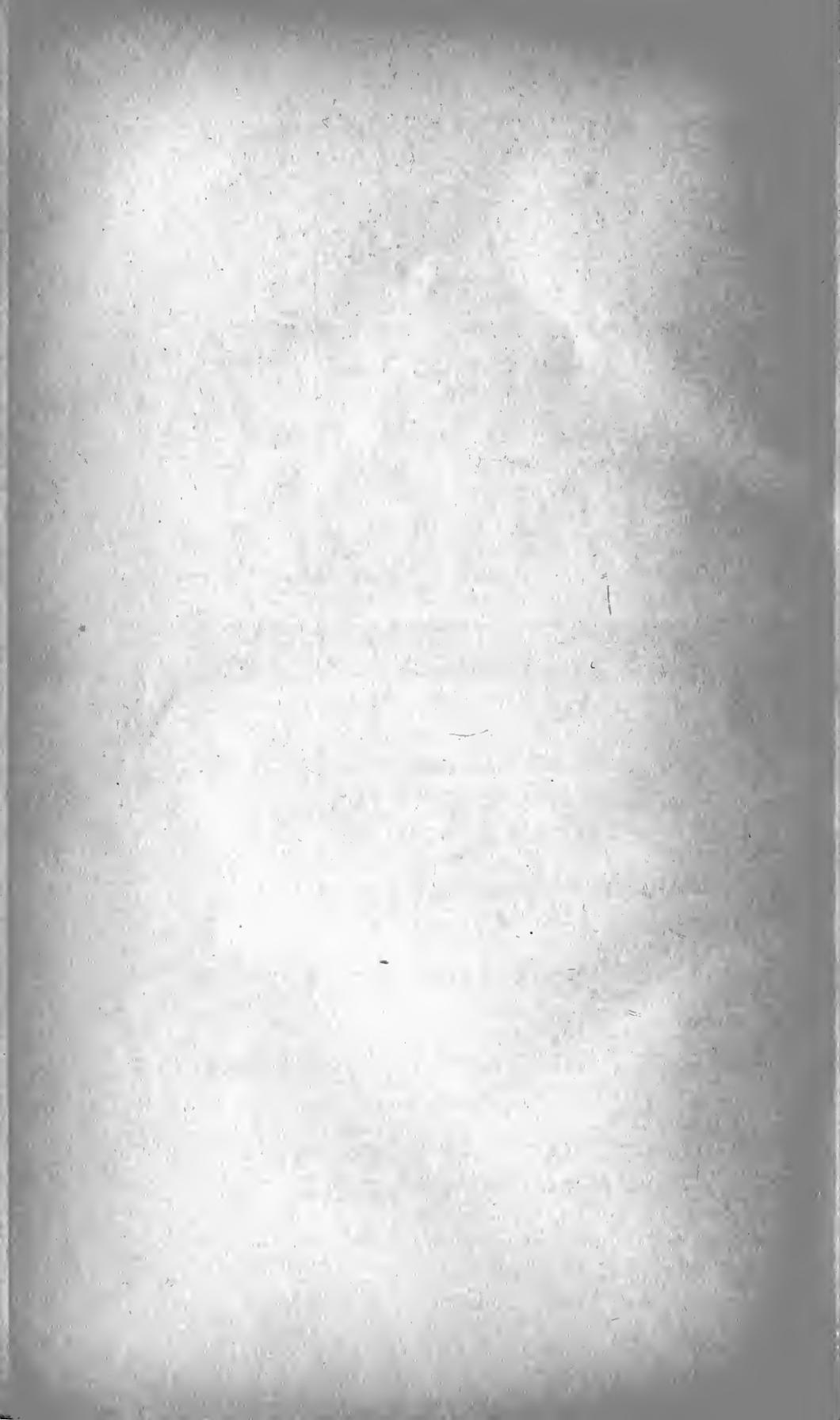
SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO JANUARY 15, 1926

Subject	Date	Author
ARGENTINA		
Argentine hide situation during October, 1925.....	Nov. 9	1925 Henry H. Morgan, consul general at Buenos Aires.
First estimate of production of cereals and linseed corresponding to the agricultural year 1925-26.....	Nov. 16	Do.
Argentine sugar production.....	Nov. 17	Robert Harnden, consul at Rosario.
Condition of Buenos Aires banks, including branches at close of business on Sept. 30, 1925.....	Nov. 20	Henry H. Morgan.
Municipal taxes in Rosario.....	Nov. 21	Robert Harnden.
Definite figures of area sown in cereals and linseed for agricultural year 1925-26.....	Nov. 23	Henry H. Morgan.
Destruction of Argentine wheat crop.....	Nov. 30	Robert Harnden.
BOLIVIA		
The production of gold, bismuth, wolfram, and lead, 1908 to 1924.....	Nov. 23	Stewart E. McMillin, consul at La Paz.
BRAZIL		
Amazon Valley rubber market for September, 1925.....	Oct. 24	R. Frazier Potts, vice consul at Para.
Commerce and industries of Manaus, quarter ending Sept. 30, 1925.....	Nov. 6	Edward B. Kirk, vice consul at Manaus.
Favors granted to paper mill in State of Ceará.....	Nov. 9	Fred C. Eastin, jr., vice consul at Pernambuco.
Inspection of factories, Government decree, State of Parahyba.....	Nov. 10	Do.
Favors for wicker furniture factory, State of Alagoas.....	.....do.....	Do.
Centennial of "Diario de Pernambuco" of Recife on Nov. 7, 1925.....	Nov. 11	Do.
Port of Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, improvements. (The provisions of the project.).....	Nov. 12	Do.
Banking movement in the cities of Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo from January to June, 1925.....	.....do.....	A. Gaulin, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
Proposed revision of Brazilian tariff.....	.....do.....	Do.
Change in system of distribution of gasoline in Porto Alegre.....	.....do.....	E. Kitchel Farrand, vice consul at Porto Alegre.
State of Para offers gratuitous 370,000-acre concessions of rubber-producing lands in development project.....	Nov. 13	R. Frazier Potts.
Report on Brazilian commerce and industries for the month of October, 1925.....	Nov. 15	A. Gaulin.
Public works, Alagoas, during 1924.....	Nov. 16	Fred C. Eastin, jr.
Imports into Recife, January to June, 1925.....	.....do.....	Do.
Cotton shipments and crop prospects, Pernambuco, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1925.....	Nov. 18	Do.
Exports of the State of Sergipe, 1923 and 1924.....	.....do.....	Homer Brett, consul at Bahia.
Balance sheet of Bank of Brazil for October, 1925.....	Nov. 19	A. Gaulin.
Agricultural production of Pernambuco, crop year 1923-24.....	.....do.....	Fred C. Eastin, jr.
Amazon Valley rubber market in October, 1925.....	Nov. 23	R. Frazier Potts.
Credit for expenditures in 1922 and 1923, Petrolina-Therezina Railroad.....	Nov. 25	Fred C. Eastin, jr.
Exchange operations in Rio de Janeiro market during October, 1925.....	Nov. 30	A. Gaulin.
Rio de Janeiro financial market during October.....	.....do.....	Do.
Brazil's foreign trade during the first 7 months of 1925, share of the United States.....	Dec. 2	A. Gaulin, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
The lines necessary to complete the rail connection of Rio de Janeiro with the State capitals.....	Dec. 3	Do.
Finances of the City of Aracaju, Sergipe.....	Dec. 4	Howard Donovan, consul in charge, Bahia.
The Rio de Janeiro coffee market for November.....	Dec. 5	A. Gaulin.
Crop prospect in Brazil.....	.....do.....	Allan Dawson, vice consul at Rio de Janeiro.
Declared exports from Rio de Janeiro, to the United States during November, 1925.....	Dec. 7	Do.
Coffee valorization, Sao Paulo-Minas Geraes convention.....	Dec. 10	A. Gaulin.
Exchange operations in Rio market during September.....	Dec. 12	Do.
Report on Brazilian commerce and industries for November, 1925.....	Dec. 15	Do.
Balance sheet of Bank of Brazil, November, 1925.....	Dec. 17	Do.
Regulations governing silk worm imports.....	.....do.....	Do.
Brazilian bank holidays in 1926.....	Dec. 18	Do.
Amazon Valley rubber market for November, 1925.....	Dec. 19	Do.
Crop and commodity movement from Para, September quarter, 1925.....	Dec. 21	R. Frazier Potts, vice consul at Para.

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CHILE		
Monthly review of Chilean economic and trade conditions.....	1925 Dec. 1	C. F. Deichman, consul general at Valparaiso.
Exports of nitrate from Chile during November, 1925.....	Dec. 5	Do.
Financial condition of Chilean Treasury.....	Dec. 7	Do.
COLOMBIA		
Production of wheat in Colombia.....	Nov. 27	Lester L. Schnere, consul at Cartagena.
Railway construction notes.....	Nov. 30	Alfred Theo. Burri, consul at Barranquilla.
Censorship of moving pictures and other spectacles in the Cartagena consular district.	Dec. 2	Lester L. Schnere.
Concession for electric-light plant and waterworks at Cartagena.	Dec. 3	Do.
Railway construction notes.....	Dec. 4	Alfred Theo. Burri.
Statistics of imports and exports at Buenaventura, for November, 1925.	Dec. 8	Charles Forman, consul at Buenaventura.
School of commerce created in the University of Cartagena.....	Dec. 11	Lester L. Schnere.
Review of commerce and industries quarter ended Sept. 30, 1925.	Dec. 17	Do.
Proposed highway construction in Colombia.....	Dec. 18	Alfred Theo. Burri.
The Barranquilla Railway & Pier Co., report of the annual meeting of shareholders on Nov. 27.	..do..	Do.
The reconstruction of Manizales.....	..do..	Do.
Proposed highway construction in Colombia.....	Dec. 19	Do.
CUBA		
Prospects for 1925-26 sugar crop in consular district of Santiago de Cuba.	Nov. 30	Francis R. Stewart, consul at Santiago de Cuba.
October review of commerce and industries of Cuba.....	Dec. 1	Carlton Bailey Hurst, consul general at Habana.
Market for fruit and vegetable shooks in Isle of Pines.....	Dec. 14	Sheridan Talbot, vice consul at Nueva Gerona.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		
Report on the sugar crop.....	Dec. 5	W. A. Bickers, consul at Puerto Plata.
Labor and immigration.....	Dec. 10	Do.
ECUADOR		
Review of the commerce and industries of Ecuador for October, 1925.	Nov. 23	Richard P. Butrick, consul at Guayaquil.
GUATEMALA		
Change in Guatemalan postal rates.....	Dec. 10	Stewart Eagan, vice consul at Guatemala.
HAITI		
Simplification in formalities connected with salesmen.....	Dec. 9	Winthrop R. Scott, consul at Cape Haitien.
Northern Haiti as a source of supply of raw materials to the United States.	Dec. 18	Do.
Economic and commercial survey for Haiti.....	Dec. 24	Maurice P. Dunlap, consul at Port au Prince.
NICARAGUA		
Review of commerce and industries for western Nicaragua for November, 1925.	Dec. 10	Harold Playter, consul at Corinto.
PANAMA		
Monthly report of commerce and industries of the Republic of Panama, November, 1925.	Dec. 12	H. D. Myers, consul at Panama City.
Motor bus operation, new regulations.....	Dec. 19	Do.
Market for materials used in soap manufacture.....	Dec. 20	Do.
PARAGUAY		
Copy of the Annual Report of the Direction of Agriculture and Agricultural Defense.	Dec. 4	Digby A. Willson, consul at Asunción.
URUGUAY		
Slaughters and shipments by the three large packing houses of Montevideo, during October, 1925.	Nov. 25	O. Gaylord Marsh, consul at Montevideo.
VENEZUELA		
Immigration into the port of Maracaibo during the year, 1924.	Nov. 27	Alexander K. Sloan, consul at Maracaibo.
Shoe industry in Venezuela.....	Nov. 28	Arthur R. Williams, vice consul at Caracas.
The market for belting.....	Nov. 29	Dayle C. McDonough, consul at Caracas.
Campaign for improvement in the methods of cultivating and preparing Maracaibo coffee for market.	Dec. 1	Alexander K. Sloan.
Coffee report from Maracaibo district for November, 1925.....	Dec. 5	Do.
Review of commerce and industries for quarter ended Mar. 31, 1925.	Dec. 9	Dayle C. McDonough.
Commerce and industries Caracas district for quarter ended Sept. 30, 1925.	Dec. 10	Arthur R. Williams.
The importation of shoe leather into Venezuela.....	Dec. 11	Do.



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BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

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HISPANO-AMERICAN ART AND ARTISTS

UNITED STATES POETS IN LATIN AMERICAN VERSION

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF THE ANCIENT MEXICANS

THE LEGAL NATIONALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN IN
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APRIL, 1926

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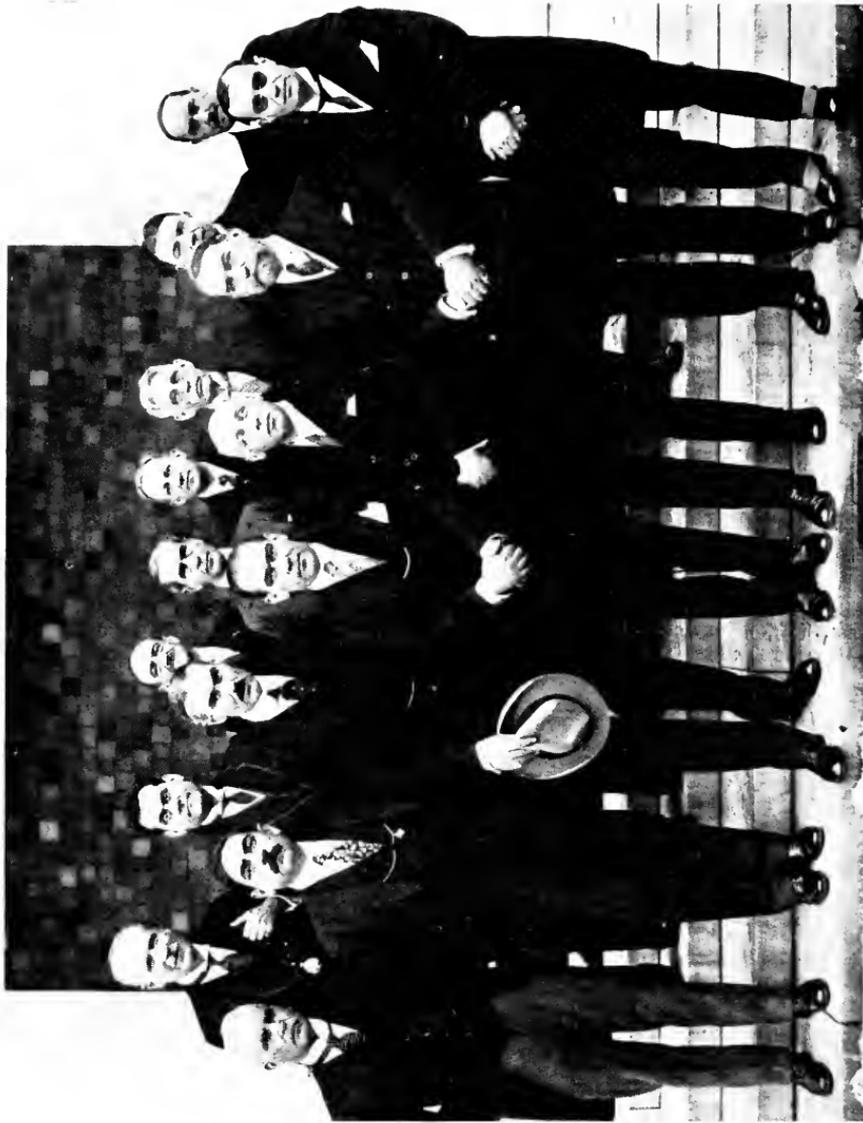


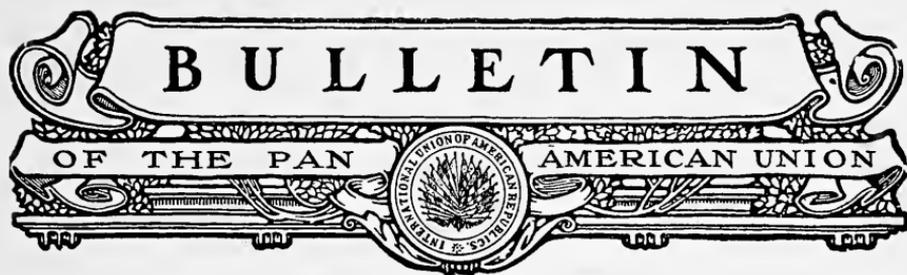
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LUNCHEON IN HONOR OF
MEMBERS OF THE MEXICAN-
AMERICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, was host to members of the Mexican-American Claims Commission at luncheon, February 16, 1926. Front row, left to right: Señor Dr. José Romero, Mexican Secretary of the Commission; Señor Don Benito Flores, Mexican Agent; Hon. Joseph C. Grew, Undersecretary of State of the United States; Señor Don Manuel C. Tellez, the Ambassador of Mexico; Prof. S. van Vollenhoven, Commissioner on the part of the United States; Mr. Edwin B. Parker, United States member of the Commission; Señor Dr. G. Fernández MacGregor, Commissioner on the part of Mexico. Second row, left to right: Dr. William F. Cresson, United States member; Señor Dr. Bartolomé Carballal y Rosas, Mexican Counsel; Dr. L. S. Rowe; Hon. Breckenridge Long, Mr. Lester H. Woolsey, United States Counsel; Mr. Charles Kerr, United States member; Mr. James Renwick Sloane, United States Counsel; and Dr. John C. Merriam.





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EL PRINCIPIO DE LA PRENSA LATINOAMERICANA

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(It is in the nature of an unusually happy coincidence that the following article on the origins of the Latin American press appears for the first time on the eve of the assembling of the First Pan American Conference of Journalists (April 7 to 13), to whom it is, in a sense, dedicated. Nor is it a less happy coincidence that Chile celebrated in February, 1926, the 114th anniversary of the founding of her first newspaper, nor that Argentina will celebrate this year the 125th anniversary of the founding of her first daily. This article should be of special interest to the United States delegates to the Conference, since it deals with the causes which led to the establishment of the press in the Latin American countries and the lines along which they have developed during the past century. It should, moreover, be fruitfully suggestive as to the possibilities of a closer cooperation, on the part of the "Fourth Estate" of the Americas, in everything which tends to promote continental peace, friendship, and progress.—Editor's note.)

(Es una feliz coincidencia la de que el artículo sobre el origen de la prensa latinoamericana, que viene a continuación, aparezca por vez primera en vísperas de reunirse el Primer Congreso Panamericano de Periodistas, a cuyos delegados, en cierta manera, está dedicado. Y no es una coincidencia menos feliz la de que Chile hubiera celebrado en febrero de este año el 114º aniversario de la fundación de su primer periódico y que la Argentina esté por celebrar, también en este año, el 125º aniversario del establecimiento del periodismo en ese país. Este artículo será de especial interés para los delegados de los Estados Unidos al mencionado Congreso, por el hecho de que trata de las razones que contribuyeron a la fundación de la prensa en los países latinoamericanos, así como de las vías por las cuales dicha prensa se ha desarrollado a través del último siglo. Además, puede sugerir ideas muy fecundas en cuanto a las posibilidades de una cooperación más íntima, por parte de los países de América, en todo lo que pueda contribuir a fomentar la paz, la amistad y el progreso de todo el continente.—Nota de la Editora.)

MEXICO, as the first city in the New World to receive the inventions of the Old, has

MÉXICO, por ser la primera ciudad del Nuevo Mundo que recibió las invenciones del

the distinction of having used the first printing press installed in the Western Hemisphere. It was in 1539 that this forerunner of the modern linotype reached the capital of New Spain, but for nearly two centuries thereafter it was utilized only for turning out books and pamphlets. The first Mexican periodical was a monthly gazette, edited by Francisco Sahagún de Arévalo, and issued from 1728 to 1739. No daily papers appeared until 1805, when both the *Diario de México* and the *Diario de Veracruz* were founded. Among the interesting records of Latin American journalism is the history of the struggle of the early Mexican press for freedom.

From Mexico a printing press was taken to Lima in 1584. Certain news sheets printed on this press are dated 1594, but these could hardly be called newspapers. *El Mercurio Peruano*, authorized in 1791, appears as the earliest periodical. The oldest Peruvian paper now issued is *El Comercio* of Lima, founded in 1839.

Brazil can claim the honor of publishing the oldest paper in South America, *O Diario de Pernambuco*, established in 1825. This is only two years older, however, than the *Jornal do Commercio* of Rio de Janeiro and *El Mercurio* of Valparaiso, for both were founded in 1827. Brazil celebrated in 1908 the hundredth anniversary of the

Viejo, tiene la distinción de haber establecido la primera imprenta que se instaló en el hemisferio occidental. Este precursor de nuestro linotipo moderno llegó a la capital de Nueva España en el año de 1539, pero por cerca de dos siglos se utilizó únicamente para imprimir libros y folletos. El primer periódico mexicano fue una gaceta mensual editada por Francisco Sahagún de Arévalo que se publicó de 1728 a 1739. Los diarios no aparecieron sino hasta 1805, época en que se fundaron tanto el *Diario de México* como el *Diario de Veracruz*. Entre los interesantes archivos del periodismo en la América Latina se encuentra la historia de la lucha de la antigua prensa mexicana por su libertad.

En 1584 se llevó una imprenta de México a Lima. Ciertas hojas de periódico salidas de esta imprenta están fechadas en el año de 1594, pero a éstas no se les podría llamar verdaderamente periódicos. *El Mercurio Peruano* autorizado en 1791 es el primer periódico propiamente dicho, pero el periódico peruano más viejo que se publica actualmente es *El Comercio* de Lima, fundado en 1839.

Cabe al Brasil el honor de publicar el periódico que tiene más antigüedad en la América del Sur: *O Diario de Pernambuco*, establecido en 1825, el cual, sin embargo, es únicamente dos años más viejo que el *Jornal do Commercio* de Río de Janeiro y *El Mercurio* de Valparaíso pues ambos fueron fundados en 1827. En 1908 Brasil celebró el centenario

founding of its first newspaper, the *Gaceta do Rio de Janeiro*. At that time Dr. Alfredo de Carvalho published a book on the early papers of Brazil.

Only sparse records are available of the first periodicals in most of the Latin-American countries. The distinguished Chilean bibliographer, Dr. José Toribio Medina, of Santiago de Chile, has published invaluable works on the history of printing in Latin America, and his researches offer a solid foundation for the compilation of records on the periodical press of each country.

A comparatively recent example of the interest in this field is the work of Francisco Núñez on "La Evolución del Periodismo en Costa Rica," which traces the development of journalism in that country from the time of its inception in the *Noticiero Universal* at San José in 1833.

Cuba's first newspaper was *El Papel Periódico*, founded in Havana in 1790. The *Diario de la Marina*, which dates from 1832, is the oldest existing paper on the island. In Panama the oldest paper is *La Estrella de Panamá*, founded in 1849. Probably none of the other papers published at the present time in Latin America antedate the latter part of the nineteenth century, while the greater number were founded in the twentieth.

de la fundación de su primer periódico, la *Gaceta do Rio de Janeiro*. Fue en esa época cuando el Dr. Alfredo Carvalho escribió un libro sobre los primeros periódicos del Brasil.

Son escasos los datos que se pueden obtener acerca de los primeros periódicos de la mayor parte de las naciones de la América Latina. El distinguido bibliógrafo de Santiago de Chile, Dr. José Toribio Medina, ha publicado libros de valor inapreciable sobre la historia de la tipografía en la América Latina, y sus investigaciones nos proporcionan una base sólida de donde partir para la recopilación de datos sobre las publicaciones periódicas de cada país.

Un ejemplo relativamente reciente del interés que se ha despertado en este asunto es la obra de Francisco Núñez titulada "La Evolución del Periodismo en Costa Rica" la cual sigue el curso del desarrollo del periodismo en este país desde 1833, época de su principio en el *Noticiero Universal* de San José.

El primer periódico de Cuba fue *El Papel Periódico* fundado en la Habana en 1790. *El Diario de la Marina* fundado en 1832 es el periódico más antiguo que existe actualmente en la isla. El periódico más antiguo de Panamá es *La Estrella de Panamá* fundado en 1849. Probablemente ninguno de los otros periódicos que se publican ahora en la América Latina antedatan la última parte del siglo diecinueve y el mayor número de ellos se establecieron en el siglo veinte.

Guatemala was the fourth Latin American city to have a printing press, and the first Central American city to have a newspaper, the *Gaceta de Guatemala* appearing in 1801.

Much of interest might be written of the early papers in the northern countries of South America, where material difficulties hindered the development of journalism. The story of the publication of *El Semanario de la Nueva Granada* involves a conflict of savants with politicians. Nueva Valencia, too, had its troubled and brief-lived papers.

The River Plate countries, through favoring circumstances, have published more material on the history of their periodical press than have other parts of Latin America. For geographical and historical reasons, the journalism of Montevideo has been intimately connected with that of Buenos Aires. The first paper in Uruguay was a bilingual sheet, *La Estrella del Sur* or *The Southern Star*, published by the English during their occupation in 1807. The first national paper was the *Gaceta de Montevideo*, founded in 1810.

The brief survey of the press of Argentina which appears below is a condensed thesis, prepared from histories of Argentine literature, from records and facsimile volumes of the early Argentine sheets, and from a study of

Guatemala fue la cuarta ciudad de la América Latina en tener una imprenta y la primera en la América Central en publicar un periódico, pues la *Gaceta de Guatemala* vió la luz en 1801.

Se podrían escribir muchos detalles interesantes sobre los primeros periódicos de las naciones norteanas de la América del Sur, donde dificultades de importancia embarazaron el desarrollo del periodismo; como por ejemplo, la historia de la publicación de *El Semanario de la Nueva Granada* descubre un conflicto entre sabios y políticos, y también Nueva Valencia tuvo sus periódicos de corta y turbulenta vida.

Los países del Río de la Plata, favorecidos por las circunstancias, han dado a luz datos más abundantes sobre la historia de sus impresos periódicos que cualquier otro país de la América Latina.

Debido a razones geográficas e históricas, el periodismo de Montevideo ha estado íntimamente relacionado con el de Buenos Aires. El primer periódico de Uruguay fue una hoja bilingüe llamada *La Estrella del Sur* o *The Southern Star*, publicada por los ingleses durante su ocupación de la ciudad en 1807. El primer periódico nacional fue la *Gaceta de Montevideo* fundada en 1810.

El breve resumen del periodismo en la Argentina, que aparece a continuación, es una tesis condensada que se preparó consultando las historias de la literatura Argentina, los archivos y volúmenes facsimilares de antiguas hojas

representative newspapers published in Buenos Aires to-day.

de periódicos argentinos, y estudiando los periódicos más importantes que se publican hoy día en la Argentina.

THE PERIODICAL PRESS OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC LA PRENSA PERIÓDICA EN LA REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA

In the first year of the nineteenth century an Argentine officer conceived the project of starting a newspaper in the city of Buenos Aires. That port in 1800 was the seat of the Spanish Vice-Royalty of La Plata, and it had gained more reputation for its commerce than its culture.

Col. Francisco Antonio Cabello y Mesa, who was ambitious to bring out the first periodical in Buenos Aires, had acquired a taste for journalism in the office of the *Mercurio Peruano* of Lima. He presented a formal and flattering petition to the Viceroy of La Plata, the Marquis de Avilés, for the exclusive privilege of publishing a newspaper, of which he offered a sample page.

Apparently the time was ripe for such a project. The Viceroy promptly gave the desired permission, and forwarded the petition to the Royal Consulate, with a recommendation that the proposed publication be given substantial assistance. The Spanish authorities received this request favorably, even enthusiastically, and offered the use of their library to the contributors, whom the editor proposed to organize under the name, "Patriotic, Lit-

En el primer año del siglo diecinueve un oficial argentino concibió el proyecto de publicar un periódico en Buenos Aires, que era, en 1800, el centro del Virreinato Español de la Plata, y más reputado por su comercio que por su cultura.

El coronel Francisco Antonio Cabello y Mesa quien tenía el propósito de dar a luz el primer periódico de Buenos Aires, habiendo tomado apego al periodismo en las oficinas del *Mercurio Peruano* de Lima, presentó una petición formal y lisonjera al Virrey de la Plata, Marqués de Avilés, pidiéndole el privilegio exclusivo de publicar un periódico semejante a la página de muestra que envió con la petición.

Aparentemente el tiempo era propicio para el proyecto pues el Virrey otorgó sin dilación el permiso deseado y envió la petición al Consulado Real, con la recomendación de que se le diera a la publicación proyectada ayuda liberal. Las autoridades españolas acogieron con favor y aún con entusiasmo dicha petición y ofrecieron el uso de su biblioteca a los escritores, a quienes el editor se proponía organizar bajo el nombre de "Sociedad Patriótica,

erary, and Economic Society," following a plan of similar societies that then flourished in Spain and in Peru.¹

The only printing press in Buenos Aires was the Imprenta de los Niños Expósitos, owned by the Spanish Government. It had been brought to the port from Cordoba where it had been installed by the Jesuit brotherhood and abandoned upon their expulsion. This press, then used only for printing occasional theological treatises and almanacs for the benefit of charitable institutions, Colonel Cabello proposed to utilize.

The preliminary arrangements for the publication of the paper, begun in 1800, were completed the following spring. Wednesday, the 1st of April, 1801, saw the appearance of the *Telégrafo Mercantil*, which bore the subtitle, "Rural, Político, Económico e Historiógrafo del Río de la Plata."² Under the name was a Latin verse, followed by a Spanish translation, to this effect:

*To the innocent in chains
Comes hope with counsel and caress;
The bruising iron clangs at his feet,
But he sings, assured of final justice.*³

Literaria y Economica," conforme la costumbre en España y Perú.¹

La única imprenta en Buenos Aires era la Imprenta de los Niños Expósitos perteneciente al Gobierno español, la cual se había trasladado a ese puerto, desde Córdoba, en donde había sido instalada por los hermanos jesuitas y después abandonada, cuando éstos fueron expulsados. La citada imprenta, que entonces se usaba únicamente para imprimir alguno que otro tratado teológico o almanaque para las instituciones de caridad, fue la que se propuso utilizar.

En 1800 se principiaron los trabajos preliminares para la publicación del periódico, los cuales se concluyeron en la primavera siguiente, teniendo como resultado que el miércoles primero de abril de 1801 viera la entrada al mundo del *Telégrafo Mercantil* el cual tenía el subtítulo de "Rural, Político, Económico e Historiógrafo del Río de la Plata."² Debajo del nombre se encontraban unos versos latinos, seguidos por su traducción en español, los cuales son como sigue:

* Al inocente que sujeta la cadena
La esperanza aconseja y acaricia,
Lo hiera el hierro que a sus plantas
suená,
Más él canta seguro de justicia.³

¹ "La Literatura Argentina" por Ricardo Rojas, Tomo III, p. 179.

² *Telégrafo Mercantil* (Reproducción Facsimilar dirigida por la Junta de Historia y Numismática Americana, 1914), p. 31.

³ *Ibid.* p. 31.

¹ "La literatura argentina," por Ricardo Rojas, tomo III, p. 179.

² *Telégrafo Mercantil*. (reproducción facsimilar dirigida por la Junta de Historia y Numismática Americana, 1914), p. 31.

* Al traducir ésta y las demás citas en este artículo del inglés al español, no hubo tiempo de conseguir de las diferentes fuentes los textos originales.

³ *Telégrafo Mercantil* (reproducción facsimilar dirigida por la Junta de Historia y Numismática Americana, 1914) p. 31.

This was but a faint echo of the spirit that had led to revolution in the United States and France, yet it was significant.

In an article on his plan for the publication of the *Telégrafo Mercantil*, the editor referred to the existence at that time of three newspapers each in the cities of Mexico and Lima,⁴ and his desire to bring similar advantages to the people of Buenos Aires. Moreover, he confessed to still greater ambitions:

I was anxious to put Buenos Aires on a par with the most cultivated nations of Europe. * * * I wanted to do a service to God, to the King, and to the Argentine Provinces.⁵

CHARACTER OF THE FIRST ARGENTINE NEWSPAPER

Though nothing in the name or subtitle of the *Telégrafo Mercantil* indicated a connection with literature, its first number is notable for its publication of an ode to the Paraná River, by Manuel José de Labarden, the outstanding Argentine poet of his day:

August Paraná, sacred river,
Illustrious first-born of the ocean.⁶

This poem is in the nature of a triumphal hymn. It is still read with pride by Argentinians and ranked as the noblest work of its author.

⁴ *Telégrafo Mercantil*, p. 5.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 19.

⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 34-37.

Esto era únicamente un eco débil del espíritu que había animado la revolución en los Estados Unidos y Francia, mas, sin embargo, era significativo.

En un artículo sobre su plan para la publicación del *Telégrafo Mercantil* el editor se refería a la existencia de tres periódicos en México y tres en Lima en aquella época,⁴ y hablaba de su deseo de ofrecer las mismas ventajas a los habitantes de Buenos Aires; no contento con esto, confesaba ambicionar aún más, según se vé en lo siguiente:

Estaba ansioso de poner a Buenos Aires a la par de las naciones más cultas de Europa. . . . Yo deseaba servir a mi Dios, a mi Rey y a las provincias Argentinas.⁵

CARÁCTER DEL PRIMER PERIÓDICO ARGENTINO

Aunque nada en el título o subtítulo del *Telégrafo Mercantil* indicaba ninguna relación con la literatura, sin embargo su primer ejemplar es notable por la publicación de una oda al Río Paraná escrita por Manuel José de Labarden el poeta argentina más famoso de aquel entonces.

Augusto Paraná río sagrado
Primogénito Ilustre del Oceano.⁶

Este poema tiene el carácter de un himno triunfal, y aún lo leen con orgullo los argentinos y ocupa un lugar entre las obras más grandiosas del autor.

⁴ *Telégrafo Mercantil*, p. 5.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 19.

⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 34-37.

A keen awakening to the grandeur of the Paraná River and to the beauties of other natural features of the La Plata country had come with the visits of Spanish explorers in the closing years of the eighteenth century. A desire for the expression of this aroused interest accounted in part for the welcome given the *Telégrafo Mercantil*.

Colonel Cabello showed comprehension of his field by finding contributors and subscribers from the very beginning. A modern critic says that the Colonel "established premiums for the collaborators with the skill of a proprietor of a Yankee periodical of to-day."⁷ Among the contributions for which he offered money were "collections of inedited papers containing material on the ancient foundation of cities, towns, convents, seminaries, etc."; "articles from thinkers on the following themes: How will the Argentine Provinces progress most? 1, in commerce; 2, in agriculture; 3, in industry; 4, in population; 5, in navigation; 6, in culture."⁸ The breadth of this program, embracing the past and future interests of the locality, established a journalistic precedent that is still followed.

The call for serious contributions naturally appealed to historians, geographers, and econo-

Con las visitas de exploradores españoles en los últimos años del siglo dieciocho, se había despertado la admiración profunda por la majestad del Río Paraná y por la belleza de las otras grandezas naturales de la región de La Plata. El deseo de expresar este interés creciente fue una de las causas de la entusiasta acogida que recibió el *Telégrafo Mercantil*.

El coronel Cabello demostró que se daba cuenta exacta de la situación, obteniendo escritores y subscriptores desde un principio. Un crítico moderno dice que el coronel "estableció premios para sus colaboradores con la habilidad de un propietario de algún periódico Yanqui de hoy en día."⁷ Entre las contribuciones para las cuales ofrecía dinero se encontraban "colecciones de escritos inéditos que versaran sobre fundación de antiguas ciudades, poblaciones conventos, seminarios, etc."; "artículos de pensadores, sobre los siguientes temas: ¿Cómo progresaran más las provincias argentinas? 1) en comercio; 2) en agricultura; 3) en industria; 4) en población; 5) en navegación; 6) en policía."⁸ La extensión de este programa, que abarcaba los intereses pasados y futuros de la localidad, estableció un precedente periodístico que aún se emula.

La demanda de artículos serios, naturalmente, tuvo buena acogida entre los historiadores, geógrafos

⁷ Historia de la Literatura Argentina, por García Velloso, p. 91.

⁸ La Literatura Argentina, por Ricardo Rojas, Tomo III, p. 179.

⁷ "Historia de la literatura argentina," por García Velloso, p. 91.

⁸ "La literatura argentina," por Ricardo Rojas tomo III, p. 179.

mists, whose articles brought at least a local fame in the pages of the *Telégrafo Mercantil*. But there was lighter material offered, too. Domingo Azcuénaga contributed humorous verse. His clever fables, "The Sick Monk" and "The Parrot and the Owl" had a touch of cynical philosophy. The editor himself published original verse, reflecting on the habits and ethics of the people of Buenos Aires. He had less diplomacy than enterprise, and he was ready to settle disputations with a duel, when his neighbors expressed their resentment of his criticisms.

The wide range of subjects covered by the *Telégrafo Mercantil* permitted the paper to be truthfully described as "miscelany." History, news, and literature in the one-column pages (only the last issues in the second year of the publication had two-column pages) preceded market quotations on honey, Paraguay tea, and other local products. The items from Europe were irregular and months old, but they were no less eagerly read than to-day's news hot from the cable or radio.

Colonel Cabello issued his paper twice a week, Wednesdays and Saturdays. At first it consisted of 8 pages; later there were

y economistas, quienes adquirirían cuando menos fama local al aparecer sus artículos en las páginas del *Telégrafo Mercantil*. También se contribuyó con artículos de género más ligero. Domingo Azcuénaga contribuyó con versos humorísticos. Sus inteligentes fábulas "El Monje Enfermo" y "El Papagayo y la Lechuza" tienen un poquito de filosofía cínica. El editor mismo publicó poesías originales que censuraban las costumbres y ética de la gente de Buenos Aires. Su diplomacia era algo inferior a su empuje, pues siempre estaba listo a arreglar disputas por medio de duelos cuando sus compatriotas expresaban resentimiento por sus críticas.

La multitud de asuntos que entraban en la formación del *Telégrafo Mercantil* hicieron que fuera llamado con justicia "miscelánea." Historia, noticias y literatura precedían a los precios corrientes de la miel, hierba mate y otros productos locales, en la única columna de las páginas de este periódico (pues sólo las últimas tiradas en el segundo año de su publicación constaban de dos columnas). Los sucesos de Europa se publicaban con irregularidad meses después de su acontecimiento, pero esto no obstaba para que fuesen leídos con la misma avidez que las noticias actuales transmitidas inmediatamente por cable o telegrafía sin hilos.

El coronel Cabello publicaba su periódico dos veces por semana, los miércoles y los sábados. Este periódico constaba primero

16, the form and paging of the sheets being like those of a book. The subscription price was 2 pesos per month in Buenos Aires, and 3 pesos in Peru and Chile. Buenos Aires alone furnished 159 subscribers, but it must be admitted that a number of these were the contributors.

When the *Telégrafo Mercantil* was little more than a year old, certain Spanish authorities smarting under the plain speaking of the editor, began to plan the execution of the paper. Understanding that his free references to high marriage fees and prevalent immorality were about to cost him his journal, Colonel Cabello ended its existence on October 17, 1802, publishing as its "swan song" a sharp diatribe against local conditions.⁹

The founder of the *Telégrafo Mercantil* had the satisfaction, however, of seeing that the newspaper he had projected into the life of the Argentine colony had met so definite a need that its place was immediately filled by another periodical, established under the direction of Manuel Belgrano, Secretary of the Royal Consulate. This received the safe title of *El Semanario de Agricultura, Industria y Comercio*. Its editor avoided dangerous

de 8 páginas y después de 16, siendo su apariencia semejante a la de un libro. El precio de la suscripción era de dos pesos al mes en Buenos Aires y tres pesos en Perú y Chile. Sólo en Buenos Aires contaba con 159 suscriptores, pero es bueno mencionar que muchos de ellos eran escritores del periódico.

Cuando el *Telégrafo Mercantil* tenía algo más de un año, ciertas autoridades españolas, irritadas por la franqueza de los comentarios del editor, empezaron a tramitar la destrucción del periódico. Con pleno conocimiento de que su ilimitada franqueza al referirse a la inmoralidad reinante y a los crecidos derechos que cobraban en lo referente a casamientos, le iban a costar su periódico, el coronel Cabello le dió fin el 17 de octubre de 1802, publicando como su "canto de cisne" una diatriba cortante contra las condiciones locales.⁹

Sin embargo, el fundador del *Telégrafo Mercantil* tuvo la satisfacción de ver que el periódico que él había introducido en la vida de la colonia argentina había satisfecho una necesidad tan bien definida, que otro periódico, establecido bajo la dirección de Manuel Belgrano, secretario del Consulado Real, lo substituyó inmediatamente. Este nuevo periódico fue bautizado con el nombre poco peligroso de *El Semanario de Agricultura, Industria y Co-*

⁹ Historia de la Literatura Argentina, García Velloso, p. 92.

⁹ "Historia de la Literatura Argentina," por García Velloso, p. 92.

topics by discussing economic interests.

The *Imprenta de los Niños Expósitos* served as a print shop for the successor to the *Telégrafo Mercantil*, as it did likewise for the *Correo del Comercio*, which followed the second newspaper.

While the colonial press was ostensibly occupied with affairs of agriculture, commerce, and literature—for verse managed to show itself in the columns of the local papers, whatever the name—the clouds of the impending revolution of the 25th of May, 1810, were gathering throughout that first decade of the nineteenth century.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD

When the weakness of the Spanish Government under the Napoleonic régime permitted the growing spirit of independence in the Argentine colony to culminate in revolution, a brilliant young writer became the real leader of the movement. This was Mariano Moreno, of Argentine birth and education, who brought the advantages of his aristocratic birth and training to advance his flaming ideals of democracy.

As secretary of the first Argentine Assembly, he founded *La Gaceta de Buenos Aires* in June, 1810, that he might publish the

mercio. El editor evitó temas peligrosos, dedicándose a disertar sobre materias económicas.

La *Imprenta de los Niños Expósitos* se dedicó a taller del sucesor del *Telégrafo Mercantil*, así como también fue la imprenta del *Correo del Comercio* que reemplazó al segundo periódico.

Mientras que la prensa colonial se ocupaba ostensiblemente de materias de agricultura, comercio y aún de literatura, pues los versos lograban deslizarse en las columnas de los periódicos locales, sin preocuparse mucho del nombre que pudiesen tener dichos periódicos, las sombras de la revolución inminente del 25 de mayo de 1810 comenzaban a agruparse; pues era la primera década del siglo diecinueve.

LOS PERIÓDICOS EN EL PERÍODO REVOLUCIONARIO

Cuando a causa del decaimiento del Gobierno español bajo el régimen Napoleónico, el espíritu de independencia que había ido desarrollándose y cobrando ímpetu estalló en la revolución, un brillante y joven poeta fue el verdadero caudillo del movimiento. Éste fue Mariano Moreno, argentino de nacimiento y educación, quien hizo uso de las ventajas que le ofrecían su educación y linaje aristocrático para impulsar sus ardientes ideales de democracia.

En su carácter de secretario de la primera Asamblea fundó *La Gaceta de Buenos Aires* en junio de 1810, para publicar las

deliberations of the Assembly and spread the idea of independence. He announced in the columns of his paper:

The people have a right to know the acts of their representatives, for it concerns their own honor * * *. When opinions are clashing and wrapping in obscurity the principles under discussion, the discourses of great minds moved by patriotism serve to reduce those principles to their pristine clearness.¹⁰

La Gaceta appeared once a week at first, then twice a week, and sometimes oftener, to meet the needs of the Assembly. It was the organ of the people, demonstrating by its very publication the principle of democracy.¹¹

One of the first articles that appeared in *La Gaceta* was by Moreno on "The Liberty to Think." It was a ringing call for freedom of thought. "In the pen of Moreno the Spanish language in the emancipated colony acquired a force unknown up to that time; it gained new eloquence, frankness, energy."¹²

Moreno exercised the chief influence in the revolutionary group for some six months following the decisive act of the 25th of May. It was perhaps a natural consequence of this that President Saavedra and other officials of the Assembly arranged a foreign mis-

deliberaciones de dicha Asamblea y divulgar la idea de independencia. Declaró en las columnas de su periódico:

El pueblo tiene el derecho de imponerse de los actos de sus representantes puesto que concierne a su propio honor. . . . Cuando las opiniones chocan, y envuelven en la obscuridad los principios que se discuten, los discursos de los cerebros esclarecidos que impulsa el patriotismo sirven para devolverles a esos principios su claridad pristina.¹⁰

La Gaceta aparecía primeramente una vez por semana; después dos y muchas veces más a menudo si así lo requerían las necesidades de la Asamblea. Era el órgano del pueblo que demostraba por el solo hecho de su publicación el principio de la democracia.¹¹

Uno de los primeros artículos que aparecieron en *La Gaceta* fue escrito por Moreno sobre "La Libertad de Pensar"; era la campaña que llamaba a la libertad del pensamiento. "En la pluma de Moreno la lengua española, en la colonia emancipada, alcanzó una fuerza desconocida hasta entonces; adquirió elocuencia, franqueza, energía."¹²

Moreno representó la influencia principal en el grupo revolucionario durante los seis meses que siguieron el acto decisivo del 25 de mayo; siendo, quizás, la consecuencia natural de esto que el Presidente Saavedra y otros funcionarios de la Asamblea prepa-

¹⁰ La Historia de la Literatura Argentina, García Velloso, pp. 136-7.

¹¹ La Literatura Argentina, Ricardo Rojas, Tomo III, p. 89.

¹² García Velloso, p. 136.

¹⁰ "La historia de la literatura argentina," García Velloso, pp. 136-7.

¹¹ "La literatura argentina," Ricardo Rojas, tomo III, p. 89.

¹² Velloso, p. 136.

sion for the popular editor, taking advantage of a time-honored method of disposing of persons who threaten the ambition of their superiors.

The second editor of *La Gaceta* of Buenos Aires, was Dr. Gregorio Funes, Dean of the Cathedral of Córdoba, a mature churchman and historian whose tendencies were the exact antithesis of Moreno's. Among the succeeding editors of *La Gaceta* during the 11 years of its existence was Bernardo Monteagudo, of a spirit more akin to that of its founder. He had earlier issued a paper of his own, which he called *El Mártir o Libre*. A journal of the time with an equally stirring name was *El Grito del Sur*, edited by Doctor Planes. All of these papers were printed on the old press of the "Niños Expósitos" in Buenos Aires.

In the quarter century that followed the revolution of the 25th of May, 1810, Argentina struggled through numerous experiments in forms of government. Many political papers were born, and after brief but spirited lives, passed out of existence. Every political factor had its organ. New printing presses were established.

Religious discussion, too, had a prominent place in the journalism of the period. Fray Cayetano Rodríguez founded *El Oficial del Día* to defend the clergy against official attacks, and par-

raran una misión en el extranjero para el popular editor, aprovechándose para ello en un método consagrado por el tiempo, de des- embarazarse de las personas que ponen en peligro las ambiciones de sus superiores.

El segundo editor de *La Gaceta* de Buenos Aires fue el Dr. Gregorio Funes, decano de la Catedral de Córdoba, eclesiástico maduro e historiador cuyos ideas eran la completa antítesis de las de Moreno. Entre los editores subsecuentes de *La Gaceta* durante los 11 años de su existencia se encontraron Bernardo Monteagudo, quien poseía un espíritu algo semejante al de Moreno, y quien había editado anteriormente un periódico suyo que denominó *El Mártir o Libre*. Un diario de esa época que tenía un nombre igualmente exitante era *El Grito del Sur*, editado por el Dr. Planes. Todos estos periódicos fueron impresos en la vieja imprenta de los Niños Expósitos de Buenos Aires.

En los 25 años que siguieron la revolución del 25 de mayo de 1810, en que la Argentina experimentó varias formas de gobierno, muchos periódicos políticos vieron la luz, mas después de breve e intensa vida expiraron. Cada facción política tenía su órgano de expresión; naturalmente, se establecieron nuevas imprentas.

Controversias religiosas también ocuparon un lugar prominente en el periodismo de ese tiempo. Fray Cayetano Rodríguez fundó *El Oficial del Día* para defender al clero contra los ata-

ticularly against the criticisms written by Juan Cruz Varela in his paper *El Centinela*. Fray Francisco Casteñeda was an enthusiastic polemic, and was said to have edited six periodicals at one time.¹³ He was fond of involved and interminable titles, but he could, on the other hand, adopt a terse style. In one of his sheets called *La Verdad Desnuda* (The Naked Truth) he uncovered the truth to such an extent that he was condemned by the authorities to retire to a monastery, and he was deprived of liberty to write.¹⁴

LITERATURE IN THE EARLY NEWSPAPERS

The custom of publishing the best local literature, established in the first number of *Telégrafo Mercantil*, continued to prevail in the Argentine newspapers. A national hymn written by López y Planes appeared in *La Gaceta* in 1813, and aroused a fiery enthusiasm. Mariano Moreno's famous article on "The Liberty to Think" published in one of the early numbers of *La Gaceta*, belongs in the class of literature, as do some of the ardent utterances of Bernardo Monteagudo. The latter wrote in *La Gaceta*, in February, 1912:

Only the sacred doctrine of equality can indemnify men for the differences

ques oficiales y especialmente contra las críticas escritas por Juan Cruz Varela en su periódico *El Centinela*. Fray Francisco Casteñeda era partidario entusiasta de la polémica y se dice que editaba seis periódicos al mismo tiempo.¹³ Era además muy dado a escribir complejos e interminables títulos; pero dicho sea con justicia, también podía usar estilo terso. En uno de sus periódicos llamado *La Verdad Desnuda* desahogó a la verdad hasta tal extremo que las autoridades lo condenaron a que se retirara a un monasterio y lo privaron de la libertad de escribir.¹⁴

LITERATURA EN LOS PRIMEROS PERIÓDICOS

La costumbre establecida en la primera edición del *Telégrafo Mercantil* de publicar la mejor literatura local, continuó prevaleciendo en los periódicos argentinos. Un himno nacional escrito por López y Planes apareció en *La Gaceta* en 1813, y despertó ardiente entusiasmo. El famoso artículo de Marino Moreno sobre "La Libertad de Pensar" publicado en una de las primeras ediciones de *La Gaceta* pertenece a la literatura, lo mismo que las exclamaciones ardientes de Bernardo Monteagudo. Este último escribió en *La Gaceta*, en febrero de 1812, lo siguiente:

Solo la santa doctrina de la igualdad puede indemnizar a los hombres por las

¹³ Historia de la Literatura Argentina, García Velloso.

¹⁴ La Literatura Argentina, Ricardo Rojas, Tomo III, p. 69.

¹³ "Historia de la literatura argentina," García Velloso.

¹⁴ "La literatura argentina," Ricardo Rojas, tomo III, p. 69.

placed between them by nature, by fortune, or by an antisocial convention * * *. All men are equal in the presence of the law: The sceptre and the plow, the purple and the beggar's rags, can neither add to nor detract one line from the sacred table of the rights of man.¹⁵

The custom of organizing literary clubs, initiated by the editor of the *Telégrafo Mercantil*, continued popular with Argentine journalists. These clubs flourished and died, only to be succeeded by others that had their day of influence. Many young writers who saw their first verses and articles published in the Buenos Aires newspapers acquired fame in the clubs, and later won an international reputation.

Esteban Echeverría was one of the best-known poets of the middle of the nineteenth century whose first work was published in the *Gaceta Mercantil*. He was a sociologist as well as a poet, and he had great faith in the influence of the press in the development of the nation. Through his enthusiastic efforts a careful documentation was made by Antonio Zinny of the early Argentine press.¹⁶ Echeverría regarded the newspaper as the key to a nation's state of civilization.

diferencia con que los distingue las naturaleza, la fortuna u otra convención antisocial. . . . Todos los hombres son iguales ante la ley: El cetro y el arado, la purpura y los harapos del mendigo no pueden ni aumentar ni borrar una sola línea de las tablas sagradas de los derechos del hombre.¹⁵

La costumbre de organizar clubs literarios iniciada por el editor del *Telégrafo Mercantil* continuó gozando el favor de los periodistas argentinos. Estos clubs florecían y morían pero siempre eran reemplazados por otros que tenían su día de influencia. Muchos escritores jóvenes que vieron publicados sus primeros versos y artículos en los periódicos de Buenos Aires adquirieron su fama en los clubs y después alcanzaron reputación universal.

Esteban Echeverría, uno de los poetas más conocidos de a mediados del siglo diecinueve, publicó su primer trabajo en la *Gaceta Mercantil*. Fue sociólogo a la vez que poeta y tenía mucha fé en la influencia de la prensa en el adelanto de la nación. Por medio de sus esfuerzos entusiastas una documentación cuidadosa de la antigua prensa argentina fue hecha por Antonio Zinny.¹⁶ Echeverría consideraba la prensa como el espejo que refleja el estado de civilización de una nación.

¹⁵ Historia de la Literatura Argentina, García Velloso, p. 176.

¹⁶ La Gaceta Mercantil de Buenos Aires, 1823-1852. Resumen de su contenido con relación a la parte americana y con especialidad a la Historia de la República Argentina. Obra póstuma de Antonio Zinny. Tomos I, II, III. Buenos Aires, 1912.

¹⁵ "Historia de la literatura argentina," García Velloso, p. 176.

¹⁶ "La Gaceta Mercantil de Buenos Aires," 1823-1852. Resumen de su contenido con relación a la parte americana y con especialidad a la Historia de la República Argentina. Obra póstuma de Antonio Zinny. Tomos I, II, III. Buenos Aires, 1912.

Other noted writers who appreciated the place of journalism were Juan Bautista Alberdi, who wrote on "The Militant Press of the Argentine Republic," and Facundo Zavría, who discussed the laws governing the press during the formative period.

It was only in the period of the military government of Manuel José de Rosas, from 1829 to 1852, that the liberty of the independent press was restricted for an extended time. The leading intellectuals of the country became emigrés, while an Italian-Argentine editor, Pedro de Angelis, remained in Buenos Aires as a defender of the Rosas régime, and for 20 years edited *El Archivo* (in three languages) under Government protection.

Florencio Varela was the brilliant editor of *El Comercio del Plata* which the opposition of Rosas led him to issue from Montevideo, across the Argentine border. There he had the collaboration of other exiles from his own country, and his paper was appreciated as "the highest tribune of Argentine thought."¹⁷

"To Florencio Varela belongs the distinction of initiating journalistic discussion on the basis of reason and of history, of judging facts sanely and explaining the past clearly, formulating at the same time aspirations for the future * * *. Thiers, whom he met in France, said in 1850:

Otros escritores de nota que apreciaron el valor del periodismo fueron Juan Bautista Alberdi quien escribió sobre "La Prensa Militante de la República Argentina" y Facundo Zavría quien hizo un estudio de las leyes que gobernaban la prensa durante el período de su formación.

Solamente de 1829 a 1852, tiempo que duró la dictadura de Manuel José Rosas, la libertad de la prensa independiente se restringió por un período considerable de tiempo. Los intelectuales más prominentes del país tuvieron que emigrar, mientras que un editor italiano-argentino, Pedro de Angelis, permanecía en Buenos Aires como defensor del régimen de Rosas, editando durante 20 años *El Archivo* (en tres idiomas), protegido por el Gobierno.

Florencio Varela fue el brillante editor de *El Comercio del Plata* a quien la oposición de Rosas hizo que editara su periódico en Montevideo. En esta ciudad contó con la colaboración de otros desterrados de su mismo país; su periódico se consideraba "la más alta tribuna del pensamiento argentino."¹⁷

"A Florencio Valera le pertenece la distinción de haber iniciado discusiones periodísticas partiendo de la base de la razón y de la historia; de haber juzgado hechos con criterio sano y explicado el pasado con claridad, formulando al mismo tiempo aspiraciones para el futuro . . . Thiers,

¹⁷ La Literatura Argentina, Ricardo Rojas, Tomo III, p. 370.

¹⁷ "La literatura argentina," Ricardo Rojas, tomo III, p. 370.

'Florencio Varela is one of the most distinguished men in the world.'"¹⁸

Among the literary men contributing to the press in the middle of the nineteenth century were Juan Maria Gutiérrez, critic; José Mármol, poet; and Domingo Faustino Sarmiento, apostle of popular education, sociologist, author of "Facundo, or Civilization and Barbarism." Sarmiento was a prolific journalist, editing *El Heraldo Argentino*, and writing, moreover, for many other periodicals.

In some of the newspapers of the Provinces appeared the unique native literature of the Gaucho, or cowboy of the Pampas. The highest example of the Gauchesco writing is the epic "Martín Fierro" of José Hernández, a journalist of Buenos Aires.

FIRST OF THE EXISTING BUENOS AIRES PAPERS

The oldest of the newspapers issued in Buenos Aires at the present time is an English publication, *The Standard*, which was founded on May 1, 1861. Another morning daily in English is the Buenos Aires *Herald*, established in 1876. During the period between the founding of these two English papers that represent the large British colony in Argentina, the two foremost daily papers in Spanish were established, *La Prensa* and *La Nación*.

a quien conoció en Francia, dijo en 1850: 'Florencio Varela es uno de los hombres mas distinguidos del mundo.'"¹⁸

Entre los literatos que escribieron para la prensa a mediados del siglo diecinueve se encontraban Juan María Gutiérrez, crítico; José Mármol, poeta; y Domingo Faustino Sarmiento, apóstol de la educación popular, sociólogo, autor de "Facundo" o "Civilización y Barbarie." Sarmiento fue un periodista prolífico que editó *El Heraldo Argentino* y escribió además en muchos otros periódicos.

En varios de los periódicos de las provincias apareció la sin igual literatura nativa del gaucho o ganadero de las pampas. El ejemplo más notable de la literatura gaucha es la épica "Martín Fierro" de José Hernández, periodista de Buenos Aires.

EL MÁS ANTIGUO DE LOS PERIÓDICOS ACTUALES DE BUENOS AIRES

El periódico más antiguo que se emite en Buenos Aires actualmente es una publicación inglesa, *The Standard*, que se fundó el primero de mayo de 1861. Otro diario inglés de la mañana es el *Buenos Aires Herald* establecido en 1876. Durante el período que transcurrió entre la fundación de estos dos periódicos ingleses que representan a la extensa colonia británica en la Argentina se fundaron los dos periódicos más importantes en español: *La Prensa* y *La Nación*.

¹⁸ García Velloso, pp. 331-333.

¹⁸ García Velloso, pp. 331-333.

It was on October 18, 1869, that Dr. José C. Paz founded *La Prensa*, and it was only three months later—January 4, 1870—that Gen. Bartolomé Mitre founded *La Nación*. For 56 years these two papers have been issued side by side in Buenos Aires, in friendly rivalry. The ownership and direction of each of the sheets have remained in the family of the respective founder.

Since *La Prensa* and *La Nación* represent the oldest traditions in Argentine newspaperdom, and at present are universally conceded to be outstanding examples of the periodical press, they merit special study in this brief survey.

BARTOLOMÉ MITRE AND "LA
NACIÓN"

Though *La Nación* is three months younger than *La Prensa*, the life of its founder, Gen. Bartolomé Mitre, reaches back into Argentine history a generation earlier than the life of the founder of *La Prensa*, Dr. José C. Paz.

Born in Buenos Aires in 1821, Bartolomé Mitre early acquired the ideals of the Spanish nobleman and scholar, modified by the young democracy of the New World. He was only 18 when he left his studies to take part in a battle against the dictator Rosas. Later, as one of the "emigrés" from Argentina, he lived for a time in Bolivia, fighting with native troops in time of war and editing *La Epoca* in time of peace.

El 18 de octubre de 1869 el Sr. Dr. José C. Paz fundó *La Prensa* y sólo tres meses después, el 4 de enero de 1870, el General Bartolomé Mitre fundó *La Nación*. Por 56 años estos dos periódicos se han publicado simultáneamente en Buenos Aires existiendo entre ellos rivalidad amigable. La propiedad y dirección de cada uno de estos periódicos ha permanecido en la familia de su respectivo fundador.

Puesto que *La Prensa* y *La Nación* representan las tradiciones más antiguas de la prensa argentina y en la actualidad se opina universalmente que son los ejemplos sobresalientes de la prensa periódica, merecen un estudio especial en esta breve disertación.

BARTOLOMÉ MITRE Y "LA
NACIÓN"

Aunque *La Nación* es tres meses más joven que *La Prensa*, la vida de su fundador, General Bartolomé Mitre, se interna en la historia argentina por una generación más que la vida del Dr. José C. Paz fundador de *La Prensa*.

Nacido en Buenos Aires en 1821, Bartolomé Mitre adquirió desde temprana edad los ideales de un español de la nobleza y de un hombre de letras, modificados por la democracia incipiente del Nuevo Mundo. Tenía únicamente 18 años cuando dejó sus estudios para tomar parte en la batalla en contra del dictador Rosas; más tarde, contándose entre los "emigrados" de la Argentina, vivió en Bolivia por

Going from Bolivia to Chile, young Mitre became editor of *El Comercio* in Valparaíso and *El Progreso* in Santiago. Banished from Chile for political views, he went to Montevideo, where he won military honors as chief of the Argentine artillery.

With the fall of Rosas in 1852, Bartolomé Mitre became a leader in Argentina, serving as legislator and provincial executive, until in 1862 he was elected President of the Republic. During his six years' presidency, he encouraged the cultural activities of his countrymen, though his efforts in this direction were hampered by wars. It was said of him that "he divided his time between the pen and the sword"¹⁹ throughout his life. Upon the completion of his term as president, he hoped to devote his time to historical and journalistic work. He had been writing for *El Nacional* and other newspapers, when in 1870 he founded *La Nación* as a medium for the dissemination of his patriotic and nonpartisan ideas for the development of the Argentine nation.

General Mitre was a man of extraordinary versatility:

He was, successively or simultaneously, mathematician, poet, philologist, orator, bibliophile, historian, warrior,

¹⁹ Dicionario Histórico y Biográfico de la República Argentina, Julio A. Muzzio.

algún tiempo, peleando con las tropas del país en tiempo de guerra y editando *La Época* en tiempo de paz. Cuando dejó Bolivia y se fue a Chile, el joven Mitre fue editor de *El Comercio* en Valparaíso y de *El Progreso* en Santiago. Desterrado de Chile por sus opiniones políticas se fue a Montevideo, donde ganó honores militares como jefe de la artillería argentina.

A la caída de Rosas en 1852, Bartolomé Mitre se convirtió en uno de los caudillos de la Argentina siendo legislador y ejecutivo provincial hasta que en 1862 fue electo Presidente de la República. Durante su Presidencia que duró seis años dió impulso a las actividades culturales de sus paisanos, aunque sus esfuerzos se vieron embarazados por las guerras. Se decía de él que "dividía su tiempo entre la pluma y la espada"¹⁹ durante su vida. Cuando terminó su período de Presidente esperaba dedicarse a la historia y al periodismo. Había estado escribiendo en *El Nacional* y otros periódicos cuando en 1870 fundó *La Nación* como medio de diseminar sus ideas patrióticas e imparciales para el desarrollo de la Argentina.

La versatilidad del General Mitre era extraordinaria:

Fue, sucesiva o simultáneamente, matemático, poeta, filólogo, orador, bibliófilo, historiador, guerrero, perio-

¹⁹ "Dicionario Histórico y Biográfico de la República Argentina," Julio A. Muzzio.

journalist, governor, president: A man of action and a man of dreams, at all times.²⁰

He had mastered the principal European languages, and he was fond of making translations from the English, French, and Italian. But his greater interest was in the dialects of the Indians of South America, and in the heroic lives of some of his countrymen. His books in these fields heighten his literary monument.

The breadth of General Mitre's tastes could not fail to leave its stamp on the paper he founded. After more than half a century of publication, its purpose is still printed as that to which he dedicated it: "La Nación será una tribuna de doctrina."²¹

To a North American reader, the individuality of *La Nación* is most apparent in the selection and emphasis of the news on the first pages. The prominent positions and startling headlines are frequently, if not generally, devoted to news from Europe, the cables from Spain and other Latin countries receiving particular attention. Often the reader finds no mention of Buenos Aires, indeed, hardly a reference to Argentina, until he reaches the fifth or sixth page of the paper. It is true there are exceptions to the custom of filling the first page with foreign news. Sometimes the acts of the Argentine Congress or other governmental body

distra, gobernante, hombre de acción y hombre de ensueño en todo tiempo.²⁰

Dominaba los principales idiomas europeos, y gustaba de hacer traducciones del inglés, francés e italiano, pero se interesaba mucho más en los dialectos de los indios de la América del Sur, y en las vidas heroicas de algunos de sus compatriotas. Sus libros en estas materias acrecentan su monumento literario.

La diversidad de intereses del General Mitre tenía que imprimir su sello en el periódico que fundó. Después de más de media centuria de publicación todavía aparece impreso el propósito a que fue dedicado por su fundador: "*La Nación* será una tribuna de doctrina."²¹

Para un lector estadounidense la individualidad de *La Nación* se hace más aparente en la selección y énfasis de las noticias de las primeras páginas. Los lugares prominentes y encabezados llamativos frecuente, si no generalmente, se dedican a noticias de Europa, recibiendo atención particular los cables de España y de otras naciones latinas. Frecuentemente el lector no encuentra ninguna mención de Buenos Aires y apenas si alguna referencia a la Argentina hasta que llega a la quinta o sexta página del periódico, si bien es verdad que hay excepciones a la costumbre de que la primera plana se llene con noticias del extranjero, pues

²⁰ *La Literatura Argentina*, Ricardo Rojas, Tomo III, p. 540.

²¹ *La Nación*, editorial page.

²⁰ "*La Literatura Argentina*," Ricardo Rojas, tomo III, p. 540.

²¹ *La Nación*, página editorial.

occupy the best positions, but it is rare that local or national news fills more than a third of the first page. The record of political events in the capitals of Europe and other parts of the world usually occupy the first half dozen pages of *La Nación*. It is doubtful if any other newspaper in the world gives so much space to foreign news, unless it be *La Nación's* neighbor, *La Prensa*. The *London Times*, which treats the news of Europe with as keen an interest, gives far less attention to the countries of North and South America than do these Buenos Aires papers.

In the editorial pages of *La Nación* there is a close resemblance to the best newspapers in the United States. Four or five editorials, averaging somewhat less than a column each, discuss in a dignified manner and from a standpoint of simple patriotism, the national and local problems of the day. There is little mention of political parties, or indication of prejudice. Only occasionally does an editor treat a subject with the light or humorous touch so popular in certain editorial columns of the North American press. The flippancy "columnist" is entirely missing.

The Sunday supplement of *La Nación* contains literary contri-

varias veces los decretos del Congreso Argentino u otro cuerpo gubernativo ocupan el primer lugar, pero es raro que las noticias locales o nacionales llenen más de la tercera parte de la primera página. Por lo general los informes de los acontecimientos políticos en las capitales europeas y otros lugares del mundo ocupan la primera media docena de páginas de *La Nación*. Es dudoso que algún otro periódico del mundo dedique tanto lugar a noticias del exterior, a no ser *La Prensa*, el contemporáneo de *La Nación*; pues si bien es cierto que el *London Times* acoge las noticias de Europa con el mismo interés que los aludidos periódicos de Buenos Aires, no dedica tanta atención a las naciones de Norte y Sud América.

A las páginas editoriales de *La Nación* se les nota cierta semejanza a las de los mejores periódicos de los Estados Unidos. Cuatro o cinco editoriales, del tamaño medio de algo menos de una columna cada uno, tratan de los problemas nacionales y locales del día de una manera digna y desde el punto de vista de simple patriotismo. Poco se mencionan los partidos políticos o se indican prejuicios, y sólo muy de vez en cuando algún editor escribe sobre cierto asunto en un estilo algo humorístico y ligero como el que se vé en ciertas columnas editoriales de la prensa norteamericana, así pues el "columnista" de estudiada frivolidad no tiene cabida.

El suplemento dominical de *La Nación* contiene obras literarias

butions from the best writers of Spain, France, and Italy, as well as those of Argentina. This literature is equivalent to that published in high-class magazines in the United States, and in many cases it forms the material for books published later.

La Nación introduced the custom of publishing circulation figures in the latter part of 1924, when its daily average was 188,000 copies. Such announcements not having been usual in the South American newspaper world, this was widely noticed. The last audited circulation statement of *La Nación* showed 192,000 for August, 1925.

In addition to the services of the Associated Press, *La Nación* has a staff of correspondents covering practically every country in the world. It employs the usual circulation aids in the way of graphic news sections and humorous pages in the Sunday sheet. The Sunday sport section is an important feature, and the large number of English terms employed indicate the local popularity of games of British and American origin. Particular attention is given in all issues to classified advertisements, which sometimes fill half of the 24 to 48 pages of *La Nación*.

de los mejores escritores de España, Francia e Italia, así como también de la Argentina. Su literatura es equivalente a la que publican las revistas de alta categoría de los Estados Unidos y en muchos casos, suministra material para libros que se publican después.

A fines de 1924, *La Nación* introdujo la costumbre de publicar el número de copias en circulación; entonces su circulación media era de 188,000 ejemplares. Como no se acostumbraba anunciar estas cifras en el mundo periodístico, llamaron mucho la atención. El último informe comprobado del monto de ejemplares de *La Nación* indicó que 192,000 copias circularon en agosto de 1925.

Además de los servicios prestados por la Associated Press *La Nación* tiene un cuerpo de corresponsales distribuidos en casi todas las naciones del mundo. Hace uso de los medios que ayudan la circulación tales como secciones gráficas de noticias y páginas humorísticas en las ediciones dominicales; su sección dominical de deportes es una parte muy importante, la cual por las numerosas palabras inglesas que usa demuestra el favor que gozan en la Argentina los juegos de origen inglés o americano. En todas las ediciones se tiene especial cuidado de los anuncios clasificados, los cuales, muchas veces, ocupan la mitad de las 24 a 48 páginas de *La Nación*.

FOUNDATIONS OF "LA PRENSA"

FUNDACIÓN DE "LA PRENSA"

Dr. José C. Paz, the founder of *La Prensa*, first distinguished himself as a young officer under General Mitre in the battle of Pavón. He was only 27 years old when in 1869 he issued the first number of *La Prensa*, which he dedicated to "the faithful interpretation of public opinion."

Freedom to exercise the right of suffrage was one of the first causes to occupy the pen of Doctor Paz. He fought election frauds, and became so unpopular with the government in power that he was forced to live for a time in Montevideo. But he made use of his time there in studying law at the university, and when political affairs in Argentina permitted his return, he entered public life, serving as member of the Congress, and later as Minister to Spain, and Minister to France. When he returned to Buenos Aires, he gave his whole time to *La Prensa*, carrying out some of the ideas he had gained in his 11 years of foreign service.

The successors of Doctor Paz have retained in the direction of *La Prensa* the principles on which it was founded. When that paper celebrated its fifty-fifth anniversary on October 18, 1924, the present director, Mr. Ezequiel Paz, expressed his conception of journalism and the

El fundador de *La Prensa*, Dr. José C. Paz, se distinguió primeramente, cuando joven, como oficial a los órdenes del General Mitre en la batalla de Pavón. En 1869, cuando únicamente contaba con 27 años, publicó la primera edición de *La Prensa* dedicada, según sus propias palabras, "a interpretar fielmente la opinión pública."

La libertad de ejercer el derecho del sufragio fue uno de los temas de que se ocupó primeramente la pluma del Dr. Paz. Por combatir fraudes de elección incurrió en el enojo del Gobierno por lo cual se vió forzado a vivir en Montevideo por algún tiempo. No perdió tiempo en el destierro, pues se dedicó a estudiar derecho en la universidad y cuando las circunstancias políticas le permitieron regresar a su patria entró a la vida pública como miembro del Congreso, después como embajador a España y más tarde como ministro en Francia. A su regreso a Buenos Aires dedicó todo su tiempo a *La Prensa*, expresando muchas de las ideas que había adquirido en sus 11 años de servicio extranjero.

Los sucesores del Dr. Paz han retenido, con la dirección de *La Prensa*, los ideales que inspiraron su fundación. Cuando, en octubre 18 de 1924, este periódico celebró su quincuagésimo-quinto aniversario, su director actual, el señor Ezequiel Paz, expresó sus ideas sobre el periodismo y los

ideals of *La Prensa* in an address,²² of which the following is a characteristic excerpt:

Daily papers are factors of progress which society demands as essential to its existence * * *.

To give value to the printed word—that product manufactured by a journalistic enterprise—it is not enough to accumulate facts, descriptions, stories, or literature in its columns. These materials do not in themselves constitute the paper * * *. Readers aspire to something more—an opinion on current events, on the worth of public men, their acts and their ideals.

The newspaper requires, therefore, an editorial section filled by able and upright men, who study and analyze current events, and who give an opinion, adverse or favorable, on any subject after having compared the facts with the law, with truth, with morality, and with the innermost sentiment of love to country.

This is the most important function of the newspaper, and therefore the most difficult to fulfill. In our modern society the newspapers should reflect public opinion, and should likewise orient it. The press always anticipates. That is one of its most valuable characteristics * * *.

The soul and the personality of the newspaper are condensed in the editorial columns. It is there that the newspaper puts to the test the character of its basic principles, there where it lifts its ideals * * * where the collective soul pulsates, reflects its emotions, manifests its needs, exacts for the people the consideration of governments, and fulfills in all its entirety the noble mission of its apostleship.

The dominant note in this paper * * * is the intensity of its patriotism * * * not connecting this

ideales que persigue *La Prensa* en un discurso²² en el que expuso lo siguiente:

Hay quienes reconocen en los diarios esos grandes factores de progreso que las sociedades necesitan y reclaman como algo esencial a su existencia. . . .

Para dar valor a la hoja impresa, que es el producto que elabora una empresa periodística, no bastará acumular hechos, relatos, crónica o literatura en sus columnas. Esos materiales no constituyen por sí solos todo el diario. . . . El lector aspira a algo más, a formarse opinión sobre los acontecimientos y sobre el valor de los hombres, de sus actos y de sus ideales.

Requiere, pues, el diario una columna editorial donde actúen hombres probos y preparados que estudien y analicen las temas de actualidad y emitan sobre cualquier tema una opinión adversa o favorable, después de haber confrontado los hechos con las leyes, con la moral, con la verdad y con el íntimo sentimiento de amor a la nacionalidad.

Esta es la función más importante y, por lo tanto, la más difícil de cumplir. La opinión pública necesita en nuestras sociedades modernas que sus órganos genuinos y predilectos la reflejen y la orienten. La prensa se anticipa siempre, y esa es una de sus características más valiosas. . . .

El alma y la personalidad se condensan en las columnas editoriales: Allí es donde el periódico pone a prueba la bondad de sus principios fundadores, donde exalta sus ideales. . . . donde pulsa el alma colectiva, refleja sus emociones, expone sus necesidades, exige y consigue para el pueblo el respeto y la consideración de los Gobiernos y cumple en toda su integridad la noble misión de su apostolado.

La nota dominante de este diario . . . es la intensidad de su nacionalismo, . . . no haciendo de este senti-

²² *La Prensa*, Oct. 19, 1924.

²² *La Prensa*, octubre 19, 1924.

sentiment with partisan politics and flags of war * * * but as we conceive it: Reverence for all that belongs to the country, respect for its history, its glories, its institutions, its triumphs in the peaceful battles of the intellect.

Confirmation of the high editorial policy of *La Prensa* appeared in the comments of other Buenos Aires papers on its fifty-fifth anniversary. *La Nación* said: "Our colleague's spirit of patriotism transforms a great organ of publicity into an instrument of well-being and of culture, and ennoble the journalistic profession."²³ *La Razón* gave this tribute: "*La Prensa* constitutes one of the serene guides of the Argentine people in the difficult task of the formation of the public conscience."²⁴

The three or four daily editorials in *La Prensa* express in vigorous Spanish a positive opinion on the events of the day. There is a tendency to pounce upon weaknesses in the administration of public affairs, and to indicate a method of remedying conditions. Even more rarely than in *La Nación* is there a lighter touch in the editorial columns.

A reader from the States becomes as impatient in looking for local news in *La Prensa* as in *La Nación*, for *La Prensa* follows the honorable precedent of the *London Times* in filling its first

miento programa de partidos políticos o banderas de guerra . . . sino como nosotros lo concebimos, como el culto, de todo lo que a la patria pertenece, como el culto de su historia, de sus glorias, de sus instituciones y de sus triunfos en las lides pacíficas del pensamiento.

La confirmación de los elevados principios editoriales que animan a *La Prensa* apareció en los comentarios de otros periódicos de Buenos Aires cuando ocurrió el aludido aniversario. *La Nación* se expresó así: "El espíritu patriótico de nuestro colega transforma un gran órgano de publicidad en un instrumento de bienestar y de cultura y ennoblece la profesión periodística."²³ *La Razón* rindió su tributo en las siguientes palabras: "*La Prensa* constituye uno de los guías serenos que el pueblo argentino ha tenido en la difícil tarea de la formación de su conciencia pública."²⁴

Los tres o cuatro editoriales de *La Prensa* expresan en un español vigoroso su opinión positiva de los acontecimientos del día, asimismo tienen la tendencia a denunciar los defectos de administración pública e indicar el método de remediarlos. Es aún más raro encontrar ligereza de estilo en las columnas editoriales de *La Prensa* que en las de *La Nación*.

Cualquiera lector estadounidense se impacienta tanto buscando las noticias locales en *La Prensa* como en *La Nación*, pues *La Prensa* sigue el precedente honroso del *London Times*

²³ *La Prensa*, Oct. 19, 1924.

²⁴ *Ibid.*

²³ *La Prensa*, octubre 19 de 1924.

²⁴ *Ibid.*

half-dozen pages or even more with classified advertisements. This custom is said to date from English coaching days when the papers for delivery to country subscribers were so damaged by handling and showers that it was found well to put the real news of the paper inside, and the retention of this practice in Argentina seems to indicate the influence of English conservatism.

Editorials and foreign news follow the advertisements, and it is usually in the last half of the paper that the domestic news appears. After the Buenos Aires items, special attention is given to news from the Provinces, particularly news of a governmental nature.

In connection with its interest in provincial affairs, it may be mentioned that *La Prensa* sends a weekly eight-page feature supplement, *El Suplemento Semanal*, to 173 small-town newspapers in Argentina, for use as a Sunday or week-end edition of the local sheets, reaching in this way some 150,000 provincial subscribers.

La Prensa itself has an average daily circulation of 230,000, while its special Thursday and Sunday editions approximate 254,000. In addition to a new Sunday roto-

de llenar su primera media docena de páginas, o aún más, con anuncios clasificados. Se dice que esta costumbre se originó en los días en que los coches eran los medios de transporte en Inglaterra, y los periódicos que se enviaban a los subscriptores rurales se estropeaban tanto por el manejo y las luvias, que se creyó conveniente poner las noticias propiamente dichas del periódico en las páginas interiores; la retención de esta costumbre en la Argentina parece indicar la influencia conservadora inglesa.

Editoriales y noticias del extranjero siguen a los anuncios, así es que, normalmente, las noticias domesticas aparecen en la segunda mitad del periódico. Después de las noticias de Buenos Aires se les da especial atención a las noticias de las provincias, especialmente las que se relacionan con su Gobierno.

En relación con este interés en los asuntos de las provincias, es pertinente mencionar que *La Prensa* envía semanalmente un suplemento de 8 paginas denominado *El Suplemento Semanal* a 173 periódicos de las poblaciones pequeñas de la Argentina, para que se use como edición dominical o de fin de semana de los periódicos locales; llegando *La Prensa* de esta manera, a las manos de 150,000 subscriptores provincianos, más o menos.

La Prensa tiene una circulación media diaria de 230,000 que los martes y domingos sube aproximadamente a 254,000. Además de su nueva sección de rotogra-

gravure section, these special editions have the usual features of attraction. The literary section contains articles from the most prominent writers of Europe and America, book reviews (with serious books predominating), criticisms of the drama and of art, and the latest contributions to science and history. Of poetry there is strangely little, in view of the poetic bent of Latin-Americans. This field of literature the newspapers apparently leave to the magazines.

Like *La Nación*, *La Prensa* takes pains to please the large foreign element in Argentina—estimated at two to one of the population—by printing extensive cable news. Besides the service of the United Press, a large staff of foreign correspondents is at the disposal of *La Prensa*. It is said in Buenos Aires that the foreign residents there find more news of their native lands in *La Prensa* than in their home papers. The president of the Spanish Press Association recently declared that when he was in Buenos Aires he read in *La Prensa* more complete reports of the war in Africa than were published in the papers of Madrid.

Advertising is a very important factor in *La Prensa's* make-up, sometimes two-thirds of an entire edition being filled with advertisements. For example, a

bados en las ediciones del domingo, las ediciones especiales tienen las otras atracciones acostumbradas. La sección literaria luce artículos de los escritores más famosos de Europa y América, conteniendo además revistas de libros (predominando las de libros de carácter serio), críticas del drama y de las artes, así como también las nuevas adiciones a la ciencia y a la historia. Teniendo en cuenta las inclinaciones poéticas de los latinoamericanos, se extraña uno al encontrar que la poesía apenas si tiene entrada; pero aparentemente los periódicos dejan esta parte de la literatura a las revistas.

La Prensa, como *La Nación*, por medio de extensa noticias cablegráficas se esmera por agradar al elemento extranjero de la Argentina, el cual constituye las dos terceras partes de la población. Además del servicio de la United Press, *La Prensa* posee un numeroso cuerpo de corresponsales en el extranjero. Se dice en Buenos Aires que los residentes extranjeros encuentran más noticias de su patria en *La Prensa* que en los periódicos de su patria. El presidente de la Asociación Española de la Prensa declaró recientemente que cuando estaba en Buenos Aires leía en *La Prensa* informes más completos de la guerra en África, que los que se publicaban en Madrid.

Los anuncios constituyen un elemento muy importante en la formación de *La Prensa*, pues, a veces, dos terceras partes de una edición completa, están llenas de

36-page edition may have 25 pages of advertisements. More often, however, advertising fills approximately half of the 24 to 48 pages of the paper.

“LA PRENSA’S” INSTITUTIONAL SERVICE

As well known in Buenos Aires as the publication itself is *La Prensa’s* great building on the Avenida de Mayo y Calle Rivadavia, which not only houses a modern printing plant, but offers the advantages of a friendly institution to the public. It was the ambition of the founder, Dr. José C. Paz, to come in direct and helpful contact with the Argentine people. He made a provision that *La Prensa* should have a staff of physicians and surgeons operating a free clinic. In addition to this, expert scientists conduct a free chemical, industrial, and agricultural bureau; attorneys give advice to the poor without charge; a library affords special facilities to professional and army men; an assembly room is offered for group meetings and concerts. *La Prensa* conducts a free information service; it gives prizes to literary contestants, and to persons who help others; every year it pays a thousand pesos to the person proving that he has taught the greatest number of illiterate persons to read during that year.

anuncios. Por ejemplo, una edición de 36 páginas puede tener 25 página de anuncios; sin embargo, lo más común es que éstos ocupen aproximadamente la mitad de las 24 a 48 páginas del periódico.

EL SERVICIO INSTITUCIONAL DE “LA PRENSA”

Tan bien conocido en Buenos Aires como el periódico mismo es el gran edificio de *La Prensa* en la Avenida de Mayo y Calle Rivadavia, el cual no solamente acomoda una moderna instalación de imprenta sino que ofrece las ventajas de una institución que da una acogida amistosa al público, pues era el propósito de su fundador, el Dr. José C. Paz, establecer contacto directo y benéfico con el pueblo de la Argentina y para conseguirlo hizo que *La Prensa* tuviera un cuerpo de médicos y cirujanos a cargo de una clínica gratis. Además de esto, hombres de ciencia expertos tienen a su cargo una oficina gratuita de química, industria y agricultura; hay abogados que ofrecen sus servicios gratis a los pobres. También existe una biblioteca que ofrece ventajas especiales a militares y profesionales, habiendo asimismo un salón de sesiones para reuniones de sociedades y para conciertos. *La Prensa*, además de lo anteriormente indicado, ofrece servicios gratuitos de información; otorga premios a los que triunfan en concursos literarios y a personas que ayudan a otros; anualmente paga mil pesos a la persona que pruebe que ha

A search-light on top of *La Prensa's* building gives prompt news, by the use of a code of signals, of great events such as elections at home or abroad. Surmounting the edifice is a lighthouse which typifies, perhaps, to boats entering the harbor, that high leadership to which *La Prensa* aspires.

THE YOUNGER PAPERS IN BUENOS AIRES

None of the younger papers in Buenos Aires competes in distinction with *La Prensa* and *La Nación*, but these smaller journals occupy an important place in the life of the city. Buenos Aires has 1,600,000 inhabitants, who read papers in half a dozen languages besides the 14 morning dailies and 21 afternoon sheets printed in Spanish. Three of the local foreign-language papers are in Italian, one is in French, and there are two in each of the following tongues: English, German, Turkish, and Russian.

The oldest of the afternoon papers is *El Diario*, founded in 1881, which shares with *La Razón*, founded in 1905, prominence in the field of evening publications. Not more than 10 of the evening papers in the language of the country are of a general informative character, and barely six

enseñado a leer al mayor número de analfabetos durante el año correspondiente.

Por medio de un sistema de señales, un proyector en la torre del edificio de *La Prensa*, da noticias inmediatas de grandes acontecimientos, tales como elecciones domésticas o en el extranjero. Rematando el edificio hay un faro que a los barcos que entran al puerto tal vez parezca el símbolo de la supremacía elevada a que aspira *La Prensa*.

PERIÓDICOS MÁS JÓVENES DE BUENOS AIRES

Ninguno de los periódicos de más reciente fundación puede rivalizar en distinción con *La Prensa* o *La Nación*, pero estos diarios más pequeños ocupan un lugar importante en la vida de la ciudad. Buenos Aires tiene 1,600,000 habitantes quienes leen periódicos escritos en una media docena de lenguas además de los 14 periódicos de la mañana y 22 de la tarde que se imprimen en español. Hay tres periódicos locales escritos en italiano, uno en francés y dos en cada una de las siguientes lenguas: inglesa, alemana, turca y rusa.

El más antiguo de los periódicos de la tarde es *El Diario*, fundado en 1881, el cual comparte con *La Razón*, fundado en 1905, la prominencia en el campo de las publicaciones vespertinas. No más de 10 de estos periódicos escritos en español son de información general, y escasamente

of the morning sheets fall in the general class.

Other daily papers have special fields, such as the *Diario de Sesiones de la Cámara de Diputados*, which corresponds to the *Congressional Record* of Washington, D. C.; the *Gaceta del Foro*, a law journal, and *El Avisador Mercantil*, which publishes commercial information.

In addition to the 47 daily papers mentioned here, the presses of Buenos Aires issue a total of 300 weekly, fortnightly, and monthly publications. The limits of this paper do not permit a discussion of these periodicals, nor of many dailies in the provinces, as well as in Buenos Aires, which are worthy representatives of the Argentine press.

a seis de los periódicos de la mañana se les puede llamar generales.

Otros diarios tienen su campo de acción especial; como el *Diario de Sesiones de la Cámara de Diputados*, que corresponde al *Congressional Record* de Washington, D. C., la *Gaceta del Foro*, un diario de leyes, y *El Avisador Mercantil*, que publica informes comerciales.

Además de los 47 diarios aquí mencionados, las imprentas de Buenos Aires expiden un total de 300 publicaciones entre semanales, quincenales y mensuales. Las dimensiones de este escrito no permiten un estudio sobre estos periódicos, ni sobre muchos diarios de las provincias, o de Buenos Aires que son dignos representantes de la prensa Argentina.

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THE PRESS IN CHILE¹

LA PRENSA EN CHILE

A NOTABLE anniversary, that of the foundation in Chile of the periodical press, has just been celebrated in Chilean journalistic circles. In the earliest days of the war of Independence, when Chile had secured, though for the moment only, the expulsion of Spanish authority, the first printing press was imported from the United States. A few months afterwards the priest Camilo Henríquez published the first Chilean newspaper the *Aurora de Chile*, the forerunner of all the innumerable newspapers and reviews that have since seen the light in this country. The historical details of this important event are dealt with elsewhere, but in this editorial article, we gladly take the opportunity of giving public expression to a thought that often arises whilst we are engaged in the daily task of perusing the leading publications of this Port and the Capital. The thought referred to is a pleasing one; it can be most briefly expressed in the statement that the periodical press of Chile takes rank among the best in the world. This may seem to many to be an exaggerated statement. We would refer them to the daily press of France, Italy, or Spain. After a month or two of that

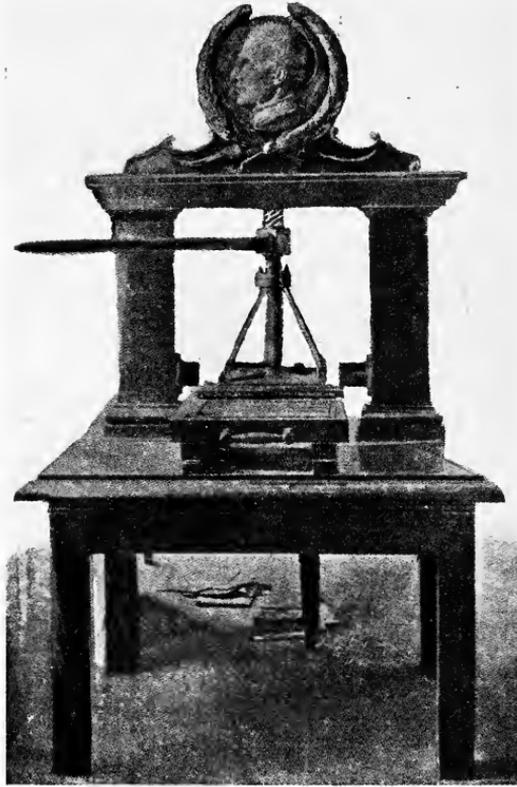
ACABA de celebrarse en los círculos periodísticos de la República de Chile el 114° aniversario de la fundación del periodismo en dicho país. En los comienzos de la guerra de independencia, cuando Chile habia conseguido, aun cuando de manera temporal, la expulsión de las autoridades españolas, se introdujo de los Estados Unidos al país la primera imprenta. Unos pocos meses más tarde el presbítero Camilo Henríquez publicó el primer periódico chileno intitulado la *Aurora de Chile*, el cual fue precursor de los innumerables diarios y revistas que desde entonces han visto la luz pública en esa nación. Los detalles históricos de este importante acontecimiento son ya bastante conocidos más en este artículo de fondo nos es altamente grato aprovechar la oportunidad de expresar un pensamiento que muy a menudo se nos presenta mientras nos ocupamos en la tarea diaria de leer y revisar las principales publicaciones que se editan en Valparaíso y en la capital de la República. El pensamiento a que nos referimos, altamente grato de por sí, puede expresarse brevemente diciendo que la prensa periódica de Chile ocupa puesto bastante eminente entre

¹The South Pacific Mail, Valparaíso, Chile, Feb. 11, 1926.

¹The South Pacific Mail, Valparaíso, Chile, 11 de febrero de 1926.

experience let them pick up *El Mercurio*, or any of its more responsible congeners in the leading cities of the Republic. The difference in atmosphere will be felt at once. One realizes that the Chilean press is alive, that it is free, that in its columns the

las principales del mundo. Esta afirmación podrá parecer a algunos un tanto exagerada, pero para convencerlos de su veracidad bastaría referirlos a la prensa diaria de países europeos tales como Francia, Italia o España. Después de una experiencia de



THE FIRST PRINTING PRESS IN CHILE

This press, which was imported from the United States, is now preserved in the National Museum of Chile

private citizen can air his most intimate opinions without having to expect a visit from the policeman. This is true in spite of the admitted fact that during the revolutionary period steps were taken by the men in power to prevent the liberty of the press

uno o dos meses, dejémoslos que cojan un ejemplar de *El Mercurio* o de cualesquiera otro de los principales congéneres de éste que se publica en otras ciudades de la República para inmediatamente comprender la diferencia. Al leer la prensa de Chile uno se da

from degeneration into a license that menaced public order. Interference with the press in the form of military censorship and other obstructions to the free circulation of news or the expression of opinion is, of course, to be deplored, but the ethics of the matter are by no means conclusively settled. After all, freedom of the press can be pushed too far, and even in England we see a strong movement on foot to

cuenta de que es una prensa llena de vida, absolutamente libre, y que en sus columnas el ciudadano puede expresar libremente sus opiniones sin temor de ser aprehendido por la policía. Esto es una verdad, a pesar del hecho de que durante el período de la guerra de emancipación los funcionarios ejecutivos tomaron las medidas necesarias para evitar que la libertad de prensa degenerara en un abuso que amenazaba



PADRE CAMILO HENRIQUEZ (1769-1825)

The founder of Chilean journalism

secure the complete elimination from the public prints of a class of news upon the issue of which a good many papers built up their circulation. But even at the time when public liberties in Chile were to some extent restricted by the state of siege, the papers of the opposition were able to present their point of view in quite unmistakable language.

el orden público. Naturalmente, es de lamentarse toda entromisión en los asuntos de la prensa, ya sea en la forma de censura militar o de cualesquiera otro obstáculo que impida la libre circulación de noticias y de la expresión de la opinión pública, pero la ética de este asunto no queda en manera alguna definitivamente arreglada. Después de todo, puede que la libertad de prensa llegue a traspasar sus

limites, y aun en Inglaterra se ve, hoy día, un movimiento que tiene como mira la completa eliminación en la prensa pública de cierta clase de noticias a las cuales muchos periódicos deben su actual circulación. Pero aun en aquellas épocas en que las libertades públicas de Chile se hallaban algo restringidas por el estado de sitio, los diarios de la oposición siempre podían expresar sus ideas en términos bastante claros.

A characteristic of the Chilean press is its moderation. Political passions may be stirred to the depths, but the editorials of, say, *El Mercurio* or *La Unión* can be counted on to comment on the facts with no attempt to garble them to favor any minor interests. The welfare of the country, interpreted of course in many different ways, is placed before every other consideration. No one can ask more from any newspaper.

The news service of the Chilean press is invariably admirable. In many years experience we can remember no failure to record the leading events of the world. Comment upon their significance sometimes goes astray in this country as must needs be the case everywhere, but the published news is reliable.

In the matter of world news, Chile is like a well-equipped radio

Ahora bien: otro de los rasgos característicos de la prensa chilena es la moderación. Las pasiones políticas pueden agitarse hasta lo más profundo, más puede confiarse en que en los artículos de fondo, digamos de *El Mercurio* o de *La Unión*, se relatan y comentan los hechos sin atentar en manera alguna de alterarlos. El bienestar del país, naturalmente interpretado de diferentes maneras, está por encima de todo. Nadie puede exigirle más a un periódico.

El servicio de noticias de la prensa chilena es admirable desde todo punto de vista. En una experiencia de muchos años no recordamos que haya jamás fallado en dar a conocer los principales acontecimientos mundiales. Los comentarios acerca de su significación pueden errarse en Chile en algunos casos como en cualquier otro país, pero las noticias que se publican son siempre auténticas.

En el asunto de noticias mundiales, Chile se asemeja a una

receiving station. The fact that the country is a young one with a relatively small population is actually in its favor in this respect. The foreign cables are not crowded out by the doings of a hundred million of citizens actively engaged in the manufacture of local news. From North and East the news of the wide world flows in to Chile, and in

estación receptora radiotelefónica bien equipada. El hecho de que el país sea joven y cuente con una población relativamente pequeña, es cosa más bien favorable que desfavorable en este particular. Las noticias del exterior nunca se sacrifican a favor de los millones de ciudadanos que suministran infinidad de noticias de carácter local. De



JOSÉ VICTORIANO LASTARRIA

Eminent Chilean literateur

the columns of its papers equal attention is given to happenings in Tokyo, New York, Paris, London, or Buenos Aires. Chile is not interested in giving the foreign news a tinge of color. This was a valuable point during the World War. War news was published without inquiry into the source whence it originated. Good and bad, true or propaganda,

norte y de oriente, las noticias del mundo entran al territorio de Chile, y en las columnas de sus diarios se dedica igual atención a los acontecimientos de Tokyo que a los de Nueva York, París, Londres o Buenos Aires. A Chile no le interesa dar ningún colorido a las noticias extranjeras, punto que fue de mucho valor durante la guerra europea.

from Allied or German sources, it all went into the daily papers, with the result that well-informed people in Chile making use of their critical faculties were better able to judge how things were going than were many who lived thousands of miles nearer to the storm zone. It is easy to-day, with the aid of the news columns of the Chilean press, to get the events of the world into focus. "The looker on sees most of the game."

Las noticias de tan colosal catástrofe se publicaban sin reparar en la fuente de donde originaban. Buenas o malas, verdaderas o de propaganda, procedentes de los Aliados o de los Poderes Centrales, todas se insertaban en los diarios, con el resultado de que el pueblo bien informado de Chile, mediante el ejercicio de su propio parecer, estaba en mejores condiciones de juzgar el estado de cosas que muchas de las personas que vivían a miles de kilómetros más cerca de los campos de batalla. Hoy día, con la ayuda de la sección de noticias de la prensa chilena, es muy fácil darse cuenta exacta de los acontecimientos mundiales. Como dicen los ingleses "El espectador es el que ve mejor el juego."



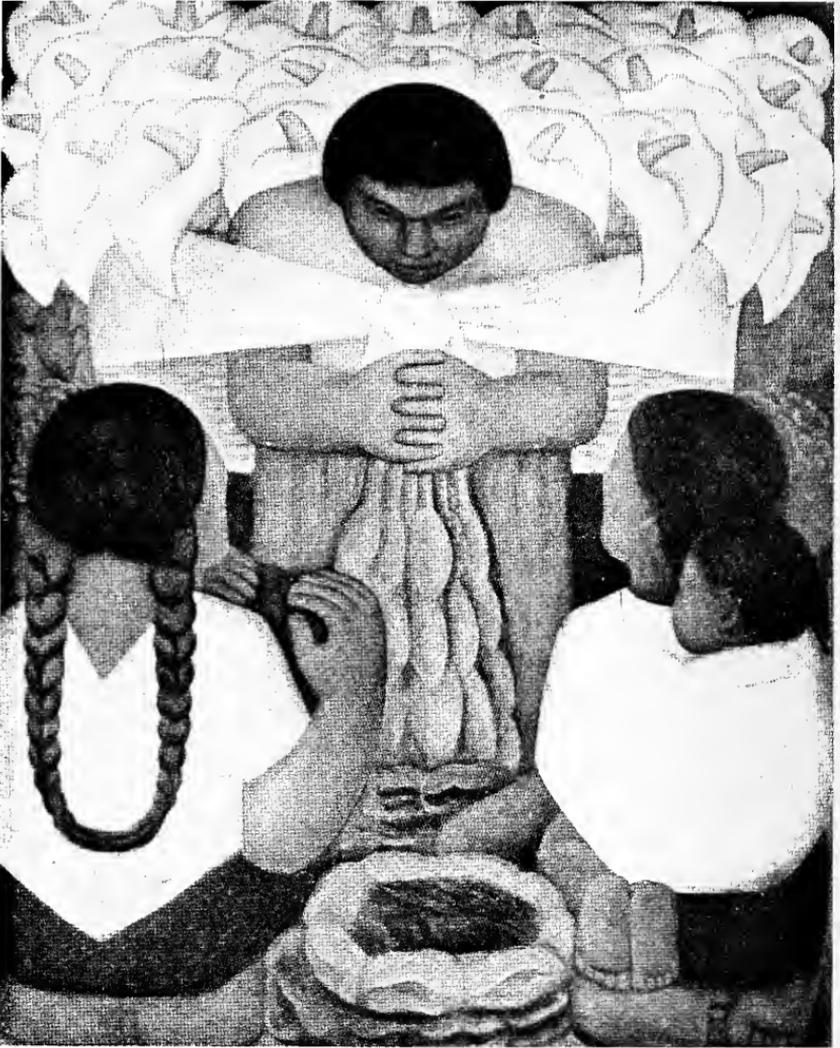
HISPANO-AMERICAN ART AND ARTISTS ∴ ∴ ∴

I

AMONG the, approximately, 136 canvases recently exhibited by Latin American painters in the First Pan American Exhibition, held in the Museum of Fine Arts in Los Angeles, certain facts stand out in the retrospective view. And chief of these is the notable discrepancy in the proportionate representation from the Latin American countries.

For instance, Mexico with 30 paintings, Chile with 25, Peru with 19, and Cuba with 15, would seem to be fairly well represented, at least on the basis of their respective populations. Uruguay, Venezuela, Ecuador, Colombia, Guatemala, and Honduras were perhaps even better represented if their lesser number of canvases is considered on this same proportional population basis. It is, however, rather surprising to find that Brazil with its over thirty million inhabitants contributed only three paintings, and Argentina with her nine and a half millions of extremely progressive people, only seven. And there were three or four Republics which were not represented at all. Some part of this discrepancy is undoubtedly due to the number and magnitude of the difficulties encountered in assembling at 20 or more shipping points paintings proceeding from a dozen or more countries. The arrangements covering packing, billing, forwarding, and transshipping by rail and sea, the customs clearance, not to mention the final unpacking and hanging, constitute a series of problems sufficient to daunt any director less courageous and resourceful than Doctor Bryan to whose initiative the exhibition was due.

Another striking fact was the capture by Mexican artists of such a large proportion of the prizes awarded, including the major prize of \$1,500 in full competition, and three-quarters of the prizes devoted solely to the Latin American section. And this in spite of the fact that Doctor Atl, the distinguished Mexican art critic originally named as one of the five members of the jury of award, was unable to attend. The first prize of \$1,500 offered by the Los Angeles Museum was awarded to Diego Rivera's painting "Flower Day," a most original, decorative and typical work of the impressionistic school, a work absolutely saturated with the spirit of the Mexican



"DÍA DE FLORES" (FLOWER DAY), BY DIEGO RIVERA (MEXICO)

Diego Rivera, the leader of the progressive group of artists in Mexico, was awarded the first prize of \$1,500 for this painting in the recent Pan American Exposition, held in the Los Angeles Museum of Fine Arts

indigene and one revealingly suggestive of that hieratic solemnity so characteristic of the Aztec race, in general. The second prize of \$1,000 offered by the Museum was awarded to Andrew Dasburg's "Tulips," and the third, of \$500, to G. P. Du Bois, both of the United States. The Balch prize of \$5,000 to be utilized in the acquisition of canvases, subject to the awards of the jury, was won by John Carroll's "Parthenope" and William Wendt's "Where Nature's God Hath Wrought," both of the United States section. The Stendhal prize of \$500 for the purchase of paintings from the Latin American section was devoted to the acquisition of Manuel Varela's (Mexican) "Interior de



"SOUS LE FIGUIER" (UNDER THE FIG TREE), BY CARLOS A. CASTELLANOS
(URUGUAY)



Courtesy of American Federation of Arts

"VIEJA CASTELLANA" (OLD WOMAN OF CASTILE), BY FRANCISCO VIDAL
(ARGENTINA)

Churubusco" and "Lanchas Pescadoras en Martigues" by Manuel Cabré (Venezuelan), while that of the Bivouac Club for the same amount was expended in the purchase of "Don Panchito" by Luis Martínez and "Indios Mexicanos" by María Ramírez Bonfiglio, both of Mexico.

Finally there is the abiding impression of the surprisingly large number of fresh, vigorous canvases contributed by the younger artists to this First Pan American exhibition of paintings. As Doctor Bryan well says:

Although the artists of all the Americas trace their early methods and inspirations to Europe—to Paris, Munich, Madrid, Rome and London—the

"EL FILÓSOFO DEL PUEBLO" (THE
TOWN PHILOSOPHER) BY DO-
MINGO MORENO OTERO (COLOM-
BIA)



(Below)

"LA DANZAD EL SOL" (THE SUN
DANCE) BY BERNARDO RIVERO
(PERU)





"NOSSA SENHORA DOS MARES" (OUR LADY OF THE SEAS), BY MARIANO MIGUEL
(CUBA)

serious observer can nevertheless recognize in these paintings a distinct national entity embodied in the work submitted by each national group. . . . There is unmistakable evidence of a freshness, a spirit of the New World, which pervades the exhibition as a whole. The climate and character of a country, the manners and customs of its people, the quality of its air and light, no less than the character and history of its Government, must necessarily play no small part in the life of its people and must, perforce, have an influence which is reflected in the work of its highly sensitive artists. This must be borne in mind when comparing the works of Chile with, let us say, Canada, even those of the East with those of the West in our own country. That painters do not all see alike, think alike, or paint alike, furnishes one of the greatest charms in any international exhibition.

If the exhibition as a whole lacks the smug conformity of standards attained in local juried exhibitions, the explanation can be found in the fact that the feast here spread is the work of a score of juries, who have sought with differing



"NUA" (NUDE), BY GEORGINA DE ALBUQUERQUE (BRAZIL)

ideals to secure and send the best that was obtainable in their particular field. If we are to accept the dictum that the art of a country is the measure of its civilization, we should bear in mind that not a few of the Republics to the south of us have been born as independent nations within the last hundred years, while the younger Republics here represented have scarcely attained the age of man's majority.

That the painters of the Americas have come to be a body to be reckoned with by art historians is tangible evidence of the general culture of the New World. Sooner or later the artists of any nation reflect the attitude towards art of the nation as a whole, and the artistic attitude of a people closely indexes the public attitude of any time or generation. Attention is therefore called to



"HUELGA NOCTURNA" (STRIKERS AT NIGHT), BY ARTURO GORDON (CHILE)



"DÍA DE MERCADO" (MARKET DAY), BY CARLOS OTERO (VENEZUELA)



"LA VIEJA" (THE OLD WOMAN), BY ALFREDO GÁLVEZ SUÁREZ (GUATEMALA)

the fact that, although every nation represented in the Pan American Exhibition has been more or less actively or potentially under arms during the period of productivity included in the present exhibition, not a single artist has submitted a canvas dealing with the dramatic incidents growing out of international conflict. May we not then conclude that the underlying cordial and friendly spirit existing between the inhabitants of the far flung Americas goes deeper than mere treaties, that it is a thing of the composite heart of a vast people and is here shown through the works of our artists in a way that is hopefully prophetic of the dawn of the era of the great peace—a world-wide understanding among men.

II

AN ARGENTINE UNIVERSITY FOSTERS NATIONAL ART

To a happy initiative of Dr. Benito Nazar Anchorena, president of the National University in the city of La Plata, was due the first "Salon" of Argentine painting and sculpture recently held in that city, an exhibition which not only afforded national artists an opportunity to exhibit their work in an important provincial capital, but also served as a stepping-stone to a much wider audience since the

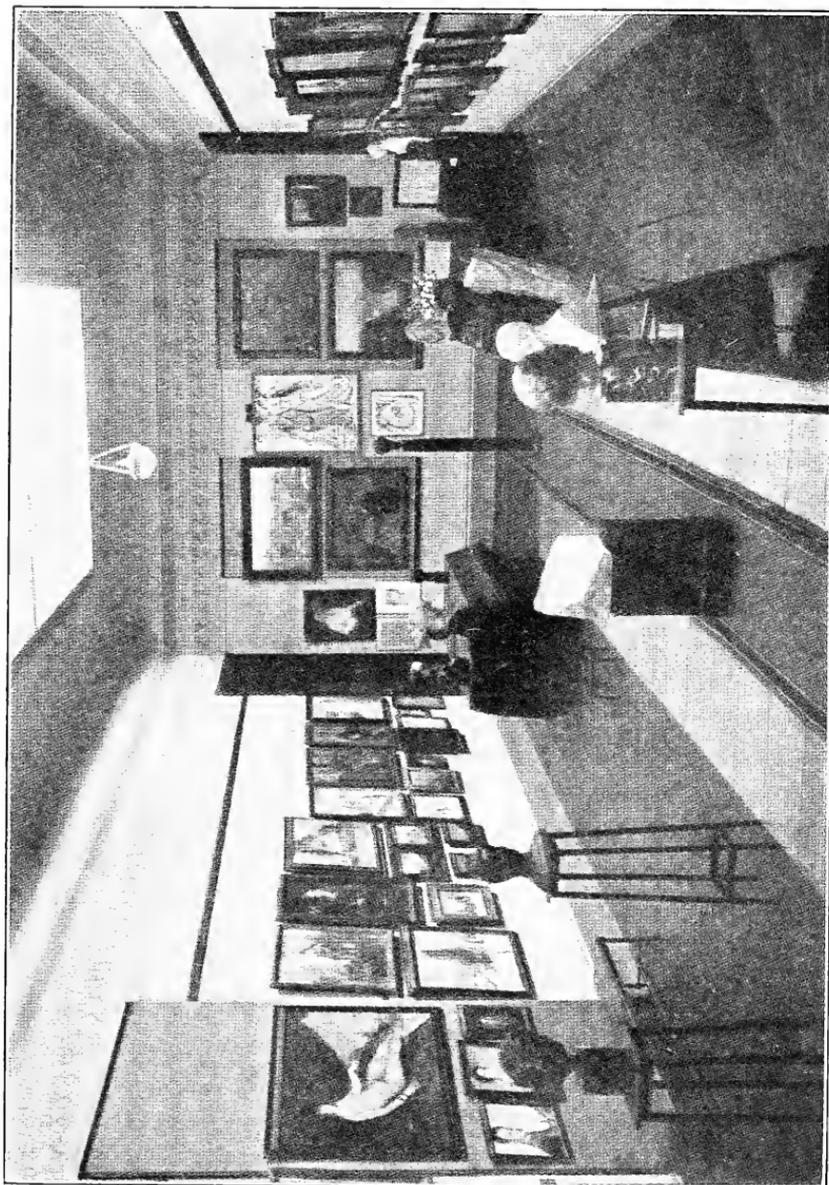


"RINCÓN DE PAZ" (A PEACEFUL CORNER), BY E. MARTÍNEZ SERRANO (ECUADOR)

exhibition as a whole is to be shown later in Madrid, London, Rome, and Venice.

The salon mentioned is one of the most representative collections of Argentine art ever assembled, and although some painters were forgotten in compiling the list of those invited to exhibit, and others are missing because of their prolonged absence from the country, this university salon will present to the European public a collection which, with the exception of a few more or less satisfactory attempts, synthesizes clearly Argentine progress in embodying the spiritual life of the nation in plastic and pictorial art.

It is to be expected that the works of this collection which will attract the greatest attention in the Old World are those which are the authentic expression of the Argentine spirit, whether in the evocation of bygone days, in the restless life of the cosmopolitan capital, or in the historic customs and aspects still to be observed in the picturesque northern districts, rather than those weakened by the influence of extraneous schools or of belated innovations, only the faint echo of which reaches Argentina, and for which no least justification exists in its youthful atmosphere, which is the source of



Courtesy of "Plus Ultra"

ART EXHIBIT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LA PLATA, ARGENTINA

One end of the gallery housing the first annual exhibit of the National University of La Plata



"MY MOTHER," BY JORGE LARCO



PORTRAIT OF PEDRO ZORRILLA DE SAN MARTÍN, BY CLETO CIOCCHINI



"THE SWEEPER OF JUJUY," BY JOSÉ MARTORELL



"PORTRAIT OF MY FATHER," BY EMILIA BERTOLÉ



"CHILD WITH A HUACO," BY JORGE BERMÚDEZ



"CUZCO INDIANS," BY EMILIO CENTURIÓN



"SPHINX," BY H. CULLEN



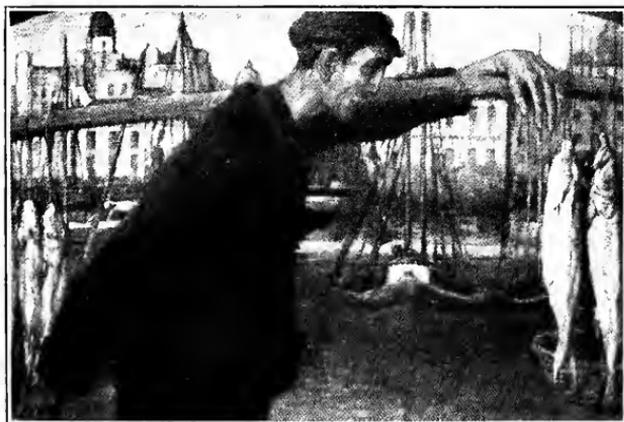
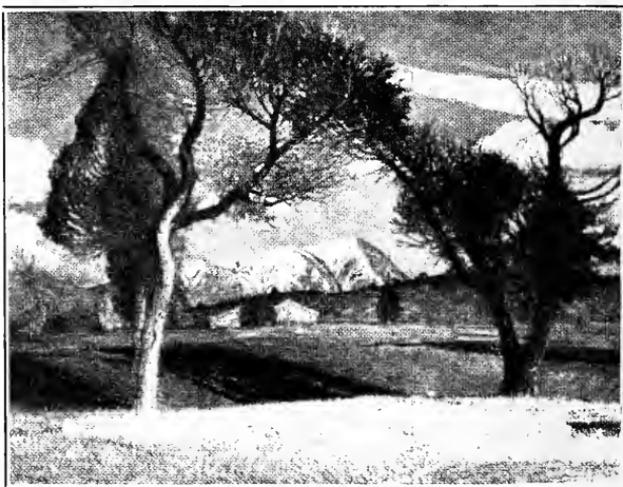
"APOSTLE," BY E. S. AVENDAÑO

A pre-Columbian pottery jar.



"A FUNERAL IN MY
TOWN," BY A. GRA-
MAJO GUTIÉRREZ

"AUTUMN GOLD," BY
AMÉRICO PANOZZI



"FISH VENDER OF
BUENOS AIRES," BY
HÉCTOR NAVA

its artistic power rather than any combination of decadent elements proper only to those centers in which they have originated.

It is well to remember that the youthful art of Argentina finds its mainspring in the sincerity of its concepts, and in the sane and genuine orientation which led to its success first at San Francisco, Calif., and, again, two years ago at the International Biennial Exposition in Venice—not to mention the repeated triumphs of individual artists whose work has convinced Madrid and Paris of the appreciably high level of Argentina's artistic production.

Although, as is natural, Argentine art has found its expression in widely differing directions, certain of her painters have understood the need of getting away from the narrow limits of the local landscape and the atelier model. And so there has gradually been developed an original sense or feeling which, leaving local elements behind, has achieved a feeling of national unity.

Entirely apart from the interest or intrinsic merit of the paintings and sculptures exhibited in the university salon, preference is undoubtedly for works of this character. Among these may be numbered the rude mountain landscapes of Fernando Fáder, the romantic aspects of colonial Buenos Aires set forth with intimate charm by Juan Alonso, Cordoban scenes by Butler and Botti, with the latter's poetic interpretation of the gray mornings along the Riachuelo, and the amazing forest scenes of Gramajo Gutiérrez through which one glimpses the soul of primitive races. Thibón in his masterly way enchants us with his rendering of the *farándula*. Vena, Pinto, Marteau, Larco, Centurión, Alice, Malinverno, Panozzi, Spilimbergo, and Alberto Rossi contribute excellent paintings. Rodolfo Franco, Jorge Bermúdez, Ernesto de la Cárvoa, Alfredo Guido, and Lorenzo Gigli display their robust talent in typically Argentine subjects. In like manner the work of the animal painter Cordiviola stands out in high relief along with that of Terry, Tessandori, Victorica, Pettoruti, Emilia Bertolé, Bermúdez Franco and Basaldúa.

The exhibits of sculpture, although fewer in number, are of good quality, adequately representing this field of Argentine art in the first salon fostered by that seat of learning and culture, the University of La Plata.

UNITED STATES POETS

VERSION ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

(No better evidence of the keen interest in the literary output of the United States, and unrhymed translations which, in the form of "occasional verse," constantly true of "Nosotros" of Buenos Aires, "Repertorio Americano" of San José, Costa which the following group has been taken.—Editor's note.)

LAS TUMBAS FRÍAS

Por CARL SANDBURG

Cuando Abraham Lincoln recibió la última palada en su tumba, olvidó a los "unionistas" y al asesino . . . en el polvo, en la tumba fría.

Y Ulysses Grant perdió todo pensamiento de los "conferados" y de Wall Street . . . en el polvo, en la tumba fría.

El cuerpo de Pocahontas, bello como un álamo, dulce como una roja acerola en noviembre o como una papaya en mayo, ¿se preguntará algo? ¿Se acordará de algo . . . en el polvo, en la tumba fría?

Tomad un grupo de gente comprando ropas o ultramarinos, saludando a un héroe, arrojando confetti o tocando cornetas de cartón . . . y decidme si los amantes pierden, si los amantes ganan . . . en el polvo . . . en las tumbas frías.

(Traducción de R. I.)

NUEVA YORK

Por EZRA POUND

¡Mi ciudad, mi amada, mi blanca!
¡Ah, esbelta!
Escucha, escúchame y te infundiré un alma delicadamente sobre el junco, atiéndeme.
Ahora sé que estoy loco
porque aquí hay un millón de gente aturdida de tráfico.
Esta no es mujer
ni podría yo jugar sobre un junco si tuviese uno.
Mi ciudad, mi amada,
tú eres una mujer sin senos,
tú eres esbelta como un junco de plata;
óyeme, atiéndeme
y te infundiré un alma y vivirás por siempre.

(Traducción de S. N.)

IN LATIN AMERICAN



particularly poetry, can be adduced than the very considerable number of rhymed appears in the periodic press of the Latin American countries. This is particularly Rica, and "El Universal", the great daily of Mexico City, from the last-named of

COOL TOMBS

By CARL SANDBURG

When Abraham Lincoln was shoveled into the tombs, he forgot
the copperheads and the assassin . . . in the dust, in the cool
tombs.

And Ulysses Grant lost all thought of con men and Wall Street,
cash and collateral turned ashes . . . in the dust, in the cool tombs.

Pocahontas' body, lovely as a poplar, sweet as a red haw in November
or a pawpaw in May, did she wonder? does she remember? . . . in
the dust, in the cool tombs?

Take any streetful of people buying clothes and groceries, cheering
a hero or throwing confetti and blowing tin horns . . . tell me if
the lovers are losers . . . tell me if any get more than the lovers . . .
in the dust . . . in the cool tombs.

NEW YORK

By EZRA POUND

My City, my beloved, my white!

Ah, slender,

Listen! Listen to me, and I will breathe into thee a soul.

Delicately upon the reed, attend me!

Now do I know that I am mad,

For here are a million people surly with traffic;

This is no maid.

Neither could I play upon any reed if I had one.

My City, my beloved,

Thou art a maid with no breasts,

Thou art slender as a silver reed.

Listen to me, attend me!

And I will breathe into thee a soul,

And thou shalt live for ever.

ÓPALO

POR AMY LOWELL

Eres hielo y fuego;
 al tocarme me quemas, como la nieve:
 Eres el frío y la llama.
 Eres el carmesí de las amarilídeas
 y el argento de las magnolias enlunadas.
 Cuando estoy contigo,
 mi corazón es un estanque helado
 que refleja un flamear de antorchas.

(Traducción de R. I.)

LA LINTERNA

POR SARA TEASDALE

Si puedo llevar tu amor, como linterna,
 cuando me toque seguir la sombra oscura,
 no me infundirá temores la sombra eterna,
 ni gritaré en pavora.

Y he de llegar hasta Dios, si es que éste existe,
 si no, en mi sueño de calma no interrumpida,
 pensaré que el gran amor que me tuviste

fue linterna en mi vida. (Traducción de R. I.)

VIEJO MANUSCRITO

POR ALFRED KREYMBORZ

El cielo
 es ese antiguo pergamino hermoso
 en que el sol
 y la luna
 llevan su diario.
 Para leerlo
 se tiene que ser un linguista
 más sabio que el Padre Sabiduría
 y un visionario
 más clarividente que la Madre Ensueño.
 Pero para sentirlo
 se debe ser un apóstol;
 uno cuya intimidad llega a más
 que haber sido siempre
 el único confidente—

Como la tierra

o el mar.

(Traducción de Antonio Dodero.)

OPAL

By AMY LOWELL

You are ice and fire,
 The touch of you burns my hands like snow.
 You are cold and flame.
 You are the crimson of amaryllis,
 The silver of moon-touched magnolias.
 When I am with you,
 My heart is a frozen pond
 Gleaming with agitated torches.

THE LAMP

By SARA TEASDALE

If I can bear your love like a lamp before me,
 When I go down the long steep Road of Darkness,
 I shall not fear the everlasting shadows,
 Nor cry in terror.

If I can find out God, then I shall find Him,
 If none can find Him, then I shall sleep soundly,
 Knowing how well on earth your love sufficed me,
 A lamp in darkness.

OLD MANUSCRIPT

By ALFRED KREYMBORZ

The sky
 is that beautiful old parchment
 in which the sun
 and the moon
 keep their diary.
 To read it all,
 one must be a linguist
 more learned than Father Wisdom;
 and a visionary
 more clairvoyant than Mother Dream.
 But to feel it,
 one must be an apostle:
 one who is more than intimate
 in having been, always,
 the only confidant—
 like the earth
 or the sea.

SILENCIO

POR EDGAR LEE MASTER

He conocido el silencio de las estrellas y del mar
y el silencio de la ciudad cuando pausa
y el silencio de un hombre y una mujer
y el silencio del enfermo
cuando sus ojos vagan por el cuarto.

Y pregunto: ¿para qué profundos usos sirve el lenguaje?
Una bestia del campo se queja un poco
cuando la muerte se lleva a su cachorrillo.

Y nosotros quedamos sin voz en presencia de las realidades—
Nosotros no podemos hablar.

Un muchacho curioso pregunta a un veterano
sentado frente al almacén:

“¿Cómo perdió usted su pierna?”

Y el silencio aturde al viejo soldado
y su mente vuela
porque no puede concentrarla en Gettysburg.

Vuelve jocosamente
y dice: “Un oso me la arrancó”
y el muchacho duda mientras el viejo soldado,
mudo, vuelve a vivir debidamente
los fogonazos, y el estruendo del cañón,

los gritos de la matanza
y él tirado en el pasto
y los cirujanos del hospital, los cuchillos
y los largos días en cama.

Pero si él pudiera describir todo
esto sería un artista.

Mas si fuera un artista habría heridas más hondas
que no podría describir.

Hay el silencio de un gran amor
y el silencio de una amistad amargada.

Hay el silencio de una crisis espiritual
en que el alma, exquisitamente torturada,
entra, con visiones inexpresables,
en un reino de vida más alta.

Hay el silencio de la derrota.
Hay el silencio de los castigos injustamente;
y el silencio de los moribundos cuya mano
ase repentinamente la vuestra.

Hay el silencio entre padre e hijo
cuando el padre no puede explicar su vida,
aunque por ello se le malcomprenda.
Hay el silencio que surge entre esposo y esposa.
Hay el silencio de los que han fracasado;
y el vasto silencio que cubre
a las naciones rotas y a los apóstoles vencidos.
Hay el silencio de Lincoln
al meditar la pobreza de su juventud
y el silencio de Napoleón
después de Waterloo
y el silencio de Jeanne d'Arc
que entre las llamas dice: "Jesús Bendito"
y en dos palabras revela Dolor y Esperanza.
Y hay el silencio de la edad
demasiado sabia para que la lengua lo exprese
en palabras inteligibles a los que no han vivido
el gran crisol de la vida.
Y hay el silencio de los muertos.
Si los que estamos en la vida no podemos hablar
de experiencias profundas
¿por qué maravillarse de que los muertos
no hablen de la muerte?
Interpretaremos su silencio
cuando nos acerquemos a ellos.

(Traducción de S. N.)

THE MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF THE ANCIENT MEXICANS¹ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

By RUBÉN M. CAMPOS

IN order to awaken the interest of Indianologists in a hitherto unexplored field of investigation, we venture the following notes in the discussion of the question: Did music exist among the ancient Mexicans? That is, can it be asserted, on the grounds of archeological remains, that the ancient Mexicans cultivated the art of music, as they cultivated the arts of architecture, sculpture, painting, and poetry? With regard to the plastic arts we have irrefutable evidence in the affirmative. As for the poetry, there survives the text in the Nahuatl language of the 69 Cantares Mexicanos faithfully rendered into Spanish by Mariano Rojas, an expert in Nahuatl, whose Spanish version will eventually be published by the Mexican National Museum of Archeology. But of the music nothing remains; at least, such is the current belief.

But if music is borne away on the wings of the wind, the musical instrument producing it does not likewise vanish into thin air. In books we read of the four-stringed lyre of the Greeks from which were drawn simple but resonant chords, and of the syrinx of five pipes arranged in a scale by Pan more than 3,000 years ago. We believe this because the ancient Greek poets tell us so, as well as the ancient sculptors, who are even more worthy of credence than the poets. But these instruments do not remain.

The musical instruments of the ancient Mexicans still exist, however, so that we have not only the testimony of books but that of the instruments themselves.

In the National Museum there are examples of five types of Aztec instruments all of which antedate the arrival of Cortés: The *huéhuetl* (equivalent to a drum), the *teponaztli* (equivalent to the xylophone), the *atecollli* (conch), the *tzicahuaztli* (or *güiro*), and the *tlapitzalli* (equivalent to the flute or ocarina). The *ayacachtli*, of which there are no examples in the National Museum, was like the rattle used to-day by the indigene dancers, being formed of a hollow

¹ Translated from *Anales del Museo Nacional de Arqueología, Historia y Etnografía*, México, Época 5a., Tomo 1. No. 4, Tomo 20 de la colección.

huaxe containing pebbles which, when the instrument was shaken, produced a loud, sharp sound marking the rhythm of the dance.

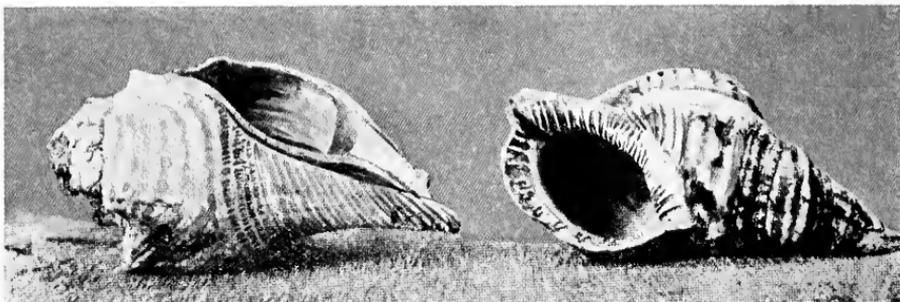
The *huéhuetl*, *panhuéhuetl*, or *tlalpanhuéhuetl* are all terms applied to a hollow tube which stands on one end. From its lower part a zigzag piece is cut out, while the upper end is covered by a taut skin specially prepared for the purpose of producing a resonant and sonorous sound like that of the drum, since according to tradition it was played



MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
OF THE ANCIENT MEX-
ICANS

Upper: The *teponaztli*, which is equivalent to the modern xylophone. Lower: The *panhuéhuetl*, or drum of war

with the palm of the hand. The diversity in name corresponds to a diversity in size, ranging from the *huéhuetl*, the smallest, to the *tlalpanhuéhuetl*, the largest, which from the height of the *teocalli* (temple) summoned the people to war. The label on *tlalpanhuéhuetl* No. 1 in the National Museum reads as follows: "*Tlalpanhuéhuetl*, musical instrument used in war; the head at the top is made of dressed deer or tiger skin. It was played with the palm of the



MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF THE ANCIENT MEXICANS

Upper: *Atecolli* (conch) and *Caracol* (snail shell). Center: The *tlapitzalli*: a flute of baked clay in the form of an ocarina. Lower: The *teponaztli*, a hollow instrument of carved wood

hand and the fingers. According to the degree of tautness of the drum-head, the sound was more or less deep and intense; the reverberations being heard at a distance of from 8 to 12 kilometers. This particular example is artistically carved with the symbol of war as displayed at a feast of the warriors of the Sun, with the fire at their feet. It is made of a single piece of *sabino* wood. Found in Tenango del Valle. Nahua civilization." Another example, a reproduction of the *tlapanhuéhuetl* in the Toluca Museum, which was also found in Tenango del Valle, is very beautifully decorated, with even more elaboration than the specimen already described. The third example is not decorated at all, although it has the same form as the other two.

The *teponaztli* is a hollow musical instrument of carven wood, sometimes ingeniously embellished, which often represents a recumbent human figure in festival array, usually with flexed limbs, or an animal in a similar position, the resultant cylindrical figure being placed horizontally and struck with two sticks covered with *ulli* (rubber of Mexican origin) on two languettes in the form of narrow slots opened in the upper part of the instrument.

The label on a *teponaztli* in the National Museum, where there are 15 examples, reads: "2. Toltec civilization. Tlaxcaltec family. *Teponaztli*. Found at Tlaxcala. Musical instrument used by the Tlaxcaltecs during the war made against them by Hernán Cortés. It formed part of the booty taken from the warriors of Tlaxcala, being given by the Conquistador to the government of the same noble city, where it was kept for many years until it became the property of the National Museum."

On another small example which is a marvel of fine carving, the label reads: "Mixtec civilization. 4. *Teponaztli*. Found in La Mixteca, State of Oaxaca. Musical instrument used in religious ceremonies and war. This beautiful example depicts in carved relief a scene in which appear three gods or personages whose faces have been destroyed, probably by missionaries, since it is a well-known fact that they destroyed the faces and hands of figures of the gods in order to show that the latter had no power. Between the borders of the instrument are reliefs forming, so to speak, the center of the drum cylinder. These bas-reliefs depict eagle and tiger heads and the corollas of flowers. The method of plying the *teponaztli* was to strike it on the two languettes with two sticks."

The *atecolli* (conch) is a natural product of the sea. Of great size, it is of mother-of-pearl coloring on the outside, while on the inside it is a beautiful iridescent rose of incomparable splendor. At the sharp vertex of the spiral, which ends in the shape of a magnolia bud, the shell has been pierced and, by blowing through this hole as through a trumpet, the harsh and unmistakable sound of a cornemuse is produced.



MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF THE ANCIENT MEXICANS

Upper: Examples of the *tlapizalli* of ocarina form. Lower: "Whistling jars" of baked clay

The *tzicahuaztli* is an instrument made of a femur bone, in which transverse grooves have been made along its entire length, thus forming ridges over which was passed, in strict time with the music it, accompanied, a small shell which produced a rasping sound, like that of the Cuban *güiro*. There is only one Nahua example in the National Museum. (There are, however, two Tarahumara specimens.)

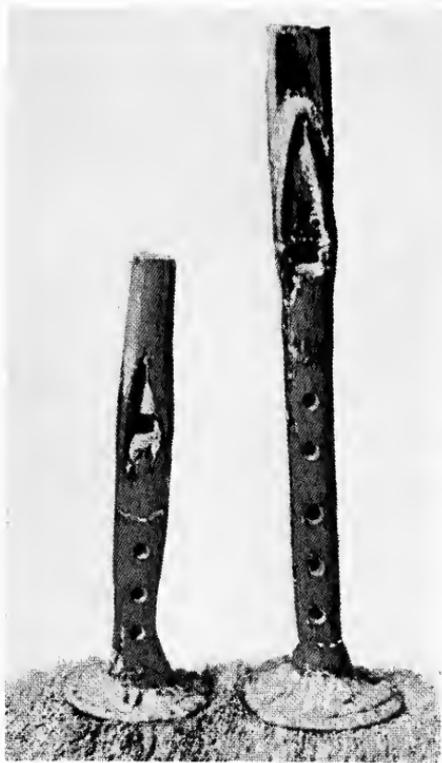
The *tlapitzalli* is a small flute of baked clay, or *chilibihti*, like the children's whistles which the potters of Michoacán and Jalisco still make by the thousand, or it may have the form of an ocarina, played like long flutes, by covering and uncovering, with the index and middle fingers of both hands, four lateral holes symmetrically placed, two on each side, the thumbs being used for the two smaller holes occasionally found underneath. Numerous examples of this instrument are to be seen in the National Museum, which are exhibited in two cases, one of Nahua objects and the other of remains of the Tarascan civilization.

There are also in the Museum three extremely curious pieces of baked clay called on the labels "whistling jars," each consisting of a receptacle and an attached hollow figure interconnected by a passage in the lower part. The receptacle is a jar such as those in use to-day; the grotesque is usually a rodent or a squatting monkey, having on the nape of the neck a transverse perforation where there is a languette like that in the clay flutes. After filling the jar with water to one-fourth of its depth, it is slightly tipped, whereupon the air is forced out through the opening in the neck, producing a sound like that of the clay whistle called *tecolote* by the children, or a perhaps sweeter note like the tone of the *timbuche*.

Some specimens of the ocarinas have the languette bifurcated and produce two sounds simultaneously. Another very curious example having four engaged clay pipes in a row, like a syrinx, shows a bifurcated opening with two languettes, thus permitting two sounds to be produced simultaneously, these being susceptible of modification by means of four lateral holes covered and uncovered by the index and middle fingers, as in flutes.

These are the musical instruments of the Aztecs and the Tarascans which have come down to us and which are carefully guarded as testimony to an irrefutable fact, namely, that these instruments were played and produced music.

What music did they produce? We have said that the *huéhuatl* and the similar instruments produced a sound like that of the large drum, and this has been proved at the indigene festivals of Xoco and Santa Cruz, near Coyoacán, in which the Indians played on the *teponaztli*, the *panhuéhuatl* and two flageolets themes which were indisputably aboriginal.



ANCIENT MEXICAN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Upper left: *Tlapitzalli*, or flutes: Upper right: Another flute. Lower: A flute and a *Tzicahuaztli*.

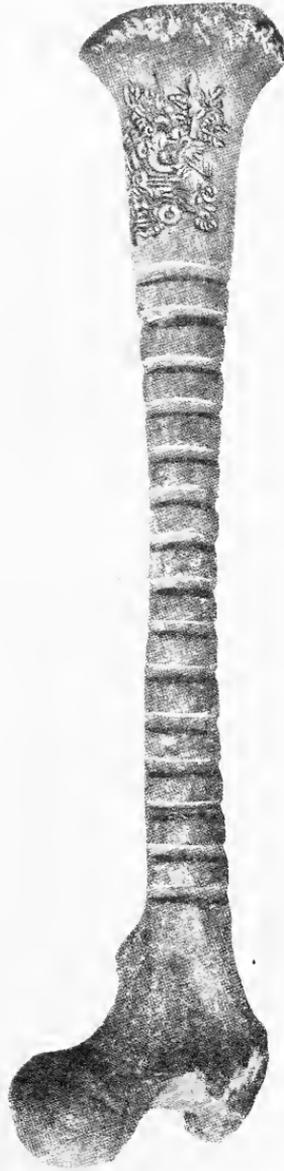


As for the *teponaztli*, I have struck them all with a stick, but most of them have lost their resonance through the action of time. Of the seven instruments which still preserve their resonance, I have proved that four are capable of producing on their two languettes a major second, one a minor second and two an interval of a fifth, all different notes. Thus they are evidently the precursors of the *marimba* and the xylophone, and undoubtedly could be grouped to form a scale.

With regard to the clay flutes, called *silbatos* on the Museum labels, I have proved, by playing them, that the long ones in the shape of a flageolet are still capable of producing high vibrant sounds, in spite of deterioration and mended breaks. Those formed like the ocarina, while beautifully made and quaintly decorated, are fragile as an eggshell. Although they produce a note as sweet as the cooing of the turtle-dove, they must be very gently blown to obtain a pure mellow sound.

Señor Esteban Pérez, a well-known teacher of the flute and other wind instruments provided with a mouth-piece, examined the flutes with me. By playing the longest flute we were able to demonstrate that it has a range of two and a half octaves.

The small flute is pitched a fifth higher than the large flute, as noted by the expert just mentioned. On playing the former, one finds that its range is of the same extent as that of the large flute, just



THE TZICAHUAZTLI

A valuable specimen in the National Museum of Mexico

as among wood-wind instruments the B flat clarinet and the E flat clarinet have a similar relationship, with a constant difference in tonality.

The flutes shaped like an ocarina, which, as I have said, are played on the four lateral holes with the index and middle fingers of both hands and sometimes with the thumbs on two holes underneath, produce eight or ten different notes. It is to be presumed that once the mouthpiece is found they will produce even more. Since some of the flutes are higher in pitch than others it would not be difficult to group them—for example, in the form of a quartet. The mouthpiece of these instruments, as of the others, needs careful study. The sound produced is mellow, full and smooth, preferable in quality.



AZTEC MUSICIANS

The instruments shown are the *teponaztli*, *panhuéhueltl*, *caracol* and *sonajas*

and sweetness to the tone of modern ocarinas, with a resonance which does not vary in the high notes.

Considering the facts above related, must we not concede that Aztec musicians produced more than mere cacophony, wholly lacking in melodic order and the rudiments of concerted effort? Of the music of the ancient Mexicans we have no technical record, since among the *conquistadores* and the missionaries there was no skilled musician. The chroniclers simply tell us that the natives sang and danced at their festivals and religious rites, to the accompaniment of instruments such as those described and illustrated in these pages. Mexican songs, whose text, of considerable length, as written down in Nahua by Sahagún, is rhythmic prose in form but poetry in content,

were sung—"intoned"—not recited, according to observations culled from the texts by Señor Rojas, which will be the subject of another study.

Fortunately, there still exists a wealth of melodic themes indicative of indigene dances which can be studied. A few which I have collected are here set down. I have faithfully transcribed the rhythm, which is marked by the *ayacachili* (rattle), or by the drum, while the melody is carried by the flageolet, which has replaced the *tlapitzalli*. These rhythms are singularly different from the Greek tempos, the basis of European music; and as for the melodies, while they may have been influenced by the music of the cities, their distinctively Mexican melancholy pierces the heart as if one heard the Aztec soul bewailing the submergence of a conquered race.

Sones guiadores de danzas aborígenes

Danza de los Tlacoleros Tixtla

Violin
Tambor

Danza de Texcoco.

Chirimia
Sonajas

Danza de Mitla

2 Chirrias
Tambor

Danza tarahumar

Voz humana
Tambor

Danza potosina

Violin
Sonajas

Danza de Guanajuato

Violin
Sonajas

THEMES OF INDIGENOUS DANCES



A GARDEN IN SOUTHERN CHILE

Garden of dreams, let me hold
And love forever all your gold.
Stay, every leaf and blossom, stay!
I would break my heart to see you lie
White 'neath the wild May's sullen sky.

A GARDEN IN VALDIVIA¹

By LILIAN C. B. MCA. MAYER

State Vice President for Tennessee, League of American Pen Women

Toward Chile's sea the sky is gold
And gold the lampadetta's bloom
Within my garden's changing gloom.

Roses of gold its closes hold
And golden-shower and heart-o'-kings,
November's tender offerings.

Through nebulae of folding dusk
The cyclamen its jewels shakes,
And every primrose star awakes

To pointed fragrance of the musk;
And yellow alamander falls—
Long, restless fringes o'er the walls.

Burns the bignonia, orange dark,
Its scented mass a crèche to keep
Small yellow birds in fluttering sleep.

So often I go from path to path
They will not waken, while the bells
Go dreaming down Valdivia's dells

Their vesper summons; and the rich
Sky-glow and glow of yellow flower
Meet in the magic of the hour.

Garden of dreams, O gorgeous dreams
And splendid secrets, let me hold
And love forever all your gold!

Stay, every leaf and blossom, stay!
'Twould break my heart to see you lie
White 'neath the wild May's sullen sky.

¹A most picturesque town in the Southern part of Chile, noted for its flowers and rich vegetation.

NATIONALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN IN THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

By BERTHA LUTZ

President of the Inter-American Union of Women and the Brazilian Federation for the Advancement of Women

IN FORMER times, before rapid means of transportation, the discovery of new continents, the annexation and development of overseas dominions and other factors led to a redistribution of populations on a larger scale than before, the problem of nationality was not as complex as at the present day. Yet even from the time of Cicero, Roman law and subsequent legislation have admitted, as a basic principle, that nationality must not be imposed on persons but must rest on their free will.

This principle was not applied, however, to women, who were subject in this as in every other particular to man. Thus it was that, as late as 1880, the International Institute of Law, sitting at Oxford, ruled that *a woman acquires by marriage the nationality of her husband*. This was then the practice in many countries, in some even with extreme harshness as, for instance, in Imperial Russia where an ukase of March 6, 1864, not only deprived Russian women who married foreigners of their nationality rights, but obliged them to dispose of all landed property in their own country within six months.

Progressive inroads, however, early began to be made in the principle implied in the Oxford rule. They ranged from making the loss of a woman's nationality conditional on the acquisition of that of her husband, to the doctrine of the more progressive Latin-American Republics which *do not consider marriage the means of either acquiring or losing nationality* and which insure women's native nationality as a constitutional right.

PRESENT STATUS FROM THE NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

At present the marriage of a woman to a foreigner implies unconditional loss of her nationality only in a few countries.¹ Among these are:

Spain (Civil Code, art. 62); Holland (law of December 12, 1892, art. 5); Greece (Civil Code, art. 21); Hungary (law of December 24, 1897, art. 3); Montenegro (Common Law).

¹ The data on legislation in the different countries was graciously furnished by the diplomatic corps in Rio de Janeiro.

In many more, women lose their nationality only when they acquire that of their husband. This is the case in:

Switzerland (Ruling of the Federal Department of Justice and Police in Berne on June 6, 1924); Portugal (Civil Code, art. 22, No. 451); Poland (law of January 20, 1920); Sweden (Law 130 of May 23, 1924); Bulgaria (previously enacted law, modified by those of January 5, 1904, and January 10, 1908, arts. 4 and 8); Belgium (law of May 15, 1922); Japan (law of March 16, 1899); China (law of March 28, 1909); Siam (Common Law).

In other nations legislation on the subject is undergoing reform, many, especially on the American Continent, utterly rejecting the rules laid down at Oxford. These include, in addition to Russia, the United States, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, and Uruguay. Considering these one by one, the following facts may be set forth.

United States.—By the Cable Act, of September 22, 1919, legislation on the nationality rights of married women was completely reformed, for which thanks are largely due to the active campaign of women's organizations under the leadership of the National League of Women Voters. By the present law, an American woman does not lose her nationality upon marriage with a foreigner, except under very special circumstances, unless she renounces it formally before a competent court. A foreign woman marrying an American, or whose foreign husband acquires American citizenship, does not thereby become an American. If she wishes to become naturalized, certain formalities may be dispensed with and the residence qualification abridged to one year. Moreover, a married woman of foreign nationality may be naturalized independently of her husband. The Cable Act begins with the following declaration:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of any woman to become a naturalized citizen of the United States shall not be denied or abridged because of her sex or because she is a married woman.

Argentina.—The nationality rights of Argentine women are assured by the Constitution of their country and are not affected by marriage with foreigners. There is some controversy as to whether foreign women marrying Argentines acquire the nationality of their husbands. In answer to numerous inquiries from consulates and legations during war time, two circulars were given out by the Argentine Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the first by Dr. J. L. Muratore in 1914, the second in 1918 by Dr. Honorio Pueyrredón. The first of these circulars declares that the protection of Argentine law is to be extended to foreign-born wives, mothers, or other family members of Argentine citizens, but not necessarily because such persons have become Argentines. These, when domiciled in Argentina, may receive passports from Argentine consular authorities and be registered at the respective Argentine consulates, mention being made that they are not Argentines.

Brazil.—In Brazil also, the subject of nationality is treated under the head of constitutional law. Brazilian women do not lose their nationality on marriage with foreigners. Bills proposing legislation contrary to this principle, presented on September 10, 1860 (Law 1096), and on June 7, 1899 (Law 596), were opposed as unconstitutional. Dr. Rodrigo Octavio, the general legal advisor for the Republic, quoting other authorities, has demonstrated the unconstitutionality of laws that would have made the loss of her nationality a consequence of a Brazilian woman's marriage to a foreigner. It may be added that this point of view was supported by a decision of the Supreme Court handed down on January 26, 1907.

To quote Clovis Bevilacqua, the eminent lawyer who drafted the Brazilian Civil Code:

With the new régime all doubts were dispelled before the unequivocal terms of article 69 of the Republican Constitution. Not only does the Brazilian woman who marries a foreigner keep her own nationality, but she even exerts an influence in favor of the acquisition of the same by her husband.

He also has it that "Reciprocally, the foreign woman married to a Brazilian retains her own nationality."

On the last point there has so far been no legislation. A bill is now before the Senate dealing with the question. The first report of the president of the Committee of Legislation and Justice before the Senate was in favor of foreign women always acquiring Brazilian nationality, except when they refused it. A memorial proposing an amendment was sent to the Senate by the Brazilian Federation for the Advancement of Women, suggesting that foreign women acquire our nationality, or rather the protection of our laws, *ipso facto* by marriage to a Brazilian only when, in accordance with the laws of their country, they lose their own nationality thereby; and in the other cases, not merely when they do not reject Brazilian nationality, but when they apply for it. This proposal was printed and distributed by the Committee on Legislation of the Senate and is at present under discussion.

Chile.—In Chile, also, nationality is dealt with by the Constitution (art. 6), and consequently Chilean women do not lose their nationality on marriage to foreigners. Conversely, foreign women do not acquire Chilean nationality on marriage with Chilean citizens. Naturalization conditions for these are not different from those in ordinary cases. According to Chilean doctrines, naturalization is an individual act and consequently the naturalization of a man subsequent to marriage does not affect the existing nationality of his wife and children.

The foreign married woman may, in accordance with this view, also be naturalized independently of and without the consent of her husband.

Uruguay.—This Republic also favors the independent nationality of women, as a part of its constitutional law.

Bolivia.—In Bolivia, contrary to the general view in Latin America that marriage does not affect nationality, foreign women who marry Bolivians thereby acquire the nationality of the husband.

Colombia.—The Colombian Constitution makes no distinction between men and women as regards nationality. Colombian women do not lose their nationality on marriage with foreigners and *vice versa*. The naturalization of a married man does not naturalize his wife.

Cuba.—The Civil Code of Cuba establishes that a married woman follows her husband's *condition*. This seems to be interpreted so as to serve as a basis for affirming that a Cuban woman loses her nationality by marriage with a foreigner. Also, that the naturalization of a married man implies the naturalization of his wife. There seems to be some discrepancy in the discrimination between nationality and condition.

Ecuador.—In Ecuador marriage to a foreigner changes the nationality of an Ecuadorean woman, who may reacquire her own nationality on the death of her husband. Foreign women also acquire Ecuadorean nationality by marriage with citizens of Ecuador. Strange to say, this is constitutional law. The naturalization of a foreigner does not, however, naturalize his wife, unless she also files a petition to the same effect; but on becoming a widow, if she does not refuse Ecuadorean nationality, she is considered to have acquired it.

Peru.—Up to the present moment women follow the nationality of their husbands in Peru. The Civil Code was under reform at the time of writing.

Mexico.—Mexican women lose their nationality on marriage with foreigners, except when they do not acquire their husband's nationality. On dissolution of marriage they may recover their own nationality, if they settle in Mexico and make a declaration to that effect before the local justice of the peace. The law of naturalization also applies to foreign women, the naturalization of whose husbands entails theirs. A naturalization and alien act is now before Congress and it is hoped that it will follow the legislation of the most advanced Republics on the American Continent.

THE INTERNATIONAL AND THE CONTINENTAL POINT OF VIEW: WHY NOT HOLD A PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON NATIONALITY RIGHTS?

So far we have dealt with the subject from the national point of view. There is, however, another that is even more important, namely, the international.

The different countries have, generally speaking, legislated on nationality questions with extreme disregard for each others' laws

For married women this has many times resulted, on the one hand, in double nationality and, on the other, in total loss of nationality rights in any country, with the attendant loss of legal protection and citizenship. This vexatious situation can only be remedied by joint action, leading to uniform legislation in all countries or at least, to an international agreement. Sooner or later this must come to pass.

In fact, there have already been several attempts on the part of both European and American nations in this direction, as indicated by Buzzatti in *Le Droit International Privé d'après les Conventions de la Haye*. Among other sources, he quotes a conference called in Lima in 1877 by the Government of Peru, on "several questions of international private law on which the Latin American nations might find it useful and timely to adopt common principles." In November the diplomatic representatives of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Costa Rica, and Venezuela signed a project for a convention covering, among other matters, marriage, succession, etc. This does not seem to have been ratified, which Buzzatti attributes to the War of the Pacific.

Ten years later—in 1887—Argentina and Uruguay, after a preliminary agreement, invited Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Venezuela to send representatives to a South American International Law Congress, assembled with a view to drafting a code on questions of international law.

At The Hague conventions of June 12, 1902, and July 17, 1905, the subject of marriage between natives of different countries was discussed, but questions relating to the nationality of the consorts or the naturalization and loss of nationality of the wife were not dealt with.

There are, as may be seen, precedents for international agreement on this question, even if it is true that the matter can not yet be considered as satisfactorily settled. It is still open, and only awaits a favorable opportunity to be discussed and the respective conventions framed.

As can easily be seen by comparing the legislation of the above-mentioned countries, there is a greater tendency to uniformity in the American Continent than in the Old World. The legislation of the United States, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, etc., is already uniform. Moreover, in as much as conditions of origin, development and even of juridic traditions are very much the same in the other Republics of the Western Hemisphere, it would probably be easier to obtain the adoption of similar principles there than elsewhere.

As for the opportunity, it should be found at the Pan American Jurists' Congress to be held in Rio de Janeiro.

THE WOMEN'S POINT OF VIEW

It is held, in modern democracies, and rightly so, that the point of view of those chiefly affected by the nature of legislation should not be overlooked. This, in the present case, is the point of view of the women themselves.

But have they a point of view? They have indeed, and one clearly expressed by the representatives, many of them official, of the women of 43 nations in congress assembled, at the ninth meeting of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance in Rome in May, 1923, which drew up and advocated the following rules:

I. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

(a) *Effect of marriage.*—A woman's nationality shall not be changed solely because of:

1. Marriage, or—
2. A change in the nationality of her husband during marriage.

(b) *Retention or change of nationality.*—The right of a woman to retain her nationality or to change it by naturalization, denationalization, or denaturalization shall not be denied or abridged because she is married.

(c) *Absence of consent.*—The nationality of a married woman shall not be changed without her consent except under conditions which would cause a change in the nationality of a man without his consent.

II. PARTICULAR APPLICATIONS

(a) *Retention of nationality.*—A woman shall not lose her nationality solely because:

1. She marries a foreigner, or—
2. During marriage her husband loses his nationality by naturalization in another country, or otherwise.

(b) *Loss of nationality.*—A married woman shall lose her nationality only:

1. Under conditions which cause a married man to lose his nationality, or—
2. If she, on marriage or during marriage, is deemed by the laws of the State of which her husband is a national to have acquired his nationality, and if she make a declaration of alienage.

(c) *Rights in acquisition of nationality.*—

1. A woman of foreign birth shall not by sole reason of marriage acquire the nationality of her husband.
2. A wife shall not solely by reason of her husband's naturalization be thereby naturalized.
3. A married woman shall be naturalized under the same conditions as apply to a married man.
4. Special facilities shall be given to a woman to acquire the nationality of her husband; and special facilities may be given to a man to acquire the nationality of his wife.

(d) *Reacquisition of nationality.*—A married woman who has lost her nationality in order to acquire that of her husband shall on the dissolution of the marriage by death or divorce be given special facilities to reacquire her own nationality should she return to her own country.

(e) *Retrospective provisions.*—

1. *Loss of nationality by or through marriage.*—In cases where, before the adoption of legislation based on this convention, a woman has lost her nationality by sole reason that (1) she married a foreigner, or (2) that during marriage her husband changed his nationality, she shall after the adoption of such legislation reacquire her nationality upon making a declaration to this effect.

2. *Acquisition of nationality by or during marriage.*—When a woman who by marriage or by the naturalization of her husband has acquired the nationality of the latter, before the adoption of legislation based on this convention, she shall retain that nationality except she make a formal declaration of her desire to the contrary.

(f) *Protection for the woman without a country.*—If a woman by the laws of her own State should by marriage lose her nationality, she shall be entitled to a passport and to protection from the State of which her husband is a national.

THE LEGAL POINT OF VIEW

This is not merely a theoretical view of the subject under discussion, for it is legally sound as a doctrine and has the approval of such eminent jurists as Prof. André Weiss, the representative of France in the Permanent Court of International Justice, and Sir Ernest Schuster, President of the Committee on Nationality of the International Law Association. Moreover, in Latin America, it has been proclaimed by such jurists as Alejandro Álvarez and Cruchaga Tocornal of Chile, Luiz Pereira Faro, Clovio Bevilacqua, and Rodrigo Octavio of Brazil, and by Zeballos, the great Argentine authority, who says:

The position of woman before the law which I have just analyzed is unfavorable and unjust. It can not by any means be considered the logical conclusion of the principle universally admitted since the time of Cicero, by which nationality must be a self-determined right. Therefore, the law may not impose a change of nationality on women by the mere fact of their marrying.

It is indispensable that the laws be amended so that they be made to respect the autonomy of women. If a woman desires to change her nationality so as to follow that of her husband, let her do so, but let it be a naturalization of the same kind as any other.

Zeballos further confirms these doctrines by the enumeration of the general juridic principles of nationality, which are:

1. Nationality is a self-determined right.
2. Every person should have a nationality.
3. No person should have more than one nationality.
4. Every person has the right to change his or her nationality.
5. The State has not the right to prevent persons from changing their nationality.
6. The State has not the right to oblige persons to change their nationality against their will.
7. Every person has the right to reacquire the nationality he or she gave up.
8. The State may not impose its nationality on those domiciled in its territory against their will.

9. Nationality, either by birth or acquisition, determines the application to persons of public and private law.

10. The State is obliged to determine as to public and private law the condition of persons that are without nationality—*heimallos*.

Could there be a more logical or more legal sanction than these principles, especially Nos. 6 and 8, of the woman's point of view?

From the foregoing study it is easy to conclude that in spite of great divergence in the laws of different countries, the rule that makes a married woman follow the nationality of her husband is no longer absolute and that, on the contrary, the exceptions are fast becoming the rule. It is equally evident that the forward tendency is to confer independent citizenship on women, principally in the American Continent, where *Jus soli* is adopted, in preference to *Jus sanguinis*.

Encouraged by the fact that several of the Republics, and these by no means the least progressive, already insure the inviolability of the nationality rights of their women; that others are at present remodeling their codes and institutions, and that liberality and progress are essential features of the American Continent, we hope and feel assured that the day is not distant when the independent citizenship of married women will be a uniform and universally adopted principle in the whole of the Western Hemisphere.

THE WORLD PRESS CONGRESS ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

WITH respect to the Third Assembly of the Press Congress of the World to be held in the historic cities of Geneva and Lausanne, Switzerland, from September 14 to September 18, 1926, present indications would seem to assure one of the largest international gatherings of press men and women ever assembled.

Dr. Walter Williams, president of the special committee in charge of arrangements, is now with the other members busily engaged in framing the program for this important assembly, in which ample provision has been made for the discussion of international communications by cable, radiotelephone and telegraph; journalistic ethics and standards of practice; international exchange of journalists; the preparation of journalists; the present trends of journalism, and the freedom of the press.

It is interesting to note that the first interchange of journalists between the United States and Mexico has already taken place. In January of the present year Doctor Williams, dean of the School of Journalism at the University of Missouri, delivered a series of lectures on journalism at the National University of Mexico and, a little later on, Dr. José Manuel Puig Casauranc, a distinguished journalist, now Secretary of Public Education for the Republic of Mexico, will deliver the return series of lectures on Latin American journalism and history at the University of Missouri.

During the week prior to sailing, the official delegates from the United States, Hawaii, and Canada will be the guests of the New York City publishers and allied trades, who have arranged a series of interesting expeditions and entertainments of various kinds. The entire party of delegates will make the voyage in the large and commodious Cunard steamer *Carmania* via Cherbourg or Havre. Arrangements have also been made for later sailings on optional steamers.

The journalists of England, Greece, Italy, Mexico, Canada, Ireland, and Hawaii have already indicated their purpose of being largely represented in this Third Press Congress, while the delegation from the United States, according to Mr. James W. Brown, secretary-treasurer at 1700 Times Building, New York City, bids fair to surpass all previous registrations.

On the return trip the official itinerary provides for stops of several days at Paris, Brussels, and London, in each of which interesting professional and social contacts will be made, in addition to the usual sightseeing and other trips, which can not fail to make the third meeting of the Press Congress of the World an event of great educational value and of pleasant and enduring memory.



AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

PETROLEUM REFINERY OPENED.—The new Government petroleum refinery at La Plata was officially opened on December 23, 1925, eight months after the signing of the contract. The refinery, with a capacity of 2,500 tons daily instead of the 2,000 tons stipulated in the contract, will be completed in all respects by April 30, 1926, at an approximate cost of 21,800,000 pesos. The refinery has 22 sections, including crude-oil pumps, storage tanks for crude and fuel oil, tanks for lighter products, a piping system, and sections for refining various products. The equipment cost 14,000,000 pesos. The combined production of the three refineries now existing in Government oil fields is expected to reduce considerably the importation of petroleum products.

At the opening the President of the Republic turned on a switch which set in motion the generators for the boilers, and tested the fire-extinguishing equipment. In the President's party were the Ministers of Agriculture, Foreign Relations, War, Treasury, and Marine, and Dr. Le Bretón, ex-Minister of Agriculture, who had the refinery built, as well as other officials.

MEAT EXPORTS.—On December 24, 1925, the Minister of Agriculture received statistics on Argentine meat exportation for the first 11 months of 1925 compared with the corresponding period of 1924, as follows:

January–November	1925	1924	Difference in 1925
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Frozen steers.....	262, 344	344, 544	-82, 200
Chilled beef.....	345, 613	363, 096	-17, 483
Frozen mutton.....	84, 144	74, 454	+9, 690
Frozen pork.....	477	114	+363
Preserved meats.....	65, 389	87, 867	-22, 478
Jerked beef and salted meat.....	12, 493	13, 678	-1, 185
Total.....	770, 460	883, 753	-113, 293

PRIZE PLAN FOR DELIBERATIVE COUNCIL BUILDING.—The first prize of 25,000 pesos in the architectural competition for the build-

ing to house the Deliberative Council of Buenos Aires was won by Hector Ayerza, jr., who will have charge of the construction. The plan is for a building similar to European municipal halls of the Louis XIV period. The building is to have a high clock tower, and is to cost about 4,200,000 pesos.

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION OF HIGHWAYS, TRANSPORTATION, AND TRAVEL.—This exposition, which opened in February in Buenos Aires, under the auspices of the Argentine Touring Club, was attended by representatives of various foreign countries. Among other interesting features of the exposition was the construction of short stretches of several types of roads, these sections being used as approaches to the principal buildings. Automobile manufacturers from the United States and other manufacturers engaged stands for the exhibition of products related to highways or to travel. The program of entertainments given during the exposition included plays and local fiestas showing rural life, and a new motion picture prepared by order of the Touring Club showing the history of the highway, roads in primitive Indian populations, the city of Cuzco as the center of the Incan highway system, the methods of transportation in the period of the Conquest, the highway system in colonial days, the development of roads since independence, mechanical transportation, and the present Argentine highway system and other related matters.

BOLIVIA

BROADCASTING TO BE ESTABLISHED IN LA PAZ.—The Radio Club of La Paz, a recently organized institution, proposes to establish as soon as possible a broadcasting service in that city. The charter members of the club will pay a certain sum, designated by the board of directors, for the installation of the transmitting station. It is hoped that programs of music, speeches, and various subjects of general interest will soon be on the air.

BRAZIL

FOREIGN TRADE.—According to the *Brazil Ferro Carril* for January 7, 1926, Brazilian exports showed a notable increase in 1924 over those of 1913, when their value was 981,767 contos of reis paper, while in 1924 they amounted to 3,863,554 contos. Analysis of the exports by destination shows that the most important markets were North (including Central) America, Europe, and South America, in the order named.

The Bureau of Commercial Statistics of the Ministry of the Treasury gives a five-year comparison of the foreign trade of Brazil from January to September, inclusive, as follows:

Year	Imports		Exports	
	Metric tons	Contos of reis paper	Metric tons	Contos of reis paper
1921.....	1,964,310	1,369,187	1,430,039	1,214,226
1922.....	2,370,316	1,094,614	1,527,298	1,545,899
1923.....	2,599,282	1,606,121	1,612,037	2,195,577
1924.....	3,265,585	1,935,459	1,343,749	2,621,198
1925.....	3,579,124	2,704,198	1,369,130	2,994,072

BRAZIL-PARAGUAY RAILROAD.—The press of the capital quotes the *Correio Paulistano* of the State of São Paulo as stating that a railroad known as the São Paulo-Paraná Railroad is being built by private enterprise, 30 kilometers being already constructed from Ourinhos to the city of Cambará. Surveys are being made for the next stretch, which will run to the Laranjinha River and thence to the Paraguayan frontier near the Salto de Guahyra, a waterfall with approximately 40,000,000 horsepower.

BRAZILIAN TEXTILE EXHIBITS FOR ARGENTINE EXPOSITION.—The Director of the Service of Information of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Director General of the Department of Foreign Relations have consulted the president of the Association of Cotton Textile Manufacturers in regard to samples of Brazilian textile products for exhibition at the International Exposition soon to be held in Rosario, Argentina. The cotton manufacturers are eager to cooperate in making known to other countries the progress of the Brazilian textile industry, which has reached a high degree of importance.

CHILE

IRRIGATION CANALS.—Last December the Laja irrigation canal, which takes water from the river of the same name in southern Chile, was formally inaugurated. The main canal, 30 kilometers long, and the branch canals, totaling 380 kilometers in length, will provide sufficient water for irrigating approximately 60,000 hectares (148,000 acres). The construction of this canal, for which the engineering plans were drawn by Señor Urbano Mena, was carried out over a period of nine years.

The Government has appropriated 25,000,000 pesos for irrigation works on the Copiapó, Turbio, and Cogotí Rivers and the Aconcagua River or its affluents, this sum to be spent within five years. It will, however, be reimbursed to the Government by landholders benefited by the irrigation, their payments extending over a period of 36 years at 5 per cent interest and 1 per cent amortization.

VALPARAÍSO AS A FISHING PORT.—In the latter part of 1925 the Minister of Agriculture visited the city of Valparaíso, where he met representatives of the fishermen of that city and discussed with them

what measures should be taken to increase the importance of Valparaíso as a fishing port, especially in view of the recent decree-law granting premiums to fishermen for annual catches above a certain amount, the purpose of this law being to provide a plentiful supply of a cheap and nourishing food. A commission was appointed to decide where wharves for fishing boats might best be constructed, while the location of adequate houses for fishermen in the neighborhood of the docks was also taken into consideration.

FOREIGN TRADE.—The leading exports of Chile for the period January to July, 1925, inclusive, were as follows: Nitrate, 177,252,057 gold pesos of 18 d.; copper bars, 60,445,824 pesos; wheat, 21,275,126 pesos; wool, 19,133,854 pesos; and iodine, 11,711,697 pesos. The chief imports for the same period were: Sugar, 11,436,929 pesos; petroleum, 11,052,928 pesos; empty sacks of various kinds, 9,311,767 pesos; and rice, 3,880,945 pesos. The following were also imported to values between 2,000,000 and 2,500,000 pesos; Coffee, Osnaburg sacking, unglazed paper for printing, and tea.

COLOMBIA

SHIPPING DOCUMENTS.—A recent ruling issued by the Secretary of the Treasury determines the procedure for payment of the stamp tax at ports of origin on shipping documents and consular invoices for goods shipped to Colombia from ports where there is no Colombian consul. According to this regulation, when the duties of the Colombian consul are discharged by the consul of a friendly nation, in the event of this functionary not having the revenue stamps from Colombia, it is required that this shall be noted on the document presented for certification in order that the stamp tax may be collected by the customhouse at the place of destination.

CENTENNIAL OF STEAM NAVIGATION ON THE MAGDALENA RIVER.—The Government of Colombia has erected a statue in Barranquilla in honor of Señor Juan Bernardo Elbero, a German citizen, who was responsible for the organization of the first fleet of steamboats for navigation on the Magdalena River. The centennial of this notable event was celebrated on November 10, 1925.

WESTERN RAILROAD.—A decree was issued December last authorizing the construction of a railroad in the western section of the Republic to be known as the Bolombolo-Cañafistula road. This railroad, starting from the city of Cartago, where it will connect with the Valley (Valle) Railway, which has been completed up to that point, will continue to the Arquía River, covering 110 kilometers in the Department of Caldas, thence proceeding 350 kilometers through the Department of Antioquia to Cañafistula. The total distance covered will be as follows:

	Kilometers
Cartago to Virginia.....	25
Virginia to Arquía.....	85
Arquíá to Arma.....	32
Arma to Bolombolo.....	48
Bolombolo to Cañafistula.....	300
Cañafistula to Cartagena.....	350
Total.....	840

This railroad will follow the course of the Cauca River as far as Cañafistula; thence, leaving the river, it will traverse the plains of the Department of Bolívar to Cartagena. Thus the three Departments of Antioquia, Bolívar, and Caldas, having in all 1,708,474 inhabitants, will be served by this road. The principal characteristics of the railroad in question are essentially those of a trunk line, the maximum grades being 1 per cent and the minimum radius of curves 200 meters, with a gradient of 800 meters in a distance of 800 kilometers. The cost of construction will average 30,000 pesos per kilometer.

NEW HIGHWAY.—Considering the construction of a highway as an indispensable auxiliary to the aerial cable running from Cúcuta to the Magdalena River, Congress passed a law on November 4, 1925, authorizing the Administration to commence the building of a highway which, starting from the city of Ocaña, Department of Northern Santander, shall connect the towns of Río de Oro and Loma de Gonzáles in the Department of the Magdalena. The law also provides 300,000 pesos for the construction of this highway and states that the contract may be granted to a private or official body, either national or foreign.

LOAN FOR HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION.—See page 417.

COSTA RICA

WIRELESS STATION IN COSTA RICA.—On January 4, 1926, the new wireless station of the International Radiographic Co. of Costa Rica, halfway between Cartago and Paraíso, was opened officially with the transmission of a message of greeting from the President of Costa Rica to the President of the United States and to the Presidents of the other Central American Republics. In 32 minutes after the San José station took the message for President Coolidge a wireless reply was received from him. A message was also transmitted to Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, from Señor Otilio Ulate, editor of *La Tribuna*, expressing his best wishes for the success of the Pan American Congress of Journalists, to which Dr. Rowe returned his cordial thanks.

The new station is erected on a plot of 123½ acres, on high, open ground. At the sending station there are three steel towers 440

feet high, resting upon cement foundations situated 1,050 feet apart. The receiving station is provided with two 140-foot towers, 183 feet apart. This station, which has its own electric plant, residence for employees, oil storage and other equipment, is capable of receiving messages for any part of the United States, Europe, South America, and other parts of the world, as well as for ships at sea.

CITRUS FRUIT.—The orange and lemon groves of the central plateau, damaged some time ago by volcanic action, have recovered during the last three years. Systematic exportation by two American companies has helped the cultivators, as has a winery, which buys large quantities of oranges as well as medlar plums. During the first half of January this winery purchased 195,000 oranges.

CUBA

INCREASED CREDIT PROTECTION.—A department of credit protection has been created by the Merchants Association of Habana for the protection of its members. Among the comprehensive regulations adopted provision was made for prompt information regarding changes in credit standing of persons and organizations with whom business is done by members. The association will assist its members in every possible and proper way when debtors suspend payments or go into bankruptcy. The department will exchange credit information with similar organizations in Cuba and foreign countries. It is expected to be a valuable agency for credit protection in Cuba. (*Commerce Reports*, January 18, 1926.)

WIRELESS STATION.—By decree No. 2462, of December 14, 1925, the Government authorized the Tropical Radio Telegraph Co. to erect and operate a telegraphic-telephonic wireless station on property of the United Fruit Co., located in the vicinity of Nipe Bay, Province of Oriente. This station shall be powerful enough to communicate directly or by relay with one or all the stations forming the wireless system operated by the United Fruit Co., and also connect with stations in North America as well as those of South and Central America and the West Indies. This new station must be completed and ready for use within five years from the date of this decree; that is to say, by December, 1930. The full text of this contract is published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of December 21, 1925.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN HABANA AND NEW YORK.—Owing to the great increase of tourist travel to Habana and demand for passage the Ward Steamship Line inaugurated a weekly service between New York and Habana, commencing January 9, 1926.

NEW PUBLICATION.—The BULLETIN has been informed of the approaching appearance of a publication in Habana, entitled *Cuba Foodstuff Record*. The appearance of this review, which will cover

such subjects as the general foodstuff situation, amount and value of leading imports, market situation and sources of supply, is due to the increasing demand from many sources for information on Cuba's present and future requirements along these lines.

PLANS FOR NEW BUILDING.—The Minister of Public Works has submitted to the Municipal Council of Habana plans for the construction in that city of a building 20 stories high. If the plan is carried out the edifice will be not only the highest in Cuba but possibly in all Latin America, according to the Cuban press.

STREET-CLEANING EQUIPMENT.—The Secretary of Public Works has contracted with a firm in the United States for supplying the Department of Public Works of Cuba with 10 sprinkling tanks and 38 trucks for collecting refuse.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

TOBACCO CULTIVATION.—The agricultural expert commissioned by the Chamber of Commerce of Santiago to oversee the planting of tobacco nurseries has arranged for extensive sowings in various sections of the Province. Over half a million young plants have already been distributed among tobacco planters who have irrigated lands.

ECUADOR

COURSE IN CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO.—The Minister of Agriculture has published full details of the course on tobacco culture recently instituted by the Government for preparing experts in this branch of agriculture. This course will cover both theoretical and practical instruction, including cultivation of tobacco, preparing the leaves, placing the tobacco on the market, operation of factories and similar phases of the industry. The first two months of theoretical teaching will be given in Quito and the practical instruction on some large tobacco plantation. The Government will give preference to students who have successfully completed this course for employment as inspectors to give practical instruction to planters in the cultivation and preparation of tobacco.

TAX EXEMPTION FOR NATIONAL INDUSTRIES.—In order to protect and develop national production of manufactured articles the Provisional Government has decreed that all national industries shall be exempt from either State or municipal taxes, with the exception of a sales tax, for a period of five years, effective from November 21, 1925. For the purpose of this decree the term "national industries" includes all manufacturing carried on in the Republic whether the firm is financed with either foreign or national capital. To receive the benefits of this decree, however, 33 per cent of the capital invested must belong to Ecuadorean citizens. This

decree furthermore exempts from taxation all machinery and accessories imported for the establishment of factories as well as raw materials and chemicals used in the manufacture of articles. All Government and municipal offices and institutions are obliged to give preference in the purchase of articles to those of domestic make.

AGRICULTURAL SANITATION CAMPAIGN.—The Agricultural Experiment Station of Ambato has been charged by the Government to develop and carry on a sanitary campaign in the province of Tungura to protect fruit-bearing trees against plant diseases. The Experiment Station will prepare a plan to be submitted to the Department of Agriculture for approval, which plan will regulate the work of inspecting and disinfecting the trees. Ten thousand sucres have been appropriated to start this campaign.

RULING ON IMPORTATION OF LIVESTOCK AND PLANTS.—A ruling dated November 17, 1925, effective from January, 1926, forbids the introduction into the Republic of Ecuador of all classes of livestock not accompanied by a health certificate duly legalized by the Ecuadorean consul at the place of origin. It is also forbidden to import plants, seeds, bulbs, or roots from regions where plant diseases are known to exist. All such products must be certified as free from infection by the agricultural bureau of plant diseases or, where this office does not exist, by a competent entomologist, at the place of origin. This certificate must also be indorsed by the Ecuadorean consul.

PRODUCTION OF CINCHONA BARK.—A very interesting statement by an expert from the Department of Agriculture on cinchona bark appeared recently in *El Telégrafo*, one of the daily newspapers of Guayaquil. According to this report there are found in Ecuador the greatest number of known species of cinchona, among them the *cinchona succiruba* (red bark), one of the most important, owing to the high percentage of bitter febrifuge alkaloids it contains. The cinchona tree is not cultivated in Ecuador, but the bark is taken from the trees growing naturally in the Andean plateau, between 1,000 and 2,900 meters above sea level. There are sections of the country, however, admirably suited for the cultivation of this tree. It is estimated that with proper regulation of the natural production 1,000,000 kilos of bark could be taken every year from the northern forests, 2,000,000 from the southern woodlands and 3,000,000 from the eastern section, making a total of 6,000,000 kilos, but owing to the present lack of transportation in these regions it is not possible to count on an annual output of more than approximately 2,000,000 kilos of bark.

GUATEMALA

TOURIST CLUB OF GUATEMALA.—The Tourist Club of Guatemala has recently been organized for the development and conservation of highways for commercial and touring purposes, and for the promotion of tourist travel of all kinds.

PLANS FOR GUATEMALA CITY SANITATION.—On December 4, 1925, the President approved with amendments the Government contract with an engineering corporation of New York for preparing plans for the sanitary and other public works in Guatemala City. The contract calls for a survey on the purification and collection of the water supply; the sewer system; paving; and an underground system of electric light, power, telephone and telegraph wires.

MEXICO-GUATEMALA RAILWAY SERVICE.—The Guatemalan consul in Mexico City on December 14 telegraphed the Guatemalan Minister of Foreign Relations that on December 15 passenger trains of the Mexican National Railway Lines would run between Mexico and Suchiate carrying a sleeper as far as Tapachula, and having through dining-car service. On December 15 trains from San Gerónimo, Guatemala, were put on a through schedule to Suchiate, the border town where the Mexican trains stop.

HAITI

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS IN PORT AU PRINCE.—With the dedication of the splendid new Palace of Finance on January 3 a notable addition was made to the group of Government buildings in Port-au-Prince. This new structure is equipped with electric wiring, both for lights and power. It is worthy of note that this building, whose cost was originally estimated at 500,000 gourdes, was completed well within the estimate in spite of the fact that a great many changes and additions were made after construction was started.

Another striking improvement in the city of Port au Prince is the beautification of the Place de l'Indépendance, formerly the Place Pétion. This square, which with the mausoleum containing the remains of Dessalines and Pétion was dedicated on January 3, 1926, forms a most attractive park. Photographs of the park and mausoleum were published in last month's issue of the BULLETIN.

SHIPMENT OF VEGETABLES TO THE UNITED STATES.—The chief of the horticulture department of Haiti made a trip to New York recently to arrange details for the shipment to that city of tomatoes and other vegetables and fruits. Consignments by private growers will also be included in these shipments and a close study will be made of the conditions requisite for shipment and the practicability of Haiti competing in these products in the markets of the United States.

PORTS FOR DEPARTURE OF EMIGRANTS.—By a decree of November 30, 1925, the ports of Port au Prince, Cayes, Port de Paix, and Petit Goâve have been designated as ports of embarkation for emigrants.

RADIO STATION.—On December 7, 1925, an extraordinary credit of 183,750 gourdes was allowed by the Department of Public Works for the purchase and installation, at some point to be designated, of a radio telegraphic station.

HONDURAS

COMMUNICATIONS.—The President, in his message read before Congress on January 1, 1926, stated that during the past year the highways in the northern and southern parts of the Republic had been cared for, and that the section from El Jaral to Potrerillos was repaired so that traffic was not interrupted during bad weather.

The telegraph lines have been repaired and are giving efficient service. A new telephone line is soon to be completed between Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula.

WEEK-END WIRELESS LETTERS.—The Tropical Radio Telegraph Co. recently informed the press of Tegucigalpa that on January 6, 1926, a wireless week-end letter service would be opened between the United States, Canada, and all points in Honduras, via the wireless station in Tegucigalpa. The rate is 0.15 peso gold per word on a minimum of 20 words. Such letters will be accepted at the main office up to midnight on Saturdays and delivered at their destination in the United States or Canada, on the following Monday morning. The minimum price is 3 pesos whether the letters contain 20 words or not and the language must be that of either the country of origin or of destination, as code is not accepted. This service is later to be extended to the other countries having commercial relations with Honduras.

MEXICO

PETROLEUM STATISTICS.—Official figures give the production of crude petroleum in Mexico during the first seven months of 1925 as 73,849,600 barrels, or 11,740,795 cubic meters, valued at 185,409,222 pesos, while exports of crude petroleum and its derivatives for the same period were 65,985,472 barrels, or 10,490,536 cubic meters.

The following table gives the production of crude petroleum in Mexico from the bringing in of the first well which produced petroleum in commercial quantities to the end of June, 1925:

Years	Cubic meters	Commercial value in Mexican pesos	Years	Cubic meters	Commercial value in Mexican pesos
1901.....	1, 643	2, 069	1915.....	5, 229, 480	13, 164, 203
1902.....	6, 388	8, 040	1916.....	6, 445, 957	22, 300, 141
1903.....	11, 977	15, 075	1917.....	8, 790, 583	46, 998, 854
1904.....	19, 962	25, 125	1918.....	10, 147, 587	89, 655, 859
1905.....	39, 924	50, 250	1919.....	13, 843, 077	159, 036, 282
1906.....	79, 847	100, 300	1920.....	24, 971, 173	314, 137, 356
1907.....	159, 694	201, 000	1921.....	30, 746, 834	365, 873, 635
1908.....	624, 968	786, 580	1922.....	28, 979, 087	351, 674, 938
1909.....	431, 175	542, 700	1923.....	23, 781, 376	285, 920, 299
1910.....	577, 455	726, 816	1924.....	22, 206, 406	272, 084, 563
1911.....	1, 994, 640	2, 510, 559	1925 (January to June)	10, 393, 815	163, 172, 907
1912.....	2, 631, 100	4, 139, 554			
1913.....	4, 083, 141	7, 708, 887	Total.....	200, 366, 094	2, 108, 706, 613
1914.....	4, 168, 805	7, 870, 621			

RURAL PROPERTY.—*El Universal*, of Mexico City, cites in its interesting issue of January 1, 1926, the following figures on rural property in the Republic, compiled by the National Bureau of Statistics, the figures on forest area being added from a July, 1924, *Bulletin of Information*, published by the Mexican Department of Foreign Affairs:

State or Territory	Number of holdings of rural property	Assessed valuation	Total area of holdings	Forest area
		<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>
Aguascalientes.....	783	6, 310, 329	409, 109	44, 587
Campeche.....	1, 288	15, 192, 977	2, 927, 040	491, 695
Coahuila.....	3, 935	63, 660, 733	13, 615, 392	931, 202
Colima.....	820	6, 138, 662	747, 987	85, 393
Chiapas.....	15, 718	44, 099, 157	3, 690, 306	1, 010, 478
Chihuahua.....	5, 532	34, 835, 261	14, 726, 352	511, 571
Durango.....	6, 833	33, 166, 490	9, 630, 531	(¹)
Guanajuato.....	17, 096	113, 512, 583	2, 552, 711	246, 711
Guerrero.....	3, 992	9, 960, 219	1, 036, 053	2, 293, 335
Hidalgo.....	15, 579	29, 984, 523	117, 386	176, 841
Jalisco.....	144, 590	100, 604, 126	5, 272, 423	1, 708, 344
Mexico.....	13, 513	19, 456, 672	56, 330	389, 062
Michoacán.....	31, 878	84, 880, 909	1, 574, 547	893, 201
Morelos.....	4, 670	4, 407, 995	28, 207	14, 728
Nayarit.....	2, 594	11, 408, 717	1, 487, 438	243, 745
Nuevo León.....	7, 895	12, 245, 840	3, 065, 553	666, 857
Oaxaca.....	19, 174	16, 970, 512	408, 388	99, 215
Puebla.....	4, 123	45, 495, 974	70, 833	634, 781
Querétaro.....	12, 047	23, 097, 446	527, 522	6, 111
San Luis Potosí.....	3, 566	45, 396, 055	33, 893, 132	529, 104
Sinaloa.....	5, 855	13, 687, 039	1, 332, 604	766, 005
Sonora.....	3, 700	46, 394, 506	4, 403, 963	493, 138
Tabasco.....	5, 311	9, 999, 960	657, 973	2, 138, 762
Tamaulipas.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1, 043, 399
Tlaxcala.....	1, 125	36, 012, 529	290, 409	(¹)
Veracruz.....	6, 875	45, 176, 543	1, 915, 751	(¹)
Yucatan.....	14, 696	-----	2, 017, 751	145, 503
Zacatecas.....	21, 948	16, 705, 721	1, 622, 383	1, 989, 798
Northern district of lower California.....	1, 012	32, 637, 503	2, 723, 647	} 185, 300
Southern district of lower California.....	1, 933	6, 527, 577	2, 032, 654	
Territory of Quintana Roo.....	20	183, 095	44, 842	(²)
Federal District.....	51, 782	28, 120, 951	28, 517	10, 039

¹ No data.

² Included in Yucatan.

IRRIGATION.—Señor Luis León, Minister of Agriculture, informed the press that irrigation works would be undertaken in 1926 in the following States: Sonora, Chihuahua, Durango, Guanajuato, and possibly in Michoacán, for which the Government expects to expend 20,000,000 pesos in all. A contract has already been made with an American engineering firm to make plans and take charge of the execution of work amounting to about 30,000,000 pesos, this to be completed in three years. Five million acres will be placed under irrigation as a result.

PANAMA

CALIDONIA ROAD OPENED.—Calidonia road, the latest extension of Central Avenue, Panama City, was officially opened to traffic on January 5, the President attending the ceremony.

NEW TELEPHONE LINE.—A telephone line was recently opened between the interior towns of Los Pozos and Calobre.

PENONOMÉ ELECTRIC PLANT.—It was expected that the electric-light plant at Penonomé would be completed in March of this year. The company holding the electric-plant contract, which runs for 15 years, is studying means of establishing in near-by towns cold-storage rooms for fish, meats, fruits, and vegetables.

PINEAPPLE-CANNING INDUSTRY.—A 20-year contract between the Government and a concessionary for the right to operate a pineapple-canning industry was signed on December 31, 1925. By the terms of the contract the concessionary promises to have planted within one year 1,000,000 pineapple seedlings, and to establish within 18 months a canning factory with a minimum capacity of 2,000,000 cans annually. All equipment and materials for the industry, with the exception of sugar, are to be exempt from import taxes. The products will be free of taxes until three years after exportation starts, when 3 per cent of the gross receipts is to be paid to the Government.

PARAGUAY

COTTON PRODUCTION.—It is interesting to follow the development of the cotton industry, since cotton and tobacco are the most important agricultural exports of Paraguay. In the Paraguari district the 350 kilos of cottonseed sent to the agency of the Agricultural Bank for distribution having already been utilized, a request was recently made for an additional 1,500 kilos of seed. In Villa Hayes approximately 300 kilos of seeds were distributed, all having been planted in that department. From many other sections of the Republic requests have come to the agencies of the Agricultural Bank for free seeds.

AUTOMOBILE TOURS IN PARAGUAY.—In order to determine the possibility of motor transportation in Paraguay two automobile

agencies in Asunción organized trips which were recently carried out to a number of towns in the interior. The value of motor transportation as shown by these tours resulted in the sale of over 100 automotive vehicles, and the establishment of new bus lines in the interior, thus opening up additional opportunities for the farmer.

PATENT LAW.—See page 420.

OBLIGATORY HIGHWAY LABOR LAW.—See page 420.

PERU

CONCESSION FAVORING IMMIGRATION.—The Government has granted a concession under date of October 23, 1925, to three private citizens for 15,000 hectares of land located in the region between the Kanariaki, Satipo, Masamare, Sonomora and Pangoa Rivers. The grantees are bound, according to the terms of this concession, to bring 500 colonists to locate in this territory. These must be persons in good health, free from all contagious disease, and ranging in age from 17 to 45 years. Furthermore, the grantees are obliged to provide houses for the colonists and apportion to each of them 10 hectares of land.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.—Some time ago the Chief Executive, having in view the development and improvement of the national capital both as to sanitary conditions and the beauty of the city, requested Peruvian consuls stationed in European cities to look for a competent architect and engineer to plan this work. A choice has finally been made in favor of the German engineer Werner Benno Lange, who is now preparing plans for the improvement of Lima and neighboring watering places.

SALVADOR

AVIATION.—The Committee on Civil Aviation, founded on the suggestion of the Bureau of Salvadorean Aviation, was formally established when its statutes were approved by the President on November 24, 1925. The committee is to raise money for the operation of a civil aviation service for mails, passengers, and freight. Subcommittees are to be formed in the departments, with branch committees in the cities and districts.

AGRICULTURAL MAP.—To complete the details of the new map of Salvador which is being made, the Ministry of Promotion has requested the Ministry of Treasury to furnish from its Bureau of Statistics a chart showing the approximate area of the cultivation of coffee, sugar cane, cotton, cereals, and other products, pasture land, and unoccupied land. The Ministry of Promotion has also requested of the Registry Office of Real Property and Mortgages an alphabetical list of land owners in each department stating their holdings and what crops they raise.

URUGUAY

ANTI-ANTHRAX VACCINE FOR LIVESTOCK.—An interesting account was recently published in one of the daily newspapers of Montevideo regarding the work of Dr. Dionisio Mendy, dean of the faculty of Veterinary Medicine of the University, with an anti-anthrax vaccine he has been working on for the past 15 years. Doctor Mendy stated that during the past year 2,500,000 doses of this vaccine had been sold and the results from its use had proved most gratifying, this product comparing very favorably with similar products of foreign make.

NEW DRY DOCK FOR PORT OF MONTEVIDEO.—The National Administration Council of Uruguay has authorized the installation in the harbor of Montevideo of a floating dry dock, which should be placed in operation about May of the present year. The length of the dock is 80 meters, with a width over all of 25 meters, and capacity for vessels of 4,500 to 5,000 tons displacement.

PROPOSED EXPOSITION.—The committee on industries of the House of Representatives has under consideration a bill to authorize and appropriate funds for an exposition of national industries. The purposes of this proposed exposition are to enlighten Uruguayan citizens regarding the productive capacity of their own country, to demonstrate the superiority of national products and discourage the use of foreign marks on those products as well as to attract foreign capital for the establishment of new industries.

VENEZUELA

HIGHWAYS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.—In an article by Señor F. de P. Sarcía B., a Venezuelan engineer, published December 5, 1925, in *El Nuevo Diario*, a newspaper of Caracas, the following account was given of the roads now completed or under construction in the Republic of Venezuela:

Name of road	Length of road in kilometers	Towns united by these roads
Central -----	250	La Guaira, Caracas, La Victoria, Maracay, Valencia, Puerto Cabello.
Maracay-Ocumare de la Costa -----	80	
Miranda-Anzoátegui -----	80-100	Petare, Guarenas, Guatire, and Petare, Sta. Lucía, Ocumare.

Name of road	Length of road in kilometers	Towns united by these roads
Eastern Highway -----	830	Villa de Cura, San Juan, El Sombrero, running toward Aragua de Barcelona, Cantaura, Soledad on the Orinoco River.
Plains Highway -----	400	Same as Eastern Highway up to Dos Caminos, continuing to Puerto Miranda on the Apure River.
Western Trans-Andine Highway -----	1, 300	Valencia, Tinaquillo, Tinaco, San Carlos, Acarigua, Barquisimeto, Valera, Mérida, San Cristóbal, San Antonio, on the Colombian border.

The article also notes the four different types of country encountered in opening roads, as follows: (a) Dry flat land easy to drain, (b) flat forest land, (c) prairie lands, (d) mountainous districts. The cost of road building in these different sections varies considerably; in the first mentioned, when local conditions are favorable, the construction of 1 kilometer costs from 25,000 to 30,000 bolívares, while in the prairie country the cost per kilometer ranges between 40,000 and 60,000 bolívares, and in the mountainous districts, when conditions are normal and no particular difficulties are encountered the cost per kilometer varies between 150,000 and 200,000 bolívares. These estimates refer only to grading the roads, the cost of the gravel bed and macadamizing reaching 40,000 or 50,000 bolívares per kilometer, and that for concrete roads between 80,000 and 100,000 bolívares.



ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

ARGENTINA

FIRST SERIES, ARGENTINE INTERNAL LOAN, 1926.—On December 29, 1925, authorization was given by the President of the Republic

for the issue of the first series of bonds for 36,000,000 pesos of the Argentine internal loan of 1926. The bonds bear 6 per cent interest with coupons due quarterly, the first being payable on February 1, 1926. Amortization is at the rate of 1 per cent. The bonds are issued to bearer in denominations of 100, 500, 1,000, and 5,000 pesos national currency.

BOLIVIA

LOAN FOR CONSTRUCTION OF RAILROAD FROM COCHABAMBA TO SANTA CRUZ.—By a decree of November 13, 1925, the Executive power was authorized to contract a series of loans or credits to finance the building of a railroad from Cochabamba to Santa Cruz in accordance with the plans drawn by the commission in charge of construction.

CENTENNIAL TAX LAW EXTENDED.—By virtue of a law passed by Congress the centennial tax decree of December 18, 1924, which imposed for purposes of the celebration of the Centennial of Independence an additional export tax of 0.50 boliviano per Spanish quintal (101.6 pounds) on tin concentrates and varying additional export taxes on other metal products, has been extended until December 31, 1926. This law imposes also an additional tax of from 5 to 15 per cent on all imported articles.

BRAZIL

BUDGET FOR 1926.—Approval was given by Congress to the legislative resolution budgeting the Federal revenues for 1926 at 121,646,000 milreis gold and 1,097,716,000 milreis paper. As the budget of expenditures was not approved by Congress the estimated expenditures for 1925 were extended by law to cover 1926. They amount to 84,412,953 milreis gold and 1,044,599,321 milreis paper, as follows:

Ministries	Milreis paper	Milreis gold
Justice.....	99,978,223	3,519,917
Foreign Relations.....	2,042,420	5,265,642
Navy.....	95,075,823	1,000,000
War.....	177,938,976	200,000
Agriculture.....	44,901,552	235,126
Communications.....	375,831,582	9,806,548
Treasury.....	248,830,745	64,385,720

CHILE

SAVINGS.—The Santiago Savings Bank, which has 25 branches and 2 subagencies, reports deposits of 162,144,868 pesos on November 30, 1925, against 129,196,688 pesos on January 2, 1925, or an increase of 22,948,179 pesos.

This bank is also active in fostering school savings, offering 10,000 pesos in annual prizes to the pupils in the Santiago schools who are

most constant in their deposits. This sum was distributed with due ceremony at the celebration of the annual *Fiesta del Ahorro*, or Thrift Day, on December 19, when 3,000 pupils gathered in one of the Santiago theaters. It was announced that school savings for the year amounted to 216,700 pesos.

A handsome new building for one of the Valparaíso branches of the National Savings Bank was opened last November.

STOCK EXCHANGE OPERATIONS.—The stock exchanges of Santiago and Valparaíso report the following totals for operations in stocks, bonds, gold, and drafts:

	Pesos		Pesos
November, 1924.....	51,692,672	May, 1925.....	47,413,561
December, 1924.....	77,754,481	June, 1925.....	49,076,442
January, 1925.....	62,472,197	July, 1925.....	116,256,739
February, 1925.....	66,026,415	August, 1925.....	143,450,914
March, 1925.....	57,004,963	September, 1925.....	157,742,497
April, 1925.....	57,038,306	October, 1925.....	122,671,025

COLOMBIA

LOAN FOR HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION.—The Department of Antioquia has signed a contract with the Central Bank of Bogotá for the negotiation of a loan of not more than 2,000,000 pesos, to be used exclusively for the construction of new roads and repairing those already existing in the above-mentioned Department.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

NEW SURTAXES ON IMPORTED GOODS.—In the *Gaceta Oficial* of November 25, 1925 is published the text of law No. 278, effective from that date, and supplemental to law No. 190, promulgated May 28, 1925. This new law subjects 102 imported articles to a special tax, which varies according to the nature of the article in question. The ad valorem taxes range from 5 per cent to 25 per cent. The existing tariff duties on imported goods are in no way affected by this new tax, which will be collected in addition to them.

BUDGET FOR 1926.—On December 22, 1925, the Senate passed the 1926 budget, expenditures, with certain suppressions, being the same as for 1925. Total revenues are estimated at \$11,968,110.00. After deducting from this amount the sums due for payments of interest on the national debt and other obligations there remains a balance of \$6,006,840. Among the appropriations made from this sum is \$900,000, which has been allotted for the construction of various roads and for the payment of salaries and wages of employees in the Department of Public Works. The distribution of this fund will be regulated by special legislation. The highways to be built include the Santiago-Puerto Plata road, the Moca-Samaná, the San

Juan-Comendador, the Macoris-Rincón highways and others. An appropriation of \$200,000 has also been made for irrigation works, \$60,000 for reconstructing the building of the Department of Justice, which was destroyed by fire, and \$125,000 for pensions. After these appropriations and various others were made there still remained a balance of \$952,381.71, which may be applied through special legislation to various uses.

GUATEMALA

CENTRAL BANK OF GUATEMALA.—The establishment of the Central Bank of Guatemala was authorized by the President of the Republic on December 23, 1925. The concession is to be granted to a stock company to run the bank for 30 years with the right of extension, the right of sole issue lasting 15 years only. The Central Bank, which will have its main office in Guatemala City and may open both national and foreign branches, is to act as a bank of issue, and handle deposits, discounts and rediscounts with the option of acting as Government financial agent in the deposit and movement of public funds. When at least 3,500,000 quetzales of the authorized capital of 10,000,000 quetzales is subscribed, the President of the Republic is to appoint 9 stockholders to write the statutes of the stock banking company, which statutes are to be submitted within 60 days for Government approval. The conditions for the establishment of the bank were published in *El Guatemalteco* for December 23, 1925.



LEGISLATION

CHILE

CIVIL SERVICE.—An important civil-service decree-law was promulgated in the latter part of 1925. Some of its provisions are as follows:

The Government service is divided into 12 grades, each of which is subdivided into three classes, the respective salary being fixed for each class and grade, ranging from 900 pesos to 36,000 pesos. Each branch of the service will have a council to decide upon admission, promotion, transfer, discipline, and similar matters, this council being composed, as a rule, of the director of the particular branch of the service, two Presidential appointees, and two members elected by the employees. Promotion from grade to grade will be by examination, while from class to class within the grade it will be on the basis of the record made by the employee. Admission to the civil service will be by examination, employees to be Chileans over 18 years of age, although foreigners may be employed for technical or other special reasons. Limits are placed upon the employment of rela-

tives within one office and of elective or other Government officials. The working day is seven hours. Fifteen days' annual leave is granted, while eight additional days may also be allowed under special circumstances. Three months' sick leave is permitted, with full salary for the first month, 75 per cent the second, and 50 per cent the third.

RECENT DECREE-LAWS.—In addition to the decree-law on civil service mentioned above, decree-laws on the following subjects were among those promulgated shortly before President Figueroa took office on December 23, 1925:

Municipal tax on real estate; reorganization of musical education, making the Conservatory of Music a school of university rank and providing for the establishment of secondary schools of music in at least Santiago, Valparaíso, Concepción, and Valdivia; import duties of 15 pesos a ton on foreign coal and briquets, except metallurgical coke, beginning April 22, 1926, and a duty of 3 pesos per ton on petroleum, beginning June 22, 1926. The last-mentioned law also provides for the appointment by the President of the Republic of a commission to prepare a definite bill on this subject, the present measure being considered only temporary.

COSTA RICA

REGULATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.—Commercial travelers for firms located in Costa Rica who travel through countries with which Costa Rica has treaties on commercial travelers are required to fulfil the conditions laid down in the regulations given in Presidential Decree No. 33 of November 3, 1925, which was published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of November 13, 1925. Among other requirements the regulations provide for the issuance of a commercial traveler's certificate to be signed by the Secretaries of Government and State and to be visaed by the consuls in Costa Rica of the countries through which the holder is to travel.

REGULATION ON THE INTRODUCTION OF ARMS.—The introduction and sale of forbidden arms, such as rifles, shotguns, cartridges, and knives with blades over 3 inches long, are governed by the regulations of Legislative Decree No. 40, published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of January 19, 1926. The Department of Public Safety is the only authority qualified to issue permits for the manufacture, introduction, or sale of such arms.

MEXICO

PRIVATE CHARITIES.—On January 26, 1926, President Calles promulgated a law on private charity, which covers the administration of bequests, foundations, and private charitable organizations in general. It also provides for the appointment of a private charity board consisting of seven members, which shall exercise supervision over all private charitable organizations, see that bequests and donations are put to the uses for which they were intended, and otherwise aid and advise charitable persons and societies. The board just named will function under the Department of the Interior.

PANAMA

OFFICES OF INFORMATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—A decree of September 11, 1925, provides that in all Panaman consulates with income from the Government bureaus of information shall be established wherein the consul general is to act as agent of information, except in the Consulate General in New York, where the vice consul will act as agent.

PARAGUAY

PATENT LAW.—A law signed by the President of the Republic on September 3, 1925, and published in the *Diario Oficial* of September 5, 1925, creates a patent office in the Republic, subordinate to the Treasury Department. Patents will be issued for a period of 15 years computed from the date the application is sent to the patent office; an annual fee of 5 pesos gold must be paid for each patent. Applications for patents must be made in the Spanish language, accompanied by a description and drawing in duplicate of the article to be patented.

Foreigners shall enjoy equal privileges with nationals in regard to the patent law, provided the laws of the country where their establishments are located grant either direct or indirect reciprocity to Paraguayan patents, or if this reciprocity is accorded by means of diplomatic agreements or conventions.

OBLIGATORY HIGHWAY LABOR LAW.—Decree No. 22242, published in the *Diario Oficial* of November 16, 1925, regulates law No. 742 on obligatory personal labor on highways. Municipal councils and administrative boards in various sections of the country are intrusted with the enforcement of this law. In country districts the municipalities shall provide the tools and equipment necessary for accomplishing the required labor. In the agricultural zones citizens will not be called upon for personal labor, in accordance with this law, except during the period from December to May, inclusive.

SALVADOR

REGISTRATION OF CHINESE.—On November 28, 1925, the President issued a decree, in accordance with the provisions of article 52 of the law on aliens, providing for the registration of the Chinese residents of the Republic. The decree was published in the *Diario Oficial* of December 1, 1925.

TREASURY ADVISORY COMMISSION.—On November 25, 1925, the President issued a decree providing for a Treasury Advisory Commission, which is composed of Williams W. Renwick and Doctor Lucio Quiñónez, to draw up a general budget law, a general banking law, and a law of economic policy and public funds.

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

CHILE—NICARAGUA—PERU—UNITED STATES—PAN AMERICAN RE-
PUBLICS

PAN AMERICAN SANITARY CODE.—The following ratifications of the Pan American Sanitary Code signed at the Seventh Pan American Sanitary Congress held in Habana in November, 1924, are noted, in addition to those of Costa Rica and Cuba, already mentioned in the BULLETIN. The Code was ratified by the United States Senate February 22, 1925, signed by the President March 28, 1925, and proclaimed April 28, 1925. It was ratified by the President of Peru on July 9, 1925 (*El Peruano*, Lima, December 12, 1925); by the Vice President and Council of Ministers of Chile on October 13, 1925, as an integral part of the new Chilean Sanitary Code (*Diario Oficial*, Santiago, October 20, 1925); and by the Government of Nicaragua on December 18, 1925 (Advices to the Pan American Sanitary Commission).

CUBA-MEXICO

EXTRADITION TREATY.—The extradition treaty between Cuba and Mexico, signed May 25, 1925, in Habana, was approved November 7, 1925, by President Calles of Mexico, having previously been ratified by the Mexican Senate. (*Diario Oficial*, Mexico, December 28, 1925.)

CUBA-UNITED STATES

POSTAL CONVENTION.—On December 16, 1925, the Cuban Senate approved the treaty on parcel-post packages signed in Washington, D. C., October 31, 1925, between the Republic of Cuba and the United States. President Machado published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of January 8 his ratification of this convention and approval of its effectiveness from January 1, 1926.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC-PAN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

RATIFICATION OF PAN AMERICAN CONVENTIONS.—The convention for the uniformity of nomenclature in the classification of merchandise and the convention for the protection of trade-marks and commercial names signed at the Fifth International Conference of American States at Santiago, Chile, in May, 1923, after ratification by the Dominican Congress were approved by the President of the Republic on November 20, 1925. The text of the ratification and the conventions appears in the *Gaceta Oficial* of December 5, 1925.

GERMANY-MEXICO

CLAIMS CONVENTION.—The claims convention signed by Germany and Mexico March 17, 1925, was approved by President Calles of Mexico December 14, 1925, after previous ratification by the Mexican Senate. (*Diario Oficial*, Mexico, January 12, 1926.)

GUATEMALA-MEXICO

MONEY-ORDER CONVENTION.—The convention on postal money orders signed by the Directors General of the Post Office Departments of Mexico and Guatemala in the City of Mexico on February 28, 1925, was approved by the President of Guatemala on November 17, 1925; was published in *El Guatemalteco* of December 5, 1925; and became effective on January 1, 1926.

MEXICO-UNITED STATES

EXTRADITION TREATY.—The extradition treaty between Mexico and the United States, an outline of which was given in the March issue of the BULLETIN, was approved by President Calles of Mexico on December 30, 1925, after previous ratification by the Mexican Senate. The treaty was signed in Washington December 23, 1925. (*Diario Oficial*, Mexico, February 2, 1926.)



ARGENTINA

RICARDO ROJAS MADE RECTOR OF UNIVERSITY.—The faculty of the University of Buenos Aires have recently elected their colleague Ricardo Rojas rector (president) of the university for the period 1926–1930. Professor Rojas is a writer and thinker well known throughout Latin America, his greatest work being perhaps *La Historia de la Literatura Argentina*. Others of his well-known works are *La Victoria del Hombre* and *El Alma Española*.

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.—On December 31, 1925, the cornerstone of the large new building of the National Museum of Natural History was laid in Buenos Aires in the presence of the President of the Republic and the Ministers of the Cabinet. An address was made by the Minister of Public Instruction, who said that the building had been provided for by a decree in 1923 at the time of the

centenary of the founding of the museum. Among others making addresses were the Curator of the Museum and the president of the Association of Friends of the Museum of Natural History.

BOLIVIA

DOMESTIC-SCIENCE SCHOOL FOR WOMEN.—The Government has decreed the establishment of a domestic-science school for women in the city of La Paz. Pupils from 12 to 30 years of age will be admitted to this school. Courses will include designing and dress-making, embroidery, lace making, knitting by hand and by machine, basket making, upholstery, and cooking. A complete course of specialized work in any particular branch will cover three years. A shop will be opened in connection with the school where articles made by the pupils will be sold.

DONATION OF A SCHOOL BUILDING.—A valuable gift has been made to the township of Obrajes, a suburb of La Paz, by Señor Juan Herschel, who has donated a building destined for a school with accommodations for 300 children. In recognition of this gift a number of residents of Obrajes have presented a medal to Señor Herschel.

GIFT OF SEÑOR MACARIO PINILLA.—On the eve of leaving his native country for a trip abroad Señor Macario Pinilla, showing a fine spirit of patriotism, transferred to the Government a valuable piece of property, consisting of a house and extensive grounds on the outskirts of La Paz, for the sum of 150,000 bolivianos. This estate is well known in La Paz under the name of San Jorge. According to Señor Pinilla's wishes, 50,000 bolivianos of the purchase price are to be used for the benefit of the War College and its installation in a building on the San Jorge property. The remaining 100,000 bolivianos are deposited in a bank in La Paz, to be utilized on the return of Señor Pinilla in purchasing a site and establishing thereon a normal school for women. Señor Pinilla has furthermore presented his private library to the municipality of La Paz.

BRAZIL

MOTION PICTURES IN SCHOOLS.—The use of motion pictures as part of the course of instruction for children in primary schools of Rio de Janeiro was begun with the inauguration of the service in the Prudente de Moraes Municipal School on December 12, 1925, when pictures of national scenery, a health education fairy story, and a Department of Public Health film on the fly, and a film on the porcelain industry were shown. Dr. Carneiro Leão, Director of Public Education of the Federal District, made an address in which he stated that the educational motion picture should be of great service

in the teaching of children, as they learned while they were being entertained.

MOTHERS' CLUB.—A Mothers' Club was established in the General Mitre School of Rio de Janeiro on December 17, 1925. The organization, which is to include also the mothers of pupils in the Prefeito Alvim School, will follow a program similar to that of other Parent-Teacher associations.

CHILE

WOMAN ON UNIVERSITY FACULTY.—On December 1 of last year Señora Inés Echeverría de Larraín was formally received into the faculty of the School of Philosophy, Humanities and Letters of the University of Chile in Santiago, succeeding Señor Enrique Matta Vial in the department of Humanities. Señora de Larraín, who is well known both for her delightful books and her contributions to the press, signed with the pen name "Iris," is the first woman member of a university faculty proper, although several years have passed since Señora Amanda de Labarca entered the faculty of the Pedagogical Institute, which is connected with the university.

VALUABLE GIFT TO NATIONAL LIBRARY.—In the latter part of 1925 Señor José Toribio Medina, internationally famous as a historian and bibliographer, presented to the National Library in Santiago his magnificent collection of books, consisting of 22,000 printed volumes and 500 volumes of manuscript documents on American history, considered as one of the most valuable in the world for the study of the origins of culture in the Western Hemisphere. The only condition made by Señor Medina was that his donation should be kept together in a separate section of the library.

It should be mentioned here that the handsome new edifice of the National Library was practically ready for general use last December, the children's room being already so popular that it was overcrowded. This large building also houses the Museum of Ethnology, the historical archives, and the Copyright Bureau.

HISTORICAL ARCHIVES RECEIVE ACCESSION.—Señor don Domingo Amunátegui Solar, formerly rector of the University of Chile, has recently given to the historical archives of the nation two volumes of documents and a number of rare manuscripts of great historical value.

INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION.—An interesting article on *Chilean International Cooperation*, by Señor Carlos Castro Ruiz, which appears in the first number of *Chile*, published in New York City, describes the efforts of Chile to spread the gospel of good-will among nations through the medium of universities and colleges. For the past 30 years, during which the Chilean Government has maintained scholarships, including living expenses, for students from Bolivia,

Ecuador, Paraguay, Colombia, Venezuela, Panama, the Central American Republics, and Mexico, 100 students a year have been received in the University of Chile, the Normal School, Mining and Engineering colleges, Military and Naval Schools, and other institutions.

REORGANIZATION OF MUSICAL EDUCATION.—See note on "Recent decree laws," p. 419.

COLOMBIA

GEOGRAPHY OF COLOMBIA.—An excellent new textbook on Colombian geography was published lately in Bogotá by Señor Luis Martínez Delgado.

COSTA RICA

DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL GARDENS.—This department, which has six agricultural inspectors, is well equipped and enjoys the support and good will of a great many individuals and of the higher educational authorities. The work of the department has been confined so far to the Provinces of Cartago, Heredia, and Alajuela, but this year it will be extended to include San José and Guanacaste. The results for the year 1925 were as follows:

Province	Land cultivated	Kitchen gardens registered	Value of produce
	<i>Square meters</i>		<i>Colones</i>
Cartago-----	130, 529	551	8, 020. 00
Heredia-----	85, 084	487	4, 083. 85
Alajuela-----	242, 997	794	8, 174. 25

ECUADOR

SECONDARY SCHOOL REFORM.—In accordance with the new organic law for secondary education, the latter will "comprise seven years of study, divided into two periods; the first five years of the course will consist of a general cultural education, and the last two years will be devoted to preparation for higher education." Students finishing satisfactorily studies in the first five years will be granted the "bachelor's" diploma; and students completing in addition the last two years are entitled to the degree of "bachelor of physical-mathematical sciences," of physical-natural sciences, or of philosophy and letters, as the case may be.

A Technical Council of Secondary Education has been created, "composed of the Minister of Public Instruction, as chairman, a

technical specialist, and a secondary school principal or teacher." This council will draw up the general regulations and courses of study and perform other important duties.

HAITI

INCREASE OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.—During the month of December last three educational institutions were completed in the Republic, providing for 750 additional students. One was the Sisters' school at Cape Haitien, providing classroom space for 300 students. The second was the addition to the Sisters' school at Port de Paix, making available additional space for 200 students, while the third was an addition to the Brothers' school at Jérémie, providing space for 250 students. At the Central School of Arts and Trades new equipment for the sheet-metal shop and forge shop was installed during the month of December and classes started in both these courses.

COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.—Following instructions issued to local officials by the central Government, all children playing in the streets or parks during school hours are to be taken before the justice of the peace and their parents summoned and warned. Fines and commitment to the correctional school are provided for repeated offenses.

HONDURAS

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—The President in his message read before Congress on January 1, 1926, gave the following facts on public instruction in 1925:

In spite of the disturbed condition of the country 987 schools were open, of which 577 were city and 410 rural schools. The school census showed 78,857 children, of whom 43,296 were boys and 35,561 girls.

The practical and scientific teaching of agriculture has been entrusted by the Government to Señor Manuel M. García, who has accepted in the Birichiche School 17 young Indians of the Department of Gracias, the complement of 40 to be made up from candidates from the Departments of Intibucá and La Paz.

SCHOOL FOR ILLITERATES.—The press reports that an evening school for illiterates is now open in Comayagüela under the auspices of the Renovación Society. There are 28 pupils, of whom 20 were completely illiterate, the remaining 8 having a very scant knowledge of primary subjects.

MEXICO

UNIVERSITY INTERCHANGE.—On January 8 Dr. Walter Williams, dean of the school of journalism of the University of Missouri, began a course of 12 lectures on journalism in the University of Mexico, Mexico City. Much favorable comment was given to these lectures, which covered many aspects of the subject, one being devoted, by

request, to the topic of women as journalists. At a dinner given in honor of Doctor Williams by Dr. Alfonso Pruneda, rector (president) of the university, the host proposed that the university and the journalists of Mexico should unite to found a school of journalism.

After the return of Doctor Williams, Dr. José Manuel Puig Casauranc, Secretary of Public Education and formerly a journalist, will give a series of addresses at the University of Missouri, afterwards visiting other universities and lecturing on various aspects of present-day Mexican life.

Doctor Adler and Doctor Dewey, of Columbia University, have also been invited to give brief courses at the University of Mexico.

COURSE FOR MEXICAN TEACHERS IN THE UNITED STATES.—A group of distinguished teachers from the secondary and normal schools of Mexico came to the United States in January for the purpose of studying American methods of secondary education. They took a six-weeks course of study, specially arranged for them at Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, consulted leading secondary school specialists, and visited many important schools. Some members of the party visited the Pan American Union and other points of interest in Washington. Upon their return to Mexico these teachers will assist in reorganizing the secondary school system of their country.

NICARAGUA

WESTERN INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.—A contract between the Government and Señor Abraham Paguaga for the management of the Western Institute for Boys is published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of November 14, 1925. This contract, approved by President Solórzano May 1, 1925, provides that the Government shall pay a subsidy of 750 córdobas monthly for 20 day and 40 boarding scholarships for poor boys under 14 years of age selected by the Minister of Public Instruction, who have completed the primary grades. Señor Paguaga is to engage and pay the staff of teachers, and pay the maintenance and service costs, but will receive the registration, examination, and tuition fees of boarding and day pupils.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A KINDERGARTEN.—A model Montessori school has been established in the city of Managua in accordance with the most progressive ideas. The teacher in charge of this kindergarten is Señora Josefa T. de Aguirre, who will also undertake to train 15 kindergarten teachers every two years, with a view to extending this branch of education throughout the country.

PARAGUAY

SCHOOL OF MECHANICS.—A school workshop has been created for mechanics annexed to the Arsenal and under the dependency of that

institution. Instruction in mechanics and carpentry will be given free in this school.

SCHOOL FOR ORPHANS.—On January 6 a philanthropic society called *Juventud Antonina* opened a school for orphan children in Asunción. Although it commenced in a very modest way, this school has at present accommodations for 200 children. The program of studies will be the same as in the public schools. In view of the fact that the children admitted to this school are orphans and therefore lack home care, special attention will be given to their moral training.

PERU

SHOWER BATHS IN SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—Congress passed a law on October 9, 1925, making it obligatory to install shower baths in all buildings destined for school uses, as part of the regular school equipment.

NEW BUILDING FOR SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.—In accordance with an Executive order of November 20, 1925, a committee has been created, composed of the Director of Promotion, the Director of Public Works and the Director of the School of Engineering, to select a site for the new building for that school in Lima. This committee will also draft plans for the construction of the school building.

URUGUAY

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE PRACTICE OF DENTISTRY.—The following extracts are taken from the regulations governing the practice of dentistry in Uruguay by graduates of foreign universities as promulgated by the National Administration Council on January 2, 1926:

In order that diplomas issued by foreign schools and universities be valid in Uruguay they must be indorsed by the council of the School of Dentistry. It is required that diplomas presented for indorsement be legalized by the Uruguayan consul or diplomatic representative resident in the country in which the diploma is issued. The applicant must furthermore furnish a certificate of good professional conduct issued by competent authorities of his own country, also submitting to a general examination. All diplomas written in a foreign language must be presented with a Spanish translation made by a licensed national translator. Every applicant shall pay the University Treasury the sum of 500 pesos Uruguayan gold. Diplomas of foreign universities shall not be admitted in cases where such universities do not reciprocate in respect to diplomas issued by the universities of Uruguay, except in the case of diplomas issued to Uruguayan citizens.

ESPERANTO CONGRESS.—On January 2, 1926, the first South American Congress of Esperanto was opened in Montevideo. A large number of delegates from various countries, representing in all 60 organizations, were present.

VENEZUELA

NEW SCHOOLS TO BE OPENED.—In accordance with a decree of December 18, 1925, two graded primary schools will be established in the city of Pregonero, State of Táchira, one for boys and the other for girls. Another decree of the same date provides for the organization of 10 public schools to be located in various sections of the districts of Jáuregui and Uribante in the above-mentioned State.



CHILE

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF LABOR CONGRESS.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Social Labor Congress was celebrated in Santiago last December, delegations from almost all the labor organizations of the country being present. The occasion was important, says *El Mercurio*, because the Congress has had to do with all the chief events in the cultural progress of Chilean labor.

CHILEAN LABOR FEDERATION.—At a recent convention of the Chilean Labor Federation, Señor Luis V. Cruz, who is secretary general of the executive committee, reported that the Federation at present consists of seven provincial branches with a total of 109 federated councils and nine unions not attached to councils.

CUBA

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.—An Executive decree published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of November 19, 1925, and effective 60 days after its publication, regulates the employment of women in the following manner:

Owners and proprietors of establishments dealing exclusively in articles of feminine apparel or use are obliged to employ women in all positions where there is direct contact with the public; this ruling applies also to general stores, in the sections where women's apparel is sold. It is further provided that in such establishments as drug stores, flower shops, candy and stationery stores, theaters, and moving-picture places where there are positions that could be occupied by women 50 per cent of the employees shall be women. All establishments employing women are obliged to provide chairs for their use when their duties permit them to rest. A dressing and rest room must also be provided for the exclusive use of women employees. Where married women are employed those having nursing infants shall be accorded half an hour twice a day to attend to their babies, besides the regular rest period.

ECUADOR

LABOR CONGRESS.—Last December the organizing committee of the Labor Congress, which will hold its opening session in the city of Quito on May 24, 1926, appointed the following officers: President of the congress, Señor Segundo Cisneros; vice president, Señor Carlos Mosquera; secretary, Señor Manuel Rumazo; and treasurer, Señor Luis Molina.

GUATEMALA

LABOR BUREAU MEDIATES IN BAKERS' CONTROVERSY.—One of the first tasks undertaken by the Bureau of Labor created by a presidential decree of December 5, 1925, was mediation in the controversy between proprietors of bakeries and the bakers' union. The Labor Bureau invited representatives of both organizations to attend a meeting held December 28 for the discussion of the report of conditions presented by the bakers' union to the Ministry of Promotion on October 28, 1925.



ARGENTINA

VACATION CAMPS.—By the first of the year two additional vacation colonies or day camps had been opened by the Bureau of Playgrounds in Palermo Gardens and Parque Saavedra for the children of Buenos Aires. The March issue of the BULLETIN mentioned the reopening of the first two vacation colonies which since 1920 have provided supervised play, study, and nutritious meals during 3 months to large groups of children below normal in health. The Palermo Gardens colony is equipped to care for a group of 800 children, three such groups being cared for in a season.

The National Council of Education has resolved to open a seaside vacation camp for which Provincial School No. 1, of Mar del Plata, will probably be used to house 200 children, including girls from 8 to 12 and boys from 8 to 10, who will be taken from the Buenos Aires schools for children below normal in health.

MODIFIED MILK LABORATORY.—The modified milk laboratory in the Children's Hospital of Buenos Aires was formally opened last December. The director of the hospital and the expert of the Department of Agriculture explained the processes of milk modification and the necessity of the proper preparation of milk to save the lives of babies.

REVIEW OF NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.—The Pan American Union has received with much pleasure the *Review* of the National Council of Women of Buenos Aires, which gives reports of the activities of this organization and the minutes of meetings of the council and its committees. The reports show the wide activity of this organization, which accomplishes much for peace, education, and the betterment of social conditions.

BRAZIL

RED CROSS NOTES.—On December 19, 1925, the Junior Red Cross founded a branch in Coeducational School No. 2 of the fifteenth district of Rio de Janeiro. Among those present were Dr. Carneiro Leão, Director of Public Instruction of the Federal District; Dr. A. Ferreira do Amaral, president of the Brazilian Red Cross, and other officers of that association. The program was opened with the National Red Cross hymn, followed by addresses by the president of the Red Cross and others, including Dr. Carneiro Leão, who presented a flag to the new chapter.

A class of nurses from the Red Cross School of Nursing in Rio de Janeiro was graduated the middle of December and thereafter registration was opened for candidates for the nursing course of the present year.

At the general meeting of the Red Cross on December 14, 1925, new officers of the National association were elected for the period 1926–28 as follows: President, Marechal Dr. A. Ferreiro do Amaral; first vice president, Commendador Carlos Pereira Leal; second vice president, Conde de Affonso Celso; third vice president, Conde de Paulo Frontin; fourth vice president, Dr. de Paiva; fifth vice president, Dr. Carlos Sampaio; and secretary general, Dr. Getulio dos Ramos.

The officers of the women's committee are: President, Isabel Chermont; vice president, Condessa Souza Danna; second vice president, Blanca Caldeira de Barros; first secretary, Maria Eugenia Celso Carneira de Mendonça; second secretary, Antoinietta Faustino; first treasurer, Idalia de Araujo Porto Alegre; second treasurer, Julia G. Magalhães, and secretary of the junior section, Alice Sarthou.

MELLO MATTOS CHILDREN'S HOME.—The Mello Mattos Children's Home celebrated the first anniversary of its foundation on December 26, 1925. This institution was created for the care of abandoned children in Rio de Janeiro. When the anniversary exercises were over the guests attended the opening of the Clarisse Indio do Brasil Day Nursery.

CHILE

CITY PLANNING.—A commission, consisting of the architect attached to the General Health Bureau, the chief architect of the Superior Council of Social Welfare, and an engineer or architect designated by the municipal intendant, has been appointed by the Minister of Hygiene, Assistance, and Social Welfare to present a project for zoning the city of Santiago as to sites for cheap but sanitary dwellings and the suburban location of housing developments for workers. The commission was also to list vacant city lots, insanitary tenements, and unutilized Government or municipal property. All these facts will later be made use of in forming a complete plan for the sanitation and beautification of the city.

COLOMBIA

OBLIGATORY MEDICAL EXAMINATION FOR DOMESTICS.—The mayor of the city of Bogotá has issued an ordinance requiring domestics seeking employment in private homes to submit to a medical examination in order to ascertain if they are free from all contagious diseases.

ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE SCHOLARSHIPS.—In accord with the contract between the Colombian Government and the Rockefeller Institute extending the service of this organization to the Colombian nation in the campaign against hookworm for five more years, the Rockefeller Institute has offered to pay for three fellowships for Colombian students in two universities of the United States. These students, once they have completed the course, will return to Colombia and serve the Government for two years as directors of the new sanitary divisions, which are to be organized under the direction of the National Board of Health. The Government has designated the following to receive these fellowships: Dr. Luis Patiño Camargo, who will study epidemiology; Dr. Vicente Medina, engineer, who will study sanitary engineering; and Dr. Luis Concha, attorney, who will specialize in vital statistics.

COSTA RICA

ANIMAL DAY.—The San José Society for the Protection of Animals held a competition on December 25, 1925, for the best-kept draught animals. Señor Tomás Povedano gave a short address on the development of regard for the well-being of animals as an evidence of civilization.

BUREAU OF HEALTH.—The Bureau of Health of San José recently advertised in the press its desire for the cooperation of citizens in the reporting of insanitary conditions. For this purpose it has placed in drug stores postal cards which may be sent free to the bureau to report poor ventilation, sale of insanitary food, unrepai

houses, faulty toilets, breeding places for mosquitoes and flies, improperly covered garbage and other insanitary conditions.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

HEALTH CAMPAIGN.—The Assistant Secretary of Sanitation, accompanied by the Director of the Medical Police Corps of the Dominican Republic, returned recently to Santo Domingo from a trip in the mountainous region of the Cibao on work connected with extending the sanitary campaign to the eastern and northern sections of the Republic. Sanitary corps have been organized in the communes of Bonao, Moca, and Pimentel. These make in all ten sanitary corps established through the Republic, while three more will soon be organized. All these sanitary corps are provided with equipment and materials necessary for combating hookworm, as well as typhus in sections where this latter disease is endemic.

ECUADOR

MEDICAL SERVICE FOR CHILDREN.—A free medical service for children has been established in Quito. In order that as many children as possible may profit by this important health measure the Department of Public Health has asked the civil authorities and the parish priests to use their influence among the working classes to persuade parents to take advantage of the benefits offered by this service, which it is hoped will do much toward decreasing infant mortality.

GUATEMALA

CHILDREN'S DAY IN THE NATIONAL ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The Children's Day celebration was held on Christmas in the National Orphan Asylum of Guatemala City. After a program, which included the reading of the decree establishing the annual observance of Children's Day on Christmas, songs and recitations by the children and selections played by the army and the asylum bands, the director of the asylum led the guests on a trip of inspection over the building, where they viewed the new vocational training shops, the gymnasium, baths, swimming pool and recent general improvements. Announcement was also made of the awards to the 200 contestants given in the better-baby contest for children from 6 months to 3 years of age, judged according to age classes. The prize fund of 16,000 pesos provided by governmental decree of October 22, 1925, was increased by the gift of 3,000 pesos by President Orellana, who is deeply interested in the reduction of infant mortality. A sum of money was presented by the American Minister to the orphans in memory of his wife, who died last year in Guatemala, where she had made many friends.

MEXICO

EDUCATION AND TRADES FOR WOMEN SUFFERING FROM VENEREAL DISEASE.—Of all the many beneficent initiatives of the Mexican Bureau of Public Health perhaps none is more laudable than the change in the régime of Morelos Hospital in Mexico City, devoted to the treatment of women suffering from venereal disease. While formerly the 600 patients were given excellent treatment and care, they were allowed to remain idle. Last year, however, workshops were equipped at a cost of 20,000 pesos and classes started. Machinery for knitting hosiery and other articles was installed, while dressmaking, machine embroidery, toy making, and other trades are taught. Classes are also given in elementary subjects, and in painting, not the least interesting feature of the plan. By the time she leaves the hospital each patient is expected to have learned a trade adequate for her support, and she is allowed to take with her the clothing she has made while in the hospital. It is stated that the patients are now loath to be dismissed. It should also be mentioned that extensive repairs and improvements have been made in the hospital. The writer of this brief note recalls the spotless neatness of the building, and the evident devotion of Dr. Alfonso Ortiz, the director. Señorita Luz Vera, a well-known educator, has charge of the classes.

RED CROSS RELIEF.—Under the direction of Señor Bernardo Cobos four Red Cross brigades of doctors, nurses, and assistants left Mexico City on January 13 to aid the sufferers from the disastrous floods in the State of Nayarit, which were reported to have made 10,000 persons homeless, while several hundreds perished.

PARAGUAY

NEW DISPENSARY TO BE ESTABLISHED.—The National Association of Womens' Charities proposes to establish and maintain in Asunción a dispensary for the treatment of tubercular patients, and with this purpose in view has purchased a house in that city. Full details are not yet available, but it is hoped that the plan will soon be put into effect.

PERU

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.—In order to assist employers of labor to comply with the terms of law No. 1378, which is the employers' liability act, the International Insurance Co. of Peru has opened a labor accident insurance section. To meet further requirements with respect to labor accidents the company has under organization a medical department which will be conducted by a group of well-known physicians, dentists, and pharmacists.

NATIONAL ANTIVENEREAL CONFERENCE.—A decree of December 9, 1925, provides for the appointment of a committee to organize a

national antivenereal conference to study the problem of social diseases and prepare a campaign against this menace to the public welfare. This committee will prepare the program and regulations for the above-mentioned conference.

SALVADOR

CAPITAL'S STREET-CLEANING DEPARTMENT.—Due to the efforts of the Salvadorean Minister to Belgium, Dr. Arturo Arguello Loucel, a new public street-cleaning department has been put into operation in San Salvador with equipment ordered from Antwerp. The equipment includes 2 garbage and waste carts to be drawn either by tractors or animals, 2 tractors, and 2 sprinklers.

REGULATIONS FOR THE BETTER-BABY COMPETITION.—The regulations for the annual better-baby competition held in Salvador on December 25 of each year are given in the *Diario Oficial* of October 17, 1925. A permanent commission is established to manage the competitions, organize local branch committees and maintain the interest of Salvadorean inhabitants in these competitions, which tend to spread knowledge of health standards and infant welfare to the benefit of the rising generations.

URUGUAY

POLICE PENSION LAW.—A law published in the *Diario Oficial* of November 5, 1925, establishes the conditions under which members of the police force shall be retired and pensioned. According to this law members of the police force who are incapacitated for service or who have attained the age of 55 years may retire and receive a pension. The amount of the pension will be regulated according to the length of service and reason for retirement, but no pension will be less than 120 pesos a year.

POSTAGE EXEMPTION FOR PROHIBITION LITERATURE.—All official correspondence of the National League Against Alcoholism, as also the printed matter and the bulletin of this organization, entitled *El Lazo Blanco*, sent by mail for propaganda purposes, have been declared exempt from postage through the territory of the Republic.

VENEZUELA

PUBLICATION ON HYGIENE.—Under the title of *The Health Book* (*El Libro de Sanidad*) a publication has been put out by the Department of Public Health containing various official regulations on hygiene and articles on the prevention of disease. This book should be of great practical benefit to the public because of its instructions on hygienic and healthful living.

SANITARY REGULATIONS.—In order to promote and improve public health by checking diseases transmitted by mosquitoes, the Government issued a decree on December 22, 1925, requiring all industries having pools or deposits of water to have them covered or closed in some way so as to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes therein. Another decree of the same date obliges all proprietors of bathing places where suits are rented to the public to have these bathing suits disinfected every time they are used.



GENERAL NOTES

COLOMBIA

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.—Congress has declared May 28, 1927, to be a national holiday in honor of the first centennial of the birth of Dr. Pedro Justo Berrío, patriot and statesman. An appropriation of 30,000 pesos has been made by Congress to erect monuments in the cities of Medellín and Santa Rosa de Osos to commemorate this important event.

CUBA

ENGLISH-SPEAKING POLICEMEN IN HABANA.—Of particular interest to visitors from the United States to Cuba is the organization of a special squad of English-speaking policemen in the city of Habana. The members of this squad are on duty at various points of the city, especially the wharves, and are easily identified by their blue uniforms and white and blue helmets. It is the duty of these policemen to regulate the prices of automobile fares, give information about hotel rates and theaters, and render all possible assistance to visitors.

DELEGATE TO INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN CONFERENCE.—Dr. Antonio Sánchez de Bustamante, a judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice, has been appointed chief of the Cuban delegation to the Sixth International Conference of American States which will meet in Habana in January, 1928.

GUATEMALA

GUATEMALAN ARTIST EXHIBITS IN PARIS.—Word has been received from Paris that the exhibition of paintings of Guatemalan subjects by the Guatemalan artist Humberto Garavito has met with much favorable comment by the French art critics.

PANAMA

FUND FOR BOLÍVAR MONUMENT.—Last January word was received in Panama City that the Cuban Congress has passed favorably on a request by President Machado for the appropriation of \$20,000 toward the erection of the monument to Simón Bolívar in Panama City.

HONORS IN MEMORY OF DR. PABLO AROSEMENA.—In recognition of the services of the late Dr. Pablo Arosemena, the Government of Panama has recently appointed a committee of six, as provided in the decree of September 30, 1920, to collect and publish the works of this distinguished author, jurist, magistrate, and patriot, and to hold a competition for the painting of his portrait, which is to be hung in the hall of the National Assembly. Doctor Arosemena's works are to be printed in time for the Centenary of the Congress of Bolívar, forming part of the library of national authors issued by the Department of Public Instruction.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO FEBRUARY 15, 1926

Subject	Date	Author
BOLIVIA		
Financing of the Cochabamba-Santa Cruz Railway, law of Nov. 18, 1925.	1924 Dec. 4	Stewart E. McMillin, consul at La Paz.
Exportation of Bolivian vegetable products.	Dec. 7	Do.
The importation of merchandise by parcels post subject to new regulations, decree of Dec. 11, 1925.	Dec. 16	Do.
BRAZIL		
Second National Congress of Oils, will be held in Sao Paulo, September, 1926.	Dec. 11	Walter C. Thurston, consul at Sao Paulo.
October imports at Bahia.	Dec. 14	Howard Donovan, consul in charge, at Bahia.
Coal imports at Rio de Janeiro, during August and September, 1925.	Dec. 15	Rudolf Cahn, vice consul at Rio de Janeiro.
The 1924-25 Brazilian cotton crop.	Dec. 16	Do.
Coal imports for October, 1925.	Dec. 19	Do.
The market for American apples at Bahia.	Dec. 22	Howard Donovan.
1926 budget for Rio Grande do Sul approved.	do	E. Kitchel Farrand, vice consul in charge, Porto Alegre.
Market for American fruit in Porto Alegre.	Dec. 23	Do.
Erection of immigrant receiving station at Bahia.	do	Howard Donovan.
November imports at Bahia.	Dec. 27	Do.
New mining operations in the State of Bahia.	Dec. 30	Do.
1926		
Declared exports to the United States from the consular district of Rio de Janeiro, calendar year 1925.	Jan. 1	A. Gaulin, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
Bahia commerce during December, 1925.	Jan. 4	Howard Donovan.
The Pernambuco census of 1925.	Jan. 7	Nathaniel P. Davis, consul at Pernambuco.
Review of Brazilian commerce and industries for the month of December, 1925.	Jan. 15	A. Gaulin.
The Rio de Janeiro financial and commercial market during November, 1925.	do	Do.
Crop prospects and weather conditions in Brazil during the first 10 days of January.	Jan. 20	Allan Dawson, vice consul at Rio de Janeiro.
CHILE		
1925		
Résumé of the imports and exports at Valparaiso for November, 1925.	Dec. 16	C. F. Deichman, consul general at Valparaiso.
Chile's deficit for 1926.	Dec. 21	Do.
On Dec. 21, 1925 the Minister of Finance issued a decree-law making an addition to article 38 of the general banking law.	Dec. 22	Do.
COLOMBIA		
Purchase of the Banco Industrial de Cartagena by the Royal Bank of Canada.	Dec. 16	Lester L. Schnare, consul at Cartagena.
New regulations regarding importation of transformed milk into Colombia.	Dec. 24	Alfred Theo. Burri, consul at Barranquilla.
1926		
Colombian budget for 1926.	Jan. 2	Alfred Theo. Burri.
Declared exports to the United States from Cartagena, during the year 1925.	Jan. 7	Lester L. Schnare.
Crop and product movements for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1925.	Jan. 8	Do.
Review of commerce and industries of Barranquilla, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1925.	do	Alfred Theo. Burri.
Declared exports to the United States during the years 1924 and 1925.	Jan. 11	Do.
Review of general business conditions in Santa Marta for the year 1925.	Jan. 16	Lawrence F. Cotie, vice consul at Santa Marta.
Review of commerce and industries of Cartagena, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1925.	Jan. 18	Lester L. Schnare.
Proposed highway construction in Colombia.	Jan. 20	Alfred Theo. Burri.
COSTA RICA		
Review of commerce and industries for the Port Limon district, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1925.	Jan. 28	John James Meily, consul at Port Limon.

Reports received to February 15, 1926—Continued

Subject	Date	Author
CUBA		
Establishment of modern bread-making plant at Holguin.....	1925 Dec. 29	Horace J. Dickinson, consul at Antilla.
Coal trade of Santiago de Cuba in 1925.....	Dec. 31	Francis R. Stewart, consul at Santiago de Cuba.
Annual report on commerce and industries for 1925.....	...do....	Do.
Review of commerce and industries for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1925.....	...do....	Do.
Crop and product movement at ports of Nuevitas and Puerto Tarafa, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1925.....	...do....	Lawrence P. Briggs, consul at Nuevitas.
1926		
Report on commerce and industries of Matanzas, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1925, with particular reference to the sugar industry.....	Jan. 2	Augustus Ostertag, vice consul at Matanzas.
Economic conditions of Isle of Pines, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1925.....	Jan. 11	Sheridan Talbott, vice consul at Nueva Gerona.
Parcel post imports into Cuba, fiscal year 1922-23 and 1923-24.....	Jan. 13	Carlton Bailey Hurst, consul general at Habana.
Declared export return from Antilla for 1924 and 1925.....	Jan. 18	Horace J. Dickinson.
Review of the commerce and industries of Cuba.....	Jan. 19	Carlton Bailey Hurst.
Consolidated statement of declared exports from the Republic of Cuba for 1925.....	Jan. 21	Do.
Marble of the Isle of Pines.....	Jan. 24	Sheridan Talbott.
December, 1925 report on commerce and industries.....	Jan. 27	Carlton Bailey Hurst.
Bids for construction of Cuban Congressional Palace.....	Jan. 30	Do.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		
Declared exports of Santo Domingo consular district, for calendar year 1925.....	Jan. 2	James J. Murphy, jr., consul at Santo Domingo.
Crop and product movements, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1925.....	...do....	Do.
Commerce and industries, last quarter of 1925.....	Jan. 5	Do.
Review of commerce and industries of Puerto Plata district, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1925.....	Jan. 15	W. A. Bickers, consul at Puerto Plata.
HAITI		
1925		
Review of commerce and industries, Cape Haitien district, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1925.....	Dec. 31	Winthrop R. Scott, consul at Cape Haitien.
1926		
Economic and commercial summary for Haiti.....	Jan. 25	Maurice P. Dunlap, consul at Port au Prince.
PANAMA		
December report on general conditions.....	Jan. 14	H. D. Myers, consul at Panama City.
Review of commerce and industries of Colon district, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1925.....	Jan. 16	William P. Robertson, vice consul at Colon.
URUGUAY		
Regulations governing the admission to the practice of dentistry in Uruguay of graduates of foreign universities.....	Jan. 4	O. Gaylord Marsh, consul at Montevideo.
Charges on merchandise in transit through Montevideo.....	Jan. 5	Do.
Mean annual temperature and rainfall in Montevideo in 1925, as compared with the averages for 1901 to 1920.....	...do....	Do.
New floating dry dock for Montevideo.....	Jan. 11	Do.
Proposed national road congress in Montevideo.....	Jan. 14	Do.
VENEZUELA		
1925		
The dairy industry of the Maracaibo consular district.....	Dec. 29	Alexander K. Sloan, consul at Maracaibo.
Review of commerce and industries of Puerto Cabello consular district, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1925.....	Jan. 16	George R. Phelan, vice consul at Puerto Cabello.
Venezuelan cacao outlook for 1926.....	Jan. 27	Daniel J. Driscoll, vice consul at La Guaira.



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MAY 1926

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IN HONOR OF THE
SECOND PAN AMERICAN



RED CROSS CONFERENCE

MAY 25 TO JUNE 5, 1926

MAY, 1926

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(The Editor of the BULLETIN wishes to express her deep sense of indebtedness not only to Sir Claude H. Hill and the other officials of the League of Red Cross Societies, but also to Mr. Ernest J. Swift, Assistant to the vice chairman in charge of foreign operations of the American Red Cross, and the members of his staff for their valuable cooperation in the preparation of this special edition.)

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Photograph by Harris & Ewing

CALVIN COOLIDGE

President of the United States of America and President of the American National Red Cross



VOL. LX.

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No. 5

AMERICA'S OPPORTU- NITY ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

By Sir CLAUDE H. HILL

Director-General, League of Red Cross Societies

I HAD the privilege, in the BULLETIN of the Pan American Union in its issue of October, 1923, of giving a brief account of the history of the work of the League of Red Cross Societies. That issue preceded the assembly of the Red Cross conference held in Buenos Aires in November of that year. Some of the results of that conference were the following:

Generally speaking, there has been an enthusiastic indorsement of the program of work laid down by the general council of the League of Red Cross Societies at its second meeting and the inauguration of active steps towards its practical application. Since then there has been, everywhere in America, a definite progress in the peace-time work of the Red Cross; membership campaigns and propaganda work are now carried on everywhere, having also been developed in those countries where before they were unknown; there has been training of voluntary personnel in many places; the Junior Red Cross movement has been established in eight countries in South America and interschool correspondence has been organized in many schools. A disaster relief program has been elaborated in four countries of South America and popular health instruction by means of lectures, films, etc., has become an established practice. Finally, organized nursing is being introduced in several countries.

A resolution was adopted in Buenos Aires in favor of holding a second regional conference, and, in pursuance of that decision, there is to be a gathering of the Red Cross Societies of the American Conti-



SIR CLAUDE H. HILL

Director General of the League of Red Cross Societies

ment at Washington in May next. It may be opportune to examine the significance of the projected conference, at which it is certain there will be gathered together men and women of great eminence from all the countries of the New World. What do they propose to do; what is the inward meaning of this Red Cross conference and what is the lesson that may be drawn from it?

In the more crowded areas of the Old World, we have had regional gatherings which have been so greatly appreciated that there is a tendency to increase their frequency. Those congresses have all had as their prime purpose the interchange of views, the formulation of plans and the development of schemes aimed at the prevention of disease and the mitigation of human suffering. The meetings have invariably proved inspiring and have unquestionably had the tendency to remove misunderstandings and to beget mutual confidence, and thus to engender a sentiment of community of interests. The value of such opportunities for exchange of thought in warworn and crowded Europe can hardly be overstated. The wonder, perhaps, is that, in areas where the danger of war is an ever-present preoccupation, it should have been possible to persuade Red Cross societies to concern themselves with activities aimed at the relief of suffering humanity in times of peace. The fact that it has been possible is a very real encouragement.

In the New World, the conditions are widely different. Whether in the North or in the South of America, the settlers from the Old World have set before themselves the ideal of individual freedom. In the wide spaces of the immense continent they have had the opportunity to shake themselves free of the shackles of those traditions which connoted jealousies and feuds, dynastic or national, and America, North and South, is now occupied by a congeries of States who have one common ideal, namely, national and individual liberty. Democracy as a principle has gripped the land; and, while its expression necessarily varies in form and in degree in different localities, there is a very real conviction on the part of all that the symbol "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity" must be their watchword. These facts have a most significant bearing upon the coming conference. Many of the difficulties which confront us, who live on the eastern shore of the Atlantic, are absent. While Europe is groping through a maze of political complexities towards the goal of better understanding and mutual cooperation in the humanitarian field, the New World is able to gather round a table in an atmosphere of complete freedom from political preoccupations. The Buenos Aires Conference was indeed an inspiration from this point of view, and the privileged situation of the continent of America adds significance to the first of the resolutions then adopted. That resolution reads as follows:



Photographs by G. L. Manuel Freres

PERSONNEL OF LEAGUE OF RED_CROSS_SOCIETIES

Upper: Dr. René Sand, Secretary General; Mr. A. Pallain, Treasurer General. Center: Prof. R. Santoliquido, Adviser in International Public Health. Lower: Mr. T. B. Kittredge, Assistant Director General; Mr. R. de Roussy de Sales, Assistant to the Director General

Believing that universal peace is the highest ideal of the Red Cross, the First Pan American Red Cross Conference renders homage to the spirit of peace in America, expresses its admiration for the fraternity of nations in the New World, and hopes that the American people, with a clear vision of the future, and devoting all their efforts to work, may employ the natural riches of their country to advantage in order to fulfill the part assigned to them by the present situation in the world and to make some return to the continent of Europe for all the benefits received from it.

The industrious nations of America desire to live in an atmosphere of peace and brotherhood, carrying out that work which destiny has entrusted to them, a trust which is confirmed by the progress of events in Europe, recalling similar historic periods in the lives of other peoples.

The conference shares the hopes and aspirations which the American nations formulate with such ardor, feeling themselves strengthened for the task in hand by that atmosphere of peace which stimulates effort and encourages a spirit of emulation and progress.

The Red Cross, as a humanitarian institution, has as its sole mission to relieve the suffering and misfortunes of all nations, for it considers all humanity as one big family. Its flag is respected, even in the critical hour of battle, because it is a symbol of brotherhood and neighborly love. The Red Cross sends to all the peoples of America fervent wishes for peace, unity in labor, and cooperation in its high mission of helping to repair, with the vigorous sap of young nations, the disasters which the war brought to the Old World.

These are noble aspirations and not least so in the closing sentence which is instinct with the sentiment of that ancient motto which has been taken by Judge Payne as epitomizing all that the Red Cross stands for: "I serve."

Reverting to the questions I asked at the beginning of this article, I suggest that the answer to the first two is largely provided in the resolution I have quoted. Meeting in the atmosphere of undisturbed international peace which America enjoys, the conference will be free to devote itself wholeheartedly to the solution of the problems with which, at Buenos Aires, it charged both the national societies and their international secretariat in Paris. Is there not here a great opportunity for leadership, for the inculcation of a great, almost revolutionary, lesson to the rest of the world? The representatives of the great nations of the New World will meet in conclave, personifying the democratic ideal which inspires them and in circumstances where those principles are already established. A gathering of peoples who have worked out their own modes of administration on a basis of freedom, and who have deliberately determined that international war shall be neither a preoccupation nor a practical possibility, is a very significant portent. One consequence of this phenomenon is that the Washington Conference will be free to devote itself to a study of the problems of humanitarian endeavor without any background of political reserves or qualifications.

This is not the place, even if there were space, to enter upon any of the vitally important questions which will engage the attention of the



Photographs by G. L. Manuel Freres

PERSONNEL OF LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

Upper: Mr. L. E. Gielgud, Assistant to the Director General; Miss K. Olmsted, Director, Nursing Division. Lower: Miss E. G. Benedict, Director, Junior Red Cross Division; Mr. A. R. Larrosa, Director, Pan American Bureau



Photographs by G. L. Manuel Freres

PERSONNEL OF LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

Upper: Dr. F. Humbert, Director, Health Division; Mr. M. C. Petersen, Director, Relief Division.
Lower: Mr. M. B. de Rouge, Director, Relief Division; Mr. G. Milsom, Director, Publications Division

conference, but I can not refrain from a further reference to the first resolution passed at Buenos Aires, which I have already quoted. With splendid generosity, the Red Cross Societies of America at their assembly expressed the determination that the American people shall "make some return to the Continent of Europe for all the benefits received from it." It is America's opportunity to teach Europe what it means to live in a world of peace and freedom from apprehension of aggression, and the outcome of the ensuing gathering will perhaps afford an answer to the question, "How best can America set about such a task?"

There is, of course, at the outset, the grand object lesson of the circumstances in which the conference meets. That, however, is but an indirect means. It seems to me that there is at least one very direct and pointed method. Let me recall once more our motto, "Service and self-sacrifice." If the Americas enjoy advantages over their ancient homelands in Europe, they can serve them very directly by imparting to the Old World the secret of those advantages.

Now, where teaching is concerned, we all know that the field most favorable for the teacher is the youthful section of the community and it occurs to me that the channel of inspiration may well be that of the Junior Red Cross movement. Being an integral part of the Red Cross, as a whole, the Junior Red Cross shares in the great purpose we all have in view, namely, the gradual betterment of world conditions through world-wide sympathy and cooperation. The Junior Red Cross seeks to attain this end by implanting the idea in the minds of children at their most impressionable age. Peace is a requisite for world cooperation aimed at the common goal, not an end in itself but a means to an end. Thus the Red Cross itself seeks peace as a necessary condition of its activity and endeavors to attain a reasoned understanding of the value of peace.

The Washington Conference has on its agenda the development of the Junior Red Cross idea. America has been the initiator of the movement. School correspondence, which is a most important feature of it, already extends the world over.

I believe, in fact, that one direction in which the Americas may make that contribution to their former fatherland which they desire to make lies ready to their hands with the instrument of the Red Cross, and that by developing this movement and so maintaining their touch with the rest of the world they will be giving effect to their noble wish to make some return to the Continent of Europe for all the benefits received from it.



LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

The offices of the League, 2 Avenue Velazquez, Paris, France

ALL-AMERICAN VITALITY IN STRONG RED CROSS

By JUDGE JOHN BARTON PAYNE

Chairman, American National Red Cross

A WELL established Red Cross society is vital to national life—that is the conclusion to be drawn from a study, no matter how cursory, of the draft agenda of the forthcoming Pan American Red Cross Conference, opening in Washington on May 25. The Nation and the Red Cross are in some sense interdependent. One is the expression of the vision of the other. People can not progress without idealism, the Nation and the Red Cross develop together.

On this agenda is a formidable array of subjects for discussion; only formidable at first sight. They fall into four main divisions—the nurse and public health; Junior Red Cross and civics; disaster relief, meaning emergency care and permanent rehabilitation of the sufferers; and last, since no operations of any scope can be undertaken without the support of the people, campaigns for wide membership—its roll call. In the United States the American Red Cross has built up a very definite organization along these lines. As the result of many years' experience this four-fold development has a certain interest. While growth should never cease—for any institution that crystallizes into rigid forms is soon outstripped nationally and internationally—this must inevitably serve us here as the basis of discussion.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Health in a nation is an essential. Lack of it saps physical and mental stamina. No wide scheme for a general raising of standards and the elimination of disease can be considered apart from the nurse. She is necessary to maternity and child welfare centers; to school health programs, both in the correction of defects and in establishing health habits among school children; to popular health instruction.

The American Red Cross has a nursing enrollment which numbers over 42,000, though it conducts no hospitals and no schools of nursing. It utilizes the graduates from schools of nursing which meet the Red Cross standard. This does not mean that the Red



NATIONAL OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

Upper: William Howard Taft, Vice-President; Robert W. de Forest, Vice-President Center: William D. Mitchell, Counselor. Lower: Garrard B. Winston, Treasurer; Mabel T. Boardman, Secretary

Cross maintains a staff of such huge proportions, but that these professional women have enrolled in the Red Cross Nursing Service and have undertaken a moral obligation. They have pledged themselves to be ready to respond wherever they are, and whatever they are doing, should imperative national need demand their services. From this enrollment is drawn the Red Cross nursing personnel, those public health nurses who go out into the field, urban or rural, to help in divers ways in school and home and to educate public opinion for health, and those instructors in home hygiene and care of the sick who through adult and school classes teach the fundamentals of personal hygiene and public sanitation.

Such a tremendous enrollment has only been built up with infinite pains and with the intimate cooperation of the national nursing associations of the United States. Leaders of each of the three organizations¹ with the Surgeons General of the Army, the Navy, the Public Health Service, the medical director of the Veterans' Bureau and the heads of the four federal nursing services² form a national committee on Red Cross Nursing Service which dates from 1909. The director of the American Red Cross Nursing Service is the chairman of this committee. Since 1910 there have been State committees on Red Cross Nursing Service, the nurse association of each State submitting six or more names of enrolled Red Cross nurses to this national committee, which appoints the subsidiary committee, and since that year also there have been local committees on Red Cross Nursing Service, the members of which are nominated after recommendations from the State committees. It is by means of this network of organization from national to State and local committees, which extends throughout the United States from Washington to the smallest district, that this enrollment has been achieved. Each part does its work in maintaining a great aggregate.

In September, 1924, for instance, a test of the efficiency of this organization elicited simultaneous response from 24,916 Red Cross nurses; and other nurses, using these channels to make reply, brought the total up to 33,759. Whenever disaster occurs, Red Cross nurses in the near vicinity, or further afield if the magnitude demands it, are summoned through these committees and proceed to immediate duty as required. In the mid-western tornado of March, 1925, for example, 224 Red Cross nurses were marshalled through the local committee, 120 serving at one time in 17 hospitals and in the field.

¹ American Nurses Association, National Organization of Public Health Nursing, National League for Nursing Education.

² Army Nurse Corps, Navy Nurse Corps, Public Health Service Nurse Corps, Veterans' Bureau Nurse Corps.



GENERAL EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

Upper: John Barton Payne, Chairman. Center: James L. Fieser, Vice-Chairman in charge of Domestic Operations. Lower: Ernest P. Bicknell, Vice-Chairman in charge of Foreign Operations

JUNIOR RED CROSS

The nation that organizes its Junior Red Cross to-day, in the right way on the right lines, is molding its own future with vision and foresight. Furthermore, it is looking far beyond its own frontiers and seeing itself an integral part of a world federation, for the children thus form an international league.

It has been the United States' experience that before a strong, effective Junior Red Cross society can be brought into being, the planning must be along two lines. First, the interest of official and unofficial educational bodies must be aroused, since it is essentially a school activity. When the department of education realizes what the Junior Red Cross may mean, when school staffs see that it is not additional burdens superimposed from outside, but the turning to better account of class work already being done, when organizations interested in education feel what a force for community, national and international service may be accumulated and released, one of these lines has been well organized. The program must be indorsed by the ministry of education. No difficulties are raised when the possibilities are comprehended. Understanding is insured by interviewing individuals, by making public addresses before different educational organizations, and by exhibiting to them the work of Juniors from their own and other countries.

The United States Department of Education in 1918 was so impressed with the value of the Junior Red Cross that it cooperated in organizing the children's institution through an arrangement whereby the half-time service of its specialist in school training was set aside for Junior work.

In territory where the work is unknown, American Junior representatives have found it possible to introduce it into the schools by interviewing the superintendent of education who then allows his teachers to be addressed. Once they are interested, it is a simple matter to arouse the enthusiasm of the children who have a capacity for service and an ability to seize great fundamental ideas when put into actual practice that is often unsuspected. This brings us to the second line of planning.

Junior Red Cross must be so organized, after the preliminary initiative has been given, that the children themselves in large measure carry it. They share in the responsibility and in formulating the policies. If the teacher assumes the entire undertaking, the spirit of the Junior Red Cross flickers out and dies. In the United States, its strength in the higher grade schools lies in a council composed of the children. Each room choosing its own officer, sends its representative to this central body which plans out a program of service. The representative goes back to his domain to tell his colleagues what their part in it is.



PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE OF THE RED CROSS

Upper: Members of the nursing personnel instruct in home hygiene and care of the sick. Lower: A class in food selection for the mothers of tubercular children

There is being worked out to-day a self-perpetuating scheme. Already the offices of president, vice president, secretary and treasurer of the council are becoming recognized as traditional positions. As the older pupils graduate the younger will take up these positions in turn and play their part in instructing the first grades in Junior Red Cross. The president each year, when the Junior roll call is on, instructs the representatives on the council who also keep themselves informed on the subject by studying the two magazines—Junior Red Cross Magazine and High School Service. Each officer then speaks in his own room on the work and the needs. Automatically therefore the younger pupils have the knowledge passed to them by the older students, themselves once instructed in similar fashion.

In this manner school boys and girls train themselves for citizenship and Government. They learn how to serve and how to represent others. With it they are taught that good health is an essential of effective service and they learn how to make themselves physically fit. When these ideas are combined in practical community work the result is excellent. In one town in the South which had suffered much from clouds of mosquitoes the Junior council set to work. Resources were mobilized. The students went out and charted every inch of the ground in the whole place. By draining some pools and filling up others, much stagnant water, the breeding place of innumerable mosquito larvae, was eliminated. The rest was



HOSPITAL WORK

Instructing disabled war veterans at a naval hospital in rug weaving with equipment furnished by the Red Cross

treated with oil in the approved manner. When springtime came it did not bring with it the mosquitoes; they had almost all been exterminated.

School children of the United States are corresponding with schools in Brazil, Argentina, and Ecuador. Carrying on international school correspondence is a great impulse to world friendship. These letters are made up in portfolios with sketches, photographs, and examples of school work. Those from the South American republics have been of the finest quality. From the descriptive letters and essays, American Juniors have learned facts never to be obtained in books. They know what Latin American school life is like, what is to be

found in the vicinity of the towns. Color is given by the pictorial material. They gain ideas of the manner in which various subjects are taught by the examples of writing, drawing, sewing, etc., inclosed in these picturesque epitomes of the school life of their southern confrères. The ideal to which we are striving is more and more frequent exchanges of these letters. Portfolios can not remain elaborate, but as long as the quality remains excellent speed is more to be desired. This is being achieved by prompt forwarding, by arrangements for quick translation, and by placing a trained worker in charge of what is one of the most important branches of Junior work. That friendship which springs up from knowledge is achieved



JUNIORS AT WORK

Junior Red Cross members packing Christmas boxes for poor children of other lands

more quickly by interchange of correspondence at short intervals so that interest remains sustained and continuous.

DISASTER RELIEF

Organization for disaster relief has passed entirely out of the sphere of spasmodic activity. To prove effective when sudden need arises, it must be ready at any and at all times for instantaneous action. Through its experience the American Red Cross has worked out a tried and proven scheme that has been successfully put to the test again and again in the past few years. Chapters generally prepare now along definite lines.

In preliminary organization, a meeting of thoroughly representative citizens is called by a chapter in which the necessity for disaster relief is discussed. It is so obvious a precaution that almost invariably it is decided to form a committee composed of at least six of the community's outstanding citizens, which group should have the indorsement of the civic authorities and the local social agencies. Each of these men in turn becomes chairman of one of six subcommittees—on food, clothing, medical aid and nursing service, temporary shelter, transportation both of refugees and supplies, and finance, to raise the relief money needed. These chairmen, bearing in mind the needs to be met, next select for the subcommittees persons recognized for their ability to face unusual situations. The disaster relief



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

MURPHYSBORO AFTER THE TORNADO

This portion of the town is representative of the whole devastated area. Prompt relief was given by the Red Cross

committee then sets to work to study the particular hazards of its locality, the resources against any contingency, and ways and means of meeting disaster that have been found successful and adopted in other communities. After formulating its plans, it meets at least once each year to review the data at hand, and the work of the subcommittees. The appointment of personnel and location of possible supplies is made in duplicate at least, because of the possibility of the death of some of the persons designated and the dislocation of resources in the disaster. Civic authorities are approached officially and responsibility is well defined.

Murphysboro, the town which suffered worst in the great mid-west tornado of March 18, 1925, and which became headquarters for the devastated area, extending about 400 miles as the crow flies but over

600 miles by road, had no disaster relief organization. Order was, however, speedily obtained by the Red Cross emergency relief plan. When the news of the disaster arrived, Mr. Henry M. Baker, director of our disaster relief unit, was near by. Speedy conferences and much telephoning quickly assembled personnel and supplies. Three relief trains rumbled out of the station that same afternoon to speed with increasing swiftness to different points of the storm region. Shortly afterwards Mr. Baker himself, with 35 doctors and a staff of nurses, left for the same place.

When they arrived the city was in darkness except for that lurid part which was in flames. Many wounded were still in the ruins. Local doctors had given first aid to some of the injured, but they had been unable to cope with the whole situation. Within 25 minutes of



A RED CROSS RELIEF TRAIN

A typical train dispatched for the relief of sufferers in great disasters. The coach forms the living quarters of the Red Cross workers, as well as a first aid station. The box cars in the rear serve as a clothing depot and canteen

arrival, doctors and nurses were organized into units in charge of emergency hospitals hastily set up in local churches and large halls. Then, sitting on the curbstone with three or four of the leading citizens, shrouded in darkness and with ruin and gloom all around, Mr. Baker formed the disaster relief committee and outlined the simple plan for quick relief, organizing to insure food, clothing, temporary shelter, transportation, etc.

Leaving an assistant in charge at Murphysboro, the director of disaster relief next made a survey of the entire devastated area by automobile, to assess the extent of the damage and to estimate the relief measures necessary. Incidentally, this meant ferrying across the Mississippi and Wabash Rivers. District after district was visited, the same emergency relief organization as at the first town

set up, doctors, nurses, and family workers assigned, and supplies from the central point already designated as emergency relief headquarters arranged for. Temporary warehouses were thrown up rapidly by volunteer labor. Fourteen administrative relief headquarters in all were established, each responsible for a definitely marked zone of the devastated area.

A motor truck squadron was organized, and after the first 24 hours all areas received emergency supplies regularly from the central headquarters; the stream of necessary provisions was insured by long-distance telephone conversations every night at midnight with the St. Louis branch office which placed orders for bulk supplies that could not be purchased in territory adjacent to the storm-wrecked



DISASTER RELIEF SERVICE

A Red Cross canteen established on the public square in Lorain, Ohio, after a tornado

region. Each of these 14 zones was carefully covered with necessary emergency hospitals, first-aid stations, canteens, and clothing depots. The magnitude of the task may be gathered from the fact that the canteens furnished approximately 50,000 meals a day to some 30,000 people rendered homeless.

During the first 11 days Mr. Baker, who in all that time snatched what sleep he could in his clothes in a traveling automobile, visited continuously zone after zone perfecting the hurried measures hastily established the first two days. After that the entire area had to be organized for permanent rehabilitation. Meetings of prominent business and professional men and women were called. Invariably they requested that the American Red Cross take charge. Small groups of citizens were then appointed in each zone as advisory com-

mittees to the Red Cross, knowing local conditions, who could be consulted and who would advise in the work. The temporary headquarters gave place to more suitable permanent ones. In most cases empty stores were utilized for the task, but in three or four instances when the whole town had been wiped out of existence it was necessary to erect buildings. An area director, the necessary number of family case workers, and clerical assistance were assigned to each zone and they began work immediately, visiting families to secure the desired information upon which to base the amount of the award necessary to rehabilitate the people. This work was started in every area long before emergency relief operations ceased. As in all disaster relief where the American Red Cross takes charge, the family receiving aid—and more than 7,000 families were helped back to normal life after the disaster—designated its own merchants and received requisitions entitling it to what was needed, whether food, clothing, furniture, or the materials to reconstruct or erect the home. These were honored by the stores on which they were drawn, and afterwards paid by checks on the relief fund.

In the rehabilitation after the disaster (and the preceding one in Ohio which wrecked the city of Lorain, population 40,000, in 1924), unusual storm effects necessitated unusual methods of dealing with them. Wind freaks piled up débris on fertile land, for instance, at the very time of tilling in most of the rural areas. So gigantic was the task of clearing that the individual farmers gave up in despair. But two Red Cross caravans of heavy Army trucks, carrying a large corps of men with wrecking equipment, swept their clearing way from farm to farm, leaving behind bare fields and hope-revived hearts. What one farmer could not do, even with a few willing volunteers—as for instance, remove débris of boards, fallen trees, fragments of furniture, tin, slate, pieces of farming machinery to the extent of 12 truck loads from a single 10-acre field—the Red Cross caravan did with comparative ease.

The schools also suffered heavily. Children were left in a deplorable state of mind by what they had lived through in those dreadful hours of terror when the storm interrupted class work. Once, as the director of disaster relief was making his rounds, three little ones ran to him. They clung to his trousers, saying, "Oh, please, Mr. Red Cross, don't send us to that school again." The Junior Red Cross undertook a new task—the restoration of morale. All toys and resources had been swept away, but Juniors furnished them anew and a worker was sent out to organize recreation and libraries in the stricken region. In this way mental balance was restored to these small storm victims by providing channels of forgetfulness of the horrors they had survived.

Gigantic undertakings like that which may suddenly face any country make it obvious that any National Red Cross Society must be

well organized for disaster relief. It must have prestige so that its first demands on individuals or groups, business or professional, are instantaneously met, with the speed which emergency relief makes imperative. Above all, it must have public confidence and the good will of the Nation to raise the relief fund necessary for those temporary measures and for permanent rehabilitation which often necessitates an expenditure of millions of dollars.

MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGNS

Membership campaigns for a national Red Cross society have as an ideal goal—every citizen a member. This will come only with the realization of how interdependent the Nation and its Red Cross



BOOKS FOR ORPHIANS

Members of the Junior Red Cross packing books to be shipped to orphaned children in a storm-stricken district

are. Aims, methods, and work have to be known. The one that carries most weight is obviously the last. Fine work, humanitarian work of a superlative nature, has in it its own appeal. But people must be aware of what is being done.

One of the two primary factors in an American Red Cross roll call for members is publicity—not sporadic but continuous. Day by day all the year around, in newspaper and magazine, in movie-picture theater and all kinds of notices, by radio as well as by public speeches, through the spoken word and the printed sentence, an accounting of the trusteeship held in behalf of the people of the United States must be rendered. As they learn through these means to know that their unuttered thoughts and unspoken wishes

for the relief of suffering, the helping of people in distress and the betterment of national health conditions are invariably heeded before they are even formulated, the way for an annual campaign is made smooth. This brings us to the second factor.

No membership campaign can be effective, it has been found, unless there is the individual appeal from one person to another, "Won't you share in the work of the Red Cross by becoming a member?"

Bearing these two facts in mind, the chapter works throughout the 12 months seeing to its publicity and intensifying its efforts

ROLL CALL POSTER

One of the posters used in the ninth annual membership campaign of the American Red Cross in 1925



just before and during the roll call period—from the 11th of November, Armistice Day, to Thanksgiving, the last Thursday in November—and it organizes well in advance for its campaign. A chairman and his principal assistants are selected from the most efficient people in the community; with chapter assistance they map out the plans by arranging committees on volunteer personnel, supplies, publicity, meetings and speakers, and auditing, so that all is ready to organize window displays in leading thoroughfares, to secure advertisement space through the merchants who contract

with the newspapers, to approach institutions and ministers and to account to the public for the funds received. Even more important, these workers have been well instructed so that they know what the Red Cross is, what it stands for and the details of its work. They can answer questions or emphasize a point or dispel criticism caused by misunderstood facts.

Some chapter roll call committees arrange a house-to-house canvass so that every individual in every home is asked to join. Effective as this is in small town and rural area covered by automobile, it is too gigantic a task in a large city. Here the group canvass is resorted to. Every institution, educational or otherwise, every profession, every industry, every trade, and every club has its key worker responsible for the organization, which will insure the solicitation of the various groups within each one.

The Sunday immediately preceding the opening of the roll call on Armistice Day (if November 11 does not fall on the Sabbath) is designated Red Cross Sunday. Generally, on request, the clergymen of every faith take steps to see that it is observed in their churches.

If a membership campaign is so organized that every area sees that all within its borders are familiar with the work the Red Cross is doing, know in advance of the proximity of a roll call and are personally asked to join within the period set aside for that specific purpose, it is bound to be a success. By large popular membership alone is a Red Cross society well established, and the dues, of course, furnish the money necessary to carry on the work outlined. Just how vital this is to every type of national life will undoubtedly be shown at the forthcoming Pan American Red Cross Conference in Washington, when the 17 other countries that have accepted the invitation of the President of the United States in behalf of the American Red Cross, of which he is also the president, will participate.



PAN AMERICAN RED CROSS CONFERENCES

By Dr. JOAQUÍN LLAMBÍAS

President, First Pan American Red Cross Conference

AT this time when the Red Cross of the Americas has been summoned by the League of Red Cross Societies to assemble in a second Pan American conference, the memory of the first congress, held in Buenos Aires in November, 1923, inevitably comes to mind.

Prior to that meeting we had often wondered whether the nations of America had fully grasped the fundamental concept of the Red Cross. We had pondered deeply on the question; we had reassured those persons who believe that the stimulus of war or other catastrophic event was necessary for the efficient development of the Red Cross; we had studied the characteristics of Argentina and we believed that we discerned therein traits common to the American peoples in general, and that we were justified in cherishing the hope that the First Pan American Red Cross Conference would not fail in its objective: The preparing of the peoples of America for further development in the work of the Red Cross. In a word, we had faith in America and faith in the Red Cross.

The reason for our sincere optimism, which we were soon to see crowned with success, deserves explanation here.

There is in the American peoples an outstanding trait which can not be attributed, exclusively, to heredity or to the fact that the peoples of these nations, representatives of Old World races, brought with them certain characteristics expressed in customs, languages, religions, and systems of government, characteristics which necessarily were modified by the new environment and perhaps also by the influence of ethnic factors exclusively American. This American trait, this characteristic which deserves the attention and close study of sociologists, is that deeply-seated affinity of the American peoples for the democratic principles which moved the French in 1793. The settlement of the foreigner in the New World has created and continues to create a type of citizenship in which liberty and the spirit of self-government have been the basis upon which the most dissimilar ethnological qualities have been developed. Moreover, this ready assimilation of spiritual principles which are still the predominating

elements in modern civilization is revealed in the progressive moral and material development of the American nations and, more especially, in the establishment of a democracy which is being perfected down the years.

Now it was on this adaptability of the American to the guiding principles of collective progress that we based our hopes for the success of the First Pan American Red Cross Conference in 1923. And it is but natural that to-day, on the eve of another conference, we should recall those memorable hours when the assembled delegates of 18 American nations clearly demonstrated that America as a whole had taken her place under the banner of human solidarity, represented by the Red Cross. It is surely unnecessary to say that now, as then, our hearts thrill with the memory of that impressive assembly of delegates, diplomats, men of letters, and scientists, all united in American brotherhood, the remembrance of whom can not fail to inspire the 1926 conference.

There was Judge John Barton Payne, President of the League of Red Cross Societies, a man of serene spirit, cultivated, and agreeable; René Sand, with his brilliant talent in the world of science; Eduardo Andreae, of the international committee, who lived only for the Red Cross; Señoras de Segarra and de Itté, of Uruguay; that indefatigable champion of the cause, Pedro Ferrer, of Chile; Don Emilio Ochoa, of Venezuela, the delightful *causeur* of the conference; Muñoz Vernaza, of Ecuador, distinguished diplomat and talented author; Enrique G. Martínez, of Mexico, physician and poet; the indispensable Gubetich, of Paraguay, with his colleagues Barbero and Schenone; José Lefevre, of Panamá; Gustavo Ruiz, of Salvador; Máximo Soto Hall, of Guatemala, and the distinguished Dr. Elvira Rawson de Dellepiane, who represented the same country; Sánchez Aizcorbe, of Peru; Doctor Montellano, of Bolivia; General Ferreira do Amaral, and Messrs. dos Santos, Guimaraes, and Galvão Bueno, the Brazilian delegates; General Varona, Don Horacio Ferrer, and Don Rafael Angulo, of Cuba; Señores Laureano Gómez and Alfredo Carreño, of Colombia; and Señor Esquivel de la Guardia, of Costa Rica. Not only were all these notable men to be found in the First Pan American Red Cross Conference, but also representatives of many institutions whose purposes are germane to those of the Red Cross, such as charitable, social welfare, and public health entities, all of whom labored together with zealous enthusiasm during the 10 days of the conference. And among them, in constant activity, was Señor A. Larrosa, organizer of the delegation of the League of Red Cross Societies, to whom the success of the conference was so largely due.

Although this is not the time to describe in detail the work accomplished at that first conference, an exception must be made of the resolution there passed that the Junior Red Cross should be fostered

in the American nations. Mr. Arthur Dunn, director of the American Junior Red Cross, was there with us, and it was his enthusiasm and prestige which gave the resolution its especial importance. True, there did already exist in Buenos Aires the beginning of a Junior Red Cross movement, but the chief field of the Junior Red Cross must be the school, as the resolution states. So to the school we went to teach the children what the Red Cross can do, what humanity hopes and should receive from that beneficent organization; to the school we went and—with deep emotion be it acknowledged—we found the child the most valuable aid in the dissemination of the Red Cross idea. How we admired the ready facility of the American child in grasping the democratic concept of human solidarity, thus demonstrating the truth of the thesis already stated that the American spirit has a surprising affinity for the ideas which are the sum and substance of the Red Cross. As soon as children comprehend the idea, they feel capable of putting it into effect; their very being seems to enlarge—they mature without ceasing to be children. With what emotion we recall our many visits to the schools, where the children followed with the closest attention our every word and gesture; where they remembered our stories and greeted our appearance with every sign of enthusiasm and delight. Fifty thousand children were enrolled. They had their magazine, the issues of which were eagerly awaited; and the educational influence of the Junior Red Cross was like a stream flowing down a hillside to bring life and fertility to the fields below.

And the teachers! What enthusiastic cooperation was theirs! How many of them told us that the Red Cross was of invaluable assistance in the molding of the young mind! And how greatly this is needed in these countries of the alluvial plains where hereditary characteristics are so often diluted, as it were, with the result that in many cases the less desirable traits in the formation of the national spirit become the dominant.

And if among the members of the teaching profession there were a few who believed that the regular school work was disturbed by the introduction of the Junior Red Cross, it, nevertheless, was given hearty support. Only here and there a teacher of eccentric ideology persists in viewing the beneficent labor of the Red Cross for humanity as an alarming means of diffusing destructive ideas.

So then, with the echo of our fervent enthusiasm for the work of the Red Cross go our cordial good wishes and our predictions that this second conference will take a great step forward in the spread and enrooting of the Red Cross in the American Continent. May the American Red Cross, as it displays to the delegates of the sister republics of this hemisphere its remarkable progress in organization, succeed in investing those enthusiastic and devoted workers with the

working methods by which that society has achieved its elevated and well-merited position.

And in concluding these brief lines, we offer to our well-remembered and good friends, Judge Payne, Mr. Dunn, Mr. Furber, and Doctor Long, our heartfelt appreciation of their contribution to the high spirit of the 1923 conference, and our earnest hope that they may long continue to devote their minds and hearts to the noble work of the Red Cross.

SOCIAL HYGIENE IN LATIN AMERICA ∴ ∴

By GABRIELA MISTRAL

Director of Section of Literary Relations, International Institute for Intellectual Cooperation, League of Nations

CHARITY AND SOCIAL WELFARE

THE transformation of unorganized charity into an organized public welfare movement has been accomplished in Latin America in the past 10 years. The basis of this transformation has been taken by us from other countries—the United States, Switzerland, Germany.

An accurate statistical account of the so-called “social diseases,” widely diffused in the press, sounded the alarm and resulted in budget provisions for social work and in important private donations. Formerly, it is to be noted, as compared with the United States, two-thirds or even three-fourths of the total welfare activity in Latin America was provided by the State. A definite reaction is now observable tending to place responsibility for the public health on individuals as well as on the State.

TWO PROBLEMS

Two alarming discoveries were brought home to us by the investigation of the health of soldiers and by the opening of child welfare stations. The first revealed a formidable 60 per cent of venereal disease, and the doctors came to know, through the child welfare stations, the quality of the new generation. This led pessimists to speak of a decadence of the race. But such is not the case. We will save ourselves, thanks to the hardy heritage which we bring to the world in the blood of Spain and that of the New World.

The situation so far as syphilis is concerned shows that we are not neglecting the most pressing health problems. In Mexico, in Argentina, in Chile, dispensaries are multiplying; a skillful educative campaign is being carried on and sex hygiene to-day has its place even on the radio programmes.

Our time is evolving a new evaluation of the peoples: we ask not how many inhabitants a country has, but the number of men and women of uncontaminated stock; not how many monumental buildings, but the number of strong organizations; not how many art clubs, but the number of individuals having the freshness and power of conception necessary for artistic creation.

THE IDEA OF PATRIOTISM

Along with the organization of charity, there has evolved the concept of the character of a nation. Our patriotism used to be ostentatious and sterile. The national holidays were celebrated with programmes of epic recitations and fireworks—a grotesque and naïve effusion of a people. The school formed the idea of patriotism on a basis of pure sentimentality when it was not one of unworthy local hatreds.

One day we realized that a nation is the human entity developing in one environment or another in accordance with the tendencies of differing heredities. There is being born in us a kind of biological patriotism—if the expression may be used—a more objective and abstract nature of nationality (or race).

We have seen coming from the factory a tired workman, with listless eye and faltering step; we have observed in the home the tuberculous wife about to become a mother, and we have later found in the hospital their child, new born, who too often becomes a feeble weakling.

The race, then, is not made solely by historical narratives however superlative, but by light, air, and abundant nourishment.



GABRIELA MISTRAL

THE HOUSING PROBLEM

After heredity, comes the habitation to conserve the sound body inherited from healthy parents.

With us there has been no social crime greater than that of the workman's house. We can call it a house only through the fatality of a generalization which labels with the same name things of differing destiny. The laborer's habitation in many of our countries is an incubator for degenerates. The State, with complete neglect of its duty as the guardian of public health, has permitted the industrial promoter to undertake large exploitations without imposing the construction of workmen's quarters. There must be included among the reasons for the development of Communism this inertia of the State in this matter. Social hygiene is counted among the factors which make for order.

WELFARE SOCIETIES

The best artisans of the work of social salvation, already begun, are such institutions as the Red Cross, the child welfare organizations, the venereal disease dispensaries, visiting nurses, the societies for prison supervision, and those for the improvement of the schools.

THE SCHOOL

None of these, however, no matter how great their effort, can compare with the school in its capacity for combating social scourges. The school alone can modify the whole situation in the future.

Something which we have called Spanish modesty, if not Latin prudery, has prevented in the past the establishment of sex instruction in the secondary schools. Much has been made of the necessity of protecting the innocence of children in this false collective ignorance. It has been thought that human weaknesses, if carefully cloaked, would cease to exist from the fact that they were not brought into the open. With an inconceivable indolence, our mothers believed possible the teaching of physiology without mention of the sexual functions. Yet these same mothers have not forbidden their daughters doubtful contemporary amusements such as the music hall, the provocative dance, the putrid novels.

Education in our countries can not be called scientific as long as it makes so fatal a concession to social prejudice.

SOCIAL WORKERS

In Latin America this service has been created in following the Belgian model. The social worker is a mixture of doctor, teacher, and social police; she observes, teaches, and in grave cases reports. She observes how the family is constituted among the people; surveys

the habitation given the laborer; secures hospital room for the sick and gives admirable suggestions to the Labor Ministry. By giving a mission of this kind to conscientious and mature women it is to be hoped that more valuable information can be gained concerning the conditions under which the people live.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

Here also hygiene has contributed to the solution of the social problem. The tubercular workman was a living denunciation of the unhealthful factory, as was the feeble child of the insanitary school. Doctors have made revelations to the legislator who has responded in the end with the necessary laws.

Ours are countries with an excellent climate, and the extraordinary increase of tuberculosis can not be justified except by confessing the barbarism in which the human species has been sunk. It is an absurdity that our races, so often called "peoples of the sun," should hardly attain half the vigor of the Scandinavian or the English.

ALCOHOLISM

The prohibition law has encountered formidable opposition in Spanish America. The strongest argument is the following: "France and Spain drink their daily wine and are not alcoholic," or sometimes "If the United States with its admirable police force, has so little observed the 'dry law,' how could it be enforced in our countries?" Nevertheless, a minimum of prohibition has been accepted in the creation of a "dry" zone in the chief industrial centers.

Alcoholism does not have the same causes in the different countries. In Chile, I believe its sources are: misery, which leads a man to seek artificial strength in drink; the lack of home comfort which would keep the workman with his wife; the failure of the State to provide popular recreation. Chile suffers also from the fact that a tenth of its cultivated soil is covered with vineyards.

SPORTS

Remarkable progress has been made in sports in the Spanish-American cities. But, though the desire for a vigorous physical life has seized the urban population, the rural mass remains behind in this respect. It can never be repeated too often that progress in Spanish countries is entirely urban and that civilization has hardly reached the immense rural regions abandoned to ignorant medievalism.

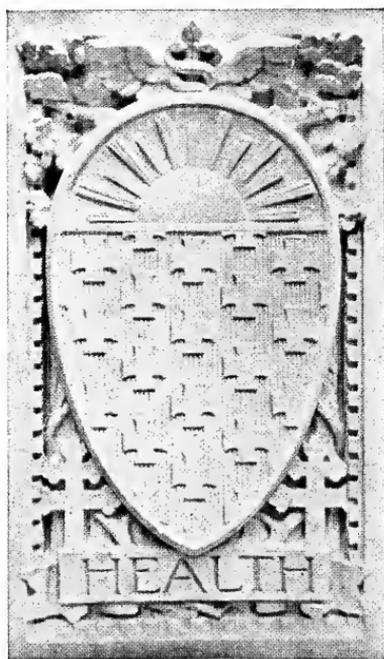
PRISONS

The penal problem will be almost untouched until it can be shown that the majority of our houses of correction are the worst in the

world. To punish presupposes moral intention when the punishment is in the hands of the law. Thus considered, the convict is something more than a pariah of society. This concept of punishment as a weapon of collective morals does not direct our prison system: the prison receives an evildoer and releases an evildoer, who becomes in addition a degenerate with a maladjusted organism.

Perhaps the height of a civilization is best indicated by the manner in which society treats the delinquent, as its attitude toward the honest man is hardly a standard by which to judge it. If, however, civilization of our countries were to be judged in this respect, the verdict would have to be concealed.

In countries such as ours where land abounds, agricultural penal colonies have so far not been operated with profit, and in the soil we have neglected the most precious asset God has left to man for improving his fellows.



THE RED CROSS IN THE AMERICAS ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

I. ARGENTINA ¹

RATIFIED THE GENEVA CONVENTION OF 1864, NOVEMBER 24, 1879;
RED CROSS SOCIETY FOUNDED JUNE 13, 1880

By CARLOS TRONCOSO,

Director of the Argentine Red Cross

THE activities of the Argentine Red Cross since the First Pan American Red Cross Conference held in Buenos Aires in 1923 are hereinafter briefly outlined, especially in the light of the execution of the program approved at that time for Pan American Red Cross societies in general.

During the continent-wide roll call of Red Cross societies held during May, in accordance with the suggestion of the First Pan American Red Cross Conference, a roll call was also held in Argentina. If not as large an enrollment was obtained as was desired, due to necessary haste in preparation for the membership campaign, at least favorable public opinion was awakened and the society gained valuable experience. Since the recent reorganization of the Argentine Red Cross the Government is represented by one-third of the members of the board of directors, the remaining two-thirds being elected at a general meeting of the association. The organization now carries on its services through four general branches directed by prominent persons, a centralization which has made for efficiency in operation.

Changes have been made in the courses of study in the schools for men and women Red Cross nurses so as to include more public health work, and to prepare not only professional nurses, but to instruct persons in all social classes in nursing so that in time of disaster they may serve as volunteers. After professional nurses have been graduated by the Red Cross nursing schools they retain contact with the Red Cross through the Nurses' Home which, in addition to offering them a common meeting place, keeps a registry and exercises an oversight which adds to their good standing.

The Argentine Red Cross has given special attention to the establishment of health centers as a means of arousing popular interest

¹ It is to be regretted that this interesting article was received too late for publication in the special Red Cross issue of the Spanish edition of the *Bulletin*, May, 1926.—*Editor's note.*

and cooperation, since to open a first-aid station, a dispensary or any health service and provide a helpful personnel is, as experience has shown, one of the best ways to reach the public. For the benefit of this branch of the work a central laboratory has been opened for filling prescriptions sold at very low prices to patients. The neighborhoods in which such stations are located give their enthusiastic support and cooperate in helping the station to help others. It is encouraging to note how agencies organized under the Red Cross emblem to satisfy collective needs finally receive Government aid, thus realizing the main desideratum of social organization—the collaboration of the people with the State in the work of social service.



GENERAL JULIO R. GARINO
President of the Argentine Red Cross

In countries where existence is easy and rarely agitated by wars or calamities, it is difficult to maintain an active Red Cross organization unless the society takes up some peace-time work wherein results may be easily seen and individual effort appreciated.

In the same way the spirit of the Red Cross is spread more easily by means of the chapters of small towns or communities, in spite of their poverty, than in great cities, where life is more complex, responsibility more diffused, and selfishness greater, which conditions permit the individual to acquit himself of his obligations by the payment of a small contribution toward

the work which others do for him, while he retains the right to criticize and to receive praise for his philanthropy.

As it is a common practice in Latin American countries for the sick living in country districts to come to the principal cities in search of proper medical attention, the Argentine Red Cross has undertaken to care for such persons who are also destitute. For this purpose, where lack of resources prevents more extensive work, the Argentine Red Cross has organized local committees for assistance to the sick and their transference to cities for hospitalization. These committees pay for the transportation of the sufferer to a city office,

where the hospitalization service receives him with its ambulance and personnel at the station or wharf, taking him to the State or special institution where he is to be admitted. The service does not end here, for during the patient's absence from home a Red Cross worker visits him, keeps his family informed of his condition, and aids in his return to his home. This help in time of trouble makes of the grateful patient one of the most fervent advocates of the Red Cross, whose emblem he regards with reverence and affection.

The campaign against venereal diseases—the social scourge which menaces the future of the race—has been faced in a straightforward way. In Buenos Aires an antiveneal station, with hours from 5 to 11 p. m., has been opened as an experiment. The monthly records show close to 2,000 patients who find at these hours time to come after work for treatment and instruction in personal hygiene. The success of this station has justified the establishment of similar ones whenever possible.

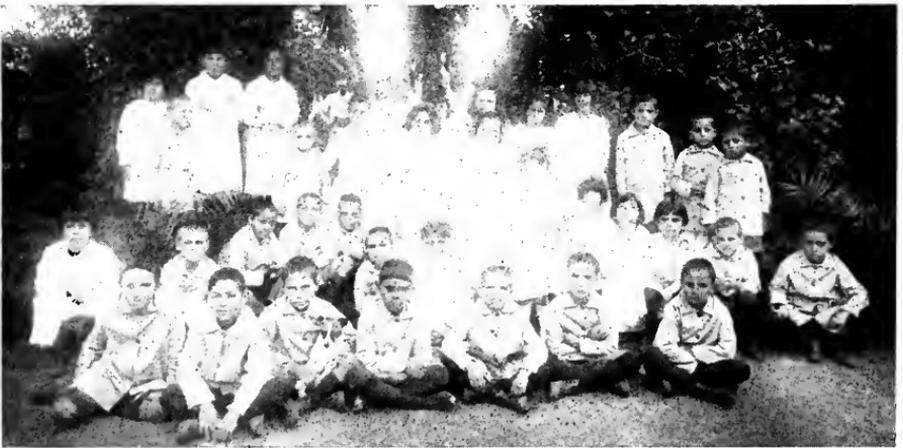
The Red Cross Conference in Buenos Aires also recommended the distribution of first-aid chests and the education of the public in child welfare. The Argentine Red Cross has carried out these suggestions by installing first-aid chests in factories, shops, and dwellings, renewing the supplies every month on payment of a small subscription which is sufficient to provide supplies free to public schools and charitable asylums. Child-welfare lectures, given on Sundays in the Red Cross schools, are attended by fairly large audiences, while Red Cross student nurses are required to be present. In addition to this work, a campaign against communicable diseases is being carried on by pamphlets, lectures, films, and other practical methods.

But the principal work is not material; it is one of the spirit, the winning of the collective good will, without which any effort is sterile. It is the implanting of the spirit of the Red Cross in the human conscience so that each individual is aware of his duty to his suffering fellow men. To join the Red Cross is an influence toward goodness,



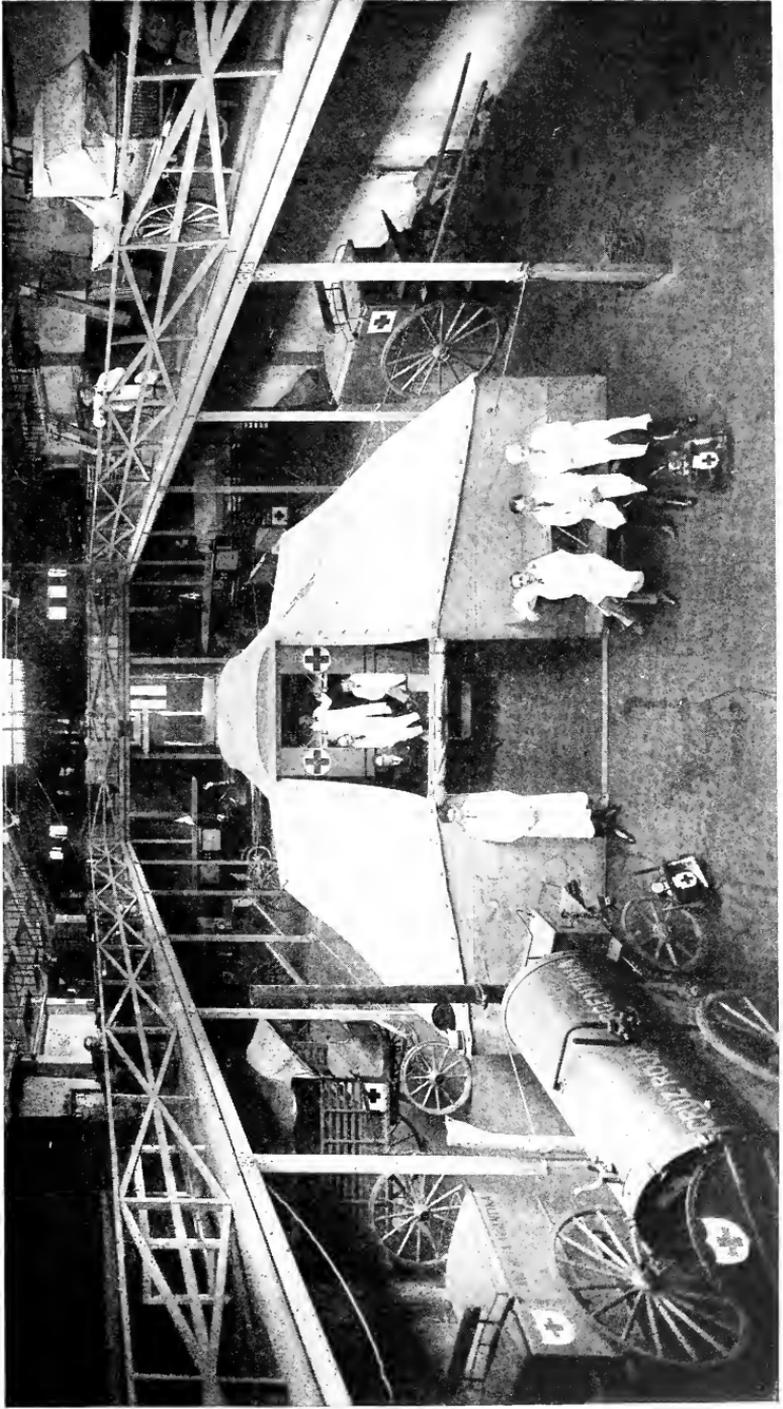
SENORA GUILLERMINA O. C. DE WILDE

Member of the supreme council of the Argentine Red Cross, ex-President of the Central Ladies' Committee, and founder of the Red Cross Nurses' home in Buenos Aires



THE RED CROSS OF ARGENTINA

Upper: Reading room of the nurses' home, Buenos Aires. Center: Preparation of posters and health signs. Lower: Home for tubercular children maintained in collaboration with the National Red Cross



STORES DEPOT, ARGENTINE RED CROSS

toward generosity of soul, "since to-day the Red Cross constitutes a world organization consecrated to the service of humanity without distinction of class, creed, or politics, representing the best in the human heart."

The supreme council of the Argentine Red Cross is composed as follows:

OFFICERS

President.—Gen. Julio R. Garino.

Secretary.—Dr. Gregorio S. Tejerina.

Treasurer.—Dr. Horacio Beccar Varela.

MEMBERS

Dr. Gregorio Araújo Alfaro.

Dr. Abel Zubizarreta.

Dr. Felipe Justo.

Señora Guillermina O. C. de Wilde.

Señora Justa Varela de Láinez.

Vice Admiral Vicente E. Montes.

Dr. Ángel M. Capurro.

Señor Antonio R. Zúñiga.

Señor Pedro P. Lalanne.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Director of nursing service and social assistance.—Dr. Cecilia Grierson.

Director of administration and personnel.—General Severo Toranzo.

Director of hospital schools and ambulances.—Dr. Nicolás Lozano.

Director of Junior Red Cross.—Prof. Próspero Alemandri.

Magazine: Revista de la Cruz Roja Argentina.

II. BOLIVIA



DR. JUAN M. L. BALCÁZAR

Director of the Bolivian Red Cross

ADHERENCE TO GENEVA CONVENTION OF 1864, OCTOBER 16, 1879; RED CROSS SOCIETY FOUNDED MAY 15, 1917

In the past two years the Bolivian Red Cross has worked principally along two lines: Public Health and the Junior Red Cross. While its membership is small it is intensely active in La Paz. It receives Government recognition through the subsidy from the national budget, which has twice been enlarged and for 1925-26 is 10,000 bolivianos as against 5,000 bolivianos in 1922 and 3,000 bolivianos in preceding years. In 1924 the

President of the Republic issued a decree prohibiting the abuse of the Red Cross emblem and providing penalties for any breach of this law.

The school for nurses, established in 1917, and the chief objective of the Red Cross, has been further developed, with a curriculum carefully planned in accordance with the best methods. At the end of 1924, when there was danger of a smallpox epidemic, a number of the nurses assisted in the vaccination of pupils in all the girls' schools in La Paz, a free permanent hygiene dispensary being opened about that time as an annex to the school for nurses. Early in 1925 Señora de Mollinedo, a graduate of a school of nursing in the United States, began instruction in bedside nursing, while local physicians teach surgery, anatomy, physical hygiene, puericulture, bandaging, medicine, and first aid.

Following the first Pan American Red Cross Conference, the Bolivian Red Cross undertook the constitution of a Junior Red Cross section. Through its efforts the Ministry of Public Instruction addressed a circular to teachers throughout the Republic inviting their cooperation in the movement.

The central committee of the Bolivian Red Cross is composed as follows:

Director.—Dr. Juan Ml. Balcázar.

President.—Señora Julia de Saavedra.

Vice president.—Señora Rosa de Paz.

Treasurer.—Señora Felicidad de Irazos.

Secretaries.—Señoritas María Josefa Saavedra, María Teresa Granier.

COUNCILORS

Señora Angélica v. de Aramayo.

Señora Julia de Villanueva.

Señora Etelvina de Díez de Medina.

Señora Angela de Estensoro.

Señora Celia de Saavedra.

Señora Neptalí de Aramayo.

Señora Blanca de Alvestegui.

COUNCILORS—continued

Señora Alcira de Gainsborg.

Señora Carmen de Contreras.

Señora Bethsabé de Levy.

Señora Carmen v. de Ernst.

Señora Edelmira de Pinilla.

Señora María de Harrison.

Señora Bertha de Paz.

Señora Teresa de Vaccaro.

Señora Mercedes de Bustillos.

Señora Enriqueta de Schuckraft.

Señoritas Rosa Infante and Mercedes Frías.

Doctors César Adriazola and Alfredo Mollinedo.

III. BRAZIL

GOVERNMENT RATIFIED GENEVA CONVENTION OF 1864, APRIL 30, 1906;
RED CROSS SOCIETY FOUNDED 1908

The Brazilian Red Cross suffered a heavy loss on October 1, 1925, in the death of Senhora Donha Heloisa Leal, president of the woman's section, who had done so much to build up the organization. She had worked continuously for the Red Cross ideal in Brazil since 1914 when she first met Señora Annita Garibaldi, who imbued her with the idea of the importance of women in Red Cross work. As the head of the national women's section she had been instrumental in raising much of the money for the building of the new head-

quarters—now practically completed—achieving in less than one month the respectable amount of 200,000¹ milreis. She it was, too, who had been instrumental in obtaining free tuition for pupils and nurses in connection with the Red Cross nursing course, later establishing the system of remuneration for services rendered by them.

To watch the fine headquarters building nearing completion has been among the most interesting events in Brazilian Red Cross work of the past two years. As each section is completed it has promptly been inaugurated and opened. The secretariat and the school of nursing were the first to take possession, in 1924. Toward

the end of that year an X-ray apparatus of the most modern type, donated by the American Red Cross, was installed in the new building, where it is used to facilitate the diagnosis of cases at the Red Cross dispensary. The Brazilian Red Cross took occasion, then, to celebrate with interesting and imposing ceremony the sixteenth anniversary of its foundation as well as the installation of the X-ray apparatus and the health and Junior Red Cross exhibits.

Founded in 1917, the nursing school continues its admirable work. Its course of instruction covers two years. During the first year anatomy and physiology, aid to the sick



MARECHAL DR. A. FERREIRA DO AMARAL

President of the Central Committee of the Brazilian Red Cross

in medical clinics and hygiene are the main lines of study, and during the second, aid to the sick in surgical clinics, aid to pregnant women and infants, and domestic economy.

The Junior Red Cross section was organized in 1924 and through the work of Miss Marcia Herminia Lisboa, then its Secretary General, made great headway. Much interest was aroused by the June-July number of the *Revista da Cruz Vermelha Brasileira*, the organ of the society, which devoted the issue to international school correspondence. Nine schools in the capital at that time were exchanging

¹1 milreis gold = \$0.546.

school correspondence with children in other countries, especially in the United States and Argentina. Alice Sarthou succeeded Miss Lisboa, who resigned in December of that year. Dr. Carneiro Leão, director of public education in the Federal District, has taken an active interest in promoting the establishment of the Red Cross.

In 1925 the Junior Red Cross movement spread to São Paulo and Pernambuco, copies of the regulations concerning it having been sent to schools throughout the country.

To relieve the distress of the victims of the Campos floods of 1924 the Red Cross organized a great charity fête which raised the grand total of 2,182 milreis, this sum being transmitted through the president of the State of Rio de Janeiro to needy families.

Aid was again required for a different form of disaster later in that same year, which had its origin in the military disasters at São Paulo. The Red Cross branch in that district did splendid work, devoting all its activities to the care of the wounded, the burial of the dead, and the removal of their families to places of safety. The Red Cross at Rio de Janeiro placed its new hospital and school of nursing personnel at the disposal of the Government, sending nursing units to the scenes of greatest suffering—São Paulo, Santos, Recife. The personnel of all the Brazilian Red



DR. GETULIO DOS SANTOS

Secretary General of the Brazilian Red Cross

Cross sections showed exceptional courage and devotion during this terrible ordeal.

The central committee of the Brazilian Red Cross is composed as follows:

President.—Marechal Dr. A. Ferreira do Amaral.

First vice president.—Comm. Carlos Pereira Leal.

Second vice president.—Conde de Affonso Celso.

Third vice president.—Conde de Paulo Frontin.

Fourth vice president.—Dr. Ataulpho N. de Paiva.

Fifth vice president.—Dr. Carlos Sampaio.

Secretary general.—Dr. Getulio dos Santos.

First secretary.—Dr. Estellita Lins.

Second secretary.—Dr. Amaury de Medeiros.

Third secretary.—Dr. Renato Machado.

First treasurer.—José Clemente da Costa.



THE RED CROSS TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY, RIO DE JANEIRO

Second treasurer.—Dr. Carlos Eugenio Guimaraes.

Managers.—Marechal Antonio A. Faustino, General Alfredo José Abrantes, Dr. Alfredo C. Niemeyer.

CENTRAL LADIES' COMMITTEE

President.—Isabel Chermont.

First vice president.—Condesa Souza Dantas.

Second vice president.—Branca Caldera de Barros.

First secretary.—Maria Eugenia Celso Carneiro de Mendença.

Second secretary.—Antonietta A. Faustino.

First treasurer.—Idalia de Araujo Porto Alegre.

Second treasurer.—Helena Torquato Moreira.

JUNIOR RED CROSS

Secretary.—Alice Sarthou.

Red Cross week: that which includes May 25.

IV. CANADA

RATIFIED THE GENEVA CONVENTION OF 1864 IN 1865; RED CROSS SOCIETY FOUNDED IN 1896

The Red Cross Society of Canada will be represented by delegates for the first time at a Pan American Red Cross Conference at the forthcoming meetings in May next. It is an opportune moment,

therefore, to review its history in brief, with more detailed attention to its work during the past two years.

The Canadian Red Cross, the first overseas branch of the Red Cross Society to be established in the British Empire, has, by its past and present service, shown itself in accord with the war time and peace time ideals of the great international Red Cross institution of which it is a part. Three years after its foundation in 1896 by the late Col. G. Sterling Ryerson, M. D., it organized aid in behalf of Canadian soldiers engaged in the South African war. In 1909 it received its charter from the Dominion Government, while in 1919



II CANADIAN RED CROSS

A public health caravan, fully equipped for work in the country, assembled in front of the Red Cross Headquarters in Halifax

the Dominion Parliament ratified the bill which made the Canadian Red Cross, as a separate entity, eligible for international recognition. Accordingly it was recognized by the international committee and became part of the League of Red Cross Societies in that year. During the World War it looked after its army in the field, sent foodstuffs and clothing to prisoners of war as well as to the civilian populations in the liberated areas after the Armistice, donated Red Cross supplies to France, Serbia, Belgium, Rumania, and Italy, built military hospitals and equipped them throughout, provided rest homes for nurses in England, and at a cost of \$374,000, established a com-

plete hospital at Vincennes, presenting it to the French nation as a gift from the Canadian people.

It was in Canada that the Junior Red Cross was first started. The Red Cross branch in the Province of Quebec gave this idea of a great league of youth to the world in 1914, when it first began enrolling children for service. Indeed, the growth of the Canadian Junior Red Cross is one of the achievements in the history of the nation. This great, but sparsely populated country, at the close of 1925 had 3,906 branches with 102,242 junior members (excluding British Columbia, the figures for which are not yet available). The national social service council asked for the cooperation of the junior society in the preparation of a report on child welfare in certain districts of the Province of Alberta. The Alberta Junior Red Cross gave the desired assistance to such effect that the national council stated it was one of the best reports it had ever received. Moreover, in connection with the scheme whereby the Government and the



A TYPICAL RED CROSS
NURSING STATION IN
NORTHERN CANADA

university are caring for invalid children in the Edmonton University Hospital, the Provincial Government of Alberta intrusted the Junior Red Cross with the task of securing information concerning crippled children or those chronically ill.

After the great fire of October, 1922, which swept the district of Northern Ontario, destroying towns and villages and rendering some 8,000 people homeless, the Red Cross did notable service in providing nurses, food, clothing and other relief. Over 550 schools active in Junior Red Cross work contributed to relief funds, and every boy and girl in the fire zone received a Christmas present from fellow pupils in unaffected Ontario schools. The Canadian Junior Red Cross the same year became more widely known through the vision and foresight of a 14-year-old junior in the Province of Quebec who, by swinging a lighted lantern, prevented a train from being wrecked.

The extensive and valuable health work of the Canadian Red Cross includes the following:



CHILD WELFARE WORK OF CANADIAN JUNIOR RED CROSS

Through funds supplied by Junior Red Cross chapters, treatment is given poor crippled children. Upper: Result of treatment in one case. Lower: A crippled child of foreign parentage, who has been taught to read, write, and speak English, while in the hospital.

To insure some kind of nursing aid in isolated prairie homes an experiment was begun in Saskatchewan at the end of 1923 to train "nursing housekeepers," equipping them for emergency home nursing care. The University and the Graduate Nurses Association of the Province cooperated with the Red Cross. This work developed into home-nursing classes and was considerably extended. The report for 1924 gives the number of nursing outposts, with beds, at which classes in home nursing for the wives and children of settlers are held as: Ontario and Saskatchewan, 10 each; Alberta, 4, employing respectively 17, 12, and 16 nurses, who made 7,447, 8,035, and 5,331 visits. In this way public health nursing is united with valuable training which fills a great need, for some of the settlements are about 100 miles from a railroad and civilized care. Over 420 home nursing classes were organized in 1924 with an enrollment of some 7,500 women, work now being carried on in six provincial divisions.

As a means of developing public health nursing, courses for graduate nurses had been arranged and financed by the Red Cross in most Canadian Provinces prior to this time. In 1925 a post-graduate public health nursing course was established at the University of Montreal, the Province of Quebec and the city of Montreal both contributing financial aid. All nurses on the city staff receive free training, and the civic authorities place the most populous parishes at the disposal of the school of nursing for studies in infant mortality, tuberculosis, and children's diseases. On April 1 a short, uncertificated four months' course of field work was begun; on September 15 a regular course of nine months was started, candidates for which must be graduates of regular schools of nursing registered in the Province of Quebec.

Montreal citizens formed a health league to stimulate interest in health through educational work in the newspapers, group instruction for women in health in the home, and the establishment of demonstration centers, the first in connection with the school of public-health nursing at the University of Montreal, one in a French-speaking area and another in an English-speaking area. Simultaneously a campaign was launched for a safe milk supply, an investigation of health conditions, and a study of inspection service in the schools.

The Toronto branch of the Canadian Red Cross established a summer colony for disabled soldiers at Hulan's Island, Toronto, opened in July, 1924. It is known as the Soldiers' Summer Outpost Home and the city's cooperation to the extent of a free 10 years' lease was a factor in its establishment.

In order to combat tuberculosis the department of health in cooperation with the Red Cross organized a demonstration in December, 1923, at Three Rivers, Quebec. During the first month 1,084 tuberculous families were placed under supervision, 769 being under constant observation. The children from these homes are sent each summer to holiday camps.

Red Cross port nurseries were started at the close of the war at the ports of debarkation in Quebec, St. John, and Halifax, for the reception of the dependents of the returning soldiers. These were found so great a boon to the mothers and children that the department of immigration asked the Red Cross to continue the work. Last year (1925), 15,535 children, 1,865 infants, and 12,507 mothers were cared for.

Disaster relief measures include:

The emergency preparations of the Nova Scotia division to supply doctors and nurses immediately in case of calamity, these preparations embracing an agreement with the Department of National Defense which permit various kinds of army equipment to be requisitioned at short notice.

Relief for farmers in the Alberta division following crop failures. The Dominion Government, the provincial Government, and the railway companies

cooperate in transporting the farmers and establishing them in more favorable parts of the Province.

Fighting forest fires on the Pacific coast, where 1,000 occurred in the summer of 1925.

The Executive Committee is composed of:

President.—Dr. James W. Robertson

Former presidents.—Brig. Gen. Sir John M. Gibson; the Duchess of Devonshire; Lieut. Col. Noel G. L. Marshall.

President of central committee.—Sir Robert Laird Borden.

Honorary secretary of central committee.—A. H. Campbell.

Honorary treasurer of central committee.—F. Gordon Osler.

Honorary attorney of central committee.—Norman Sommerville.

Honorary counselor of public health.—Col. George G. Nasmith.

NAMED BY CENTRAL COMMITTEE

C. B. Allan.

Hon. R. B. Bennett, K. C.

Prof. J. A. Dale.

Lady Drummond.

Lieut. Col. R. W. Leonard.

J. A. Machray, K. C.

D. H. McDonald.

J. J. M. Pangman.

Dr. C. D. Parfitt.

Mrs. H. P. Plumptre.

Secretary general.—Dr. Albert H. Abbott.

Director of sanitary information.—Dr. Ruggles George.

Director of publications and publicity.—Maj. Frederic Davy, director of Red Cross

Journal and editor of Red Cross Junior.

Publications:

The Canadian Red Cross (Monthly).

Canadian Red Cross Society, Health Information Service Library Bulletin (Monthly).

Red Cross Junior (Monthly).

V. CHILE

GOVERNMENT RATIFIED GENEVA CONVENTION OF 1864, NOVEMBER 15, 1879; RED CROSS SOCIETY FOUNDED DECEMBER 18, 1903

As the years have elapsed a closer relation has developed between the Chilean Red Cross and the Government in regard to public health. This culminated toward the end of last year, 1925, in the interim appointment of the secretary general of the Red Cross as Minister of Health for Chile. An authority in close touch with public health in that Republic has declared that infant mortality would not be reduced until a visiting nurse service was efficiently founded. With this in mind the Government in the early months of 1926 established a school of nursing, the idea being so to educate nurses and so to establish public health nursing that an adequate nursing corps might be evolved, trained for wide service in the handling of tuberculosis, social diseases, and other special ills that might arise from time to time. An appropriation from Congress subsidises this new form of education for health.

The year 1924 was characterized by activity outside of Santiago, the capital. A committee of ladies of the Chilean Red Cross was instrumental in opening a dispensary at San Bernardo, others having been inaugurated at Victoria and San José de Maipo. The local committee of Talcahuano continued its excellent work at the child health center, caring for a daily average of 52 infants and their mothers. Perhaps the most distinctive work of the Chilean Red Cross has been its care of the sick by means of clinics and other services, especially in places where hospital facilities are lacking. Some time ago it was reported that nearly 100 clinics were in

operation; the dispensary of the Women's Red Cross in Santiago alone cared for approximately 400 patients a month.

Affiliated with this work for health in Santiago the Women's Federation and the Workers' Assemblies for Social Welfare have established a free course in nursing, the graduates of which will be expected to assist in the clinics for mothers and children which these two associations proposed to establish in the poorer quarters of Santiago.

According to the latest information received a new official central committee has just been elected, the chairman of the committee on reorganization being Dr. Pedro Lautaro Ferrer. The



DR. PEDRO L. FERRER

President of the Central Committee of the Chilean Red Cross

following is the list of the new committee, as supplied by the League of Red Cross Societies:

President.—Dr. Pedro Lautaro Ferrer.

Members.—Dr. Lucas Sierra, General Roberto Goñi, Admiral Javier Martín Señor Manuel Barrenechea.



THE CHILEAN RED CROSS NURSING SERVICE

Upper: The nursing staff of the Red Cross. Photograph taken on the occasion of the visit to the dispensary of Señor Raúl Edwards; the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and the delegate of the League of Red Cross Societies. Lower: The dispensary.



DISPENSARY OF THE WOMEN'S RED CROSS, SANTIAGO, CHILE



THE HEALTH OFFICE (INSTITUTO DE HIGIENE), SANTIAGO, CHILE

VI. COLOMBIA

ADHERENCE TO GENEVA CONVENTION OF 1864, JUNE 7, 1906; RED CROSS SOCIETY FOUNDED NOVEMBER 6, 1920

Despite the calamities from which Colombia has suffered since the last summary of activity was published two and a half years ago, the Colombian Red Cross has made a distinct forward move in developing the sphere of the Red Cross and extending health work. First in point of time, came disaster relief, for in December, 1923, a series of earthquakes in the Department of Nariño destroyed Cumbal, Carlosama, Aldana, and Chiles and did considerable damage to Tuquerres, Ipiales, Gachalá, Cachetá, and Ubalá. Even Bogotá itself suffered to some extent. Through the Colombian Red Cross funds were administered for the relief of the sufferers. The American colony contributed money to the relief of some 20,000 people rendered homeless; the American Red Cross cabled \$1,000; the Italian Red Cross 5,000 lire; and the international committee 10,000 francs from the Shoken fund, which it is now administering. The Chilean Red Cross also sent 10,000 francs to the Colombian and Ecuadorian sufferers.

Early in 1925 Red Cross aid was needed in Bogotá, where an epidemic of grippe occurred, more than 6,000 cases being reported. Only the prompt measures taken by the Colombian Red Cross and the health service prevented grave danger. Wards at two hospitals were placed at the disposal of the poorer patients, while Red Cross visiting nurses were also instrumental in frustrating the spread of the disease. Red Cross commissions likewise helped in quarters of the town which were most in need of immediate succor.

On July 5, 1925, a disastrous fire broke out in Manizales, destroying this prosperous city on the subtropical slopes of the lower Andes and spreading so rapidly that some 50 of the inhabitants were trapped and burned to death. Again the Colombian Red Cross came to the aid of the destitute, stating in response to the offer of an international appeal for assistance from the League of Red Cross Societies that it was unnecessary. The Colombian Red Cross administered funds for relief of the victims, including \$1,000 cabled by the American Red Cross.

Constructive work has not been lacking, for in February, 1924, in response to a request from the Colombian Red Cross, the League of Red Cross Societies sent Mlle. Juliette Ledoux, a Belgian nurse and member of its nursing division, trained at the Toronto General Hospital, to establish a school of nursing and to organize courses in hygiene and home nursing. During the first year excellent results were manifest, and at the further invitation of the Red Cross Mlle. Ledoux is remaining for a longer period in Colombia. A dispensary,



Photograph by Harris & Ewing

GENERAL PEDRO NEL OSPINA

President of Colombia and Honorary President of the Red Cross of Colombia

day nurseries, health center, and bathing establishment have been organized and developed. Working with Dr. Alfonso Esguerra and other doctors who provided their services gratuitously, Mlle. Ledoux has built up a notable service. Ten young women who are members of the Red Cross take turns in making home visits, distributing medicine, and performing other duties. In eight months 1,048 free prescriptions were furnished by the dispensary and the needs of 422 persons attended to. As drugs are provided without cost by various pharmacists, this excellent work is carried on by the Colombian Red Cross practically without payment. Between 1919 and 1924 the free-milk station in Bogotá had helped 1,216 children. It receives 5,000 pesos a year from the nation and 150 pesos a month from the city, as well as voluntary contributions. On the large plot of ground owned by it in the capital a building has been projected to house a maternity ward, a day nursery, free-milk station, and medical consultation office for children.

In 1924 a committee of the Colombian Red Cross was appointed to organize regional sections of the Red Cross throughout the Republic. It comprised Señora Isabel Cortes de Guzmán, Señora Emilia Herrera de Samper, Señora Luisa Uribe de Urueta, Dr. Luis Felipe Calderón, Dr.



SEÑOR DR. ADRIANO PERDOMO

Member of the National Committee of the Colombian Red Cross, and director of the Health Center and Day Nursery

Eduardo Restrepo Sáenz, and Señor Evaristo Herrera. The American Red Cross assisted the Colombian Red Cross with a quantity of membership propaganda material, including Red Cross buttons and posters for use during Red Cross week, May 24 to 30, 1925.

Don José María Pinzón was appointed by the national committee of the Colombian Red Cross its representative at the seat of the League in Paris, where he resides. He was present at the meeting of the third general council in 1924.

A Junior Red Cross section is in process of development.

Red Cross honorary presidents.—Gen. don Pedro Nel Ospina, President of the Republic; Señor Dr. don Bernardo Herrera Restrepo, Archbishop of Bogotá.

Delegate to the International Committee.—Dr. Francisco José Urrutia.
The national committee is composed as follows:

President.—Dr. Hipólito Machado.

Vice president.—Señor Joaquín Samper B.

General secretary.—Roberto Michelsen.

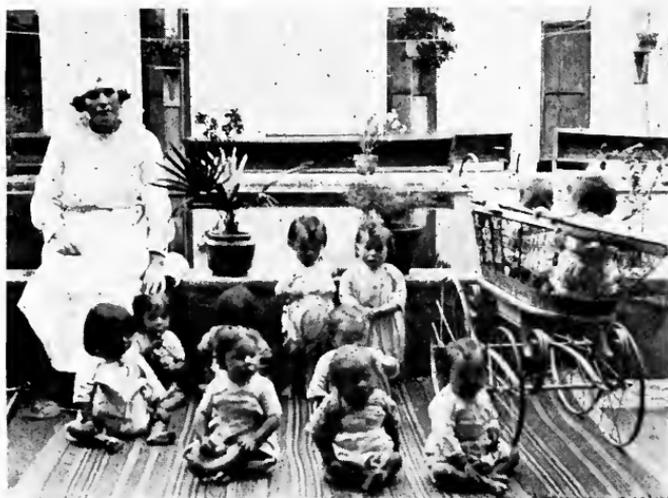
Acting secretary.—Manuel J. Hoyos.

Treasurer.—Nicolás Camargo Guerrero.

MEMBERS

Gen. Alfonso Jaramillo.
Dr. Augustín Nieto Caballero.
Dr. Jorge Bejarano.
Dr. Luis F. Calderón.
Dr. Juan H. Corpas.
Dr. Miguel Arroyo Díez.
Dr. Adriano Perdomo.
Dr. J. J. Pérez.
Dr. Luis Rubio Marroquín.

Dr. Eduardo Restrepo Sáenz.
Dr. Carlos A. Urueta.
Gen. Carlos Cuervo Márquez.
Diego Garzón A.
Dr. Alfonso Esguerra.
Manuel José Balcázar.
Jesus M. Marulanda.
Dr. Jorge Andrade.



THE RED CROSS
DAY NURSERY,
BOGOTA

Some of the children
cared for in the day
nursery operated by
the Colombian Red
Cross

LADIES' COMMITTEE

President.—Señora Teresa Tanco de Herrera

MEMBERS

Señora Emilia Herrera de Samper.
Señora Carolina Vásquez de Ospina.
Señora Elvira Cárdenas de Concha.
Señora Paulina Mallarino de Gómez Restrepo.
Señora Elena Holguín de Urrutia.
Señora Isabel Cortés de Guzman.
Señora Rosa Quijano de Cárdenas.
Señora Susana Jimeno de Escobar.
Señora Paulina Terán de Rueda.
Señora Sofía Reyes de Valenzuela.
Señora Natalia Pombo de Koppel.
Señora Elvira del Corral de Restrepo.
Señora Isabel de Travey.
Señora Sofía M. de Corpas.

Señora María de López.
Señora Emma de Calderón.
Señora Carlina de Esguerra.
Señora Mercedes de Robledo.
Señora Elisa de Ancízar.
Señora Sofía de Koppel.
Señora Ana de Perdomo.
Señora Lucrecia de Pérez.
Señora María Luisa Uribe de Urueta.
Señora Sofía Angel de Jaramillo.
Señora Teresa de Bejarano.
Señora Vicenta de O. Montoya.
Señorita Elena Ospina V.
Señorita Cecilia R. de Acevedo.



HIS EXCELLENCY, SEÑOR DON RICARDO JIMÉNEZ

President of the Republic of Costa Rica and Honorary President of the Costa Rican Red Cross

VII. COSTA RICA

The Costa Rican Red Cross is devoting its chief efforts to the construction of workers' houses in order to afford a satisfactory solution of the housing problem. This became acute after the severe earthquakes of March, 1924, when much havoc was wrought in the principal cities and towns of the country.

Funds to the amount of \$120,000, proceeds of part of the national bond issue of 1923, were placed at the disposition of the Red Cross by a legislative decree, in accordance with which the National Red Cross committee proceeded to organize local committees in towns of



SEÑOR VARGAS CASTRO

Founder of the National Red Cross of Costa Rica in 1917

the Provinces of Heredia and Alajuela, these committees receiving an equitable part of the funds for constructing the number of houses allocated by the national committee to the locality in question.

The erection of houses in San José was under the direct supervision of the national committee, which devoted careful attention to deciding the details of construction, such as the kinds of wood to be used, improvements to the sanitary plumbing, general plan of houses, etc. In this work the bureau of public works lent helpful cooperation.

Each house, which consists of living room, bedroom, and kitchen, with a front veranda, is placed on a lot 6 yards wide by 20 yards deep, the houses being 2 yards apart. While the finish of the houses is of medium grade, the material used is of excellent quality. There is a fair-sized backyard, in which is a toilet with sewer connections, while running water is piped into the houses and a built-in washtub provided. As an appreciation of the financial aid of the American Red Cross in time of distress the name of that society was given to the development of 120 Red Cross houses now built and occupied in an outlying section of San José.

One of the most interesting features of this work is the fact that these houses are being sold to the tenants on easy payments of 15



DR. RAFAEL OTÉN CASTRO J.

Archbishop of the Archdiocese of Costa Rica, honorary
president of the Costa Rican Red Cross



SEÑOR DON JUAN RAFAEL ARGÜELLO DE VARA

Honorary president of the Costa Rican Red Cross

colonos monthly, the entire purchase price being completed in ten years. The erection of another 100 houses in San José is projected, while 7 have already been built in Alajuela and as many more are under construction.

The Costa Rican Red Cross has also given first aid to the injured at its dispensary, in which there is a free barber shop for poor children. The last special work done by the Red Cross, with the valuable assistance of the ladies' committee, was the annual Christmas visit to the San Lucas Prison, when gifts were taken to the inmates, thanks to the cooperation of the Government, banking and business houses, and residents of San José.



SEÑOR DR. FRANCISCO CORDERO QUIRÓS
President of the national Red Cross of Costa Rica

A special effort has been made to cultivate friendly relations with other Red Cross societies, as well as to help in the organization of a national Red Cross in the neighboring Republic of Nicaragua. The Junior Red Cross has been reorganized and international correspondence successfully carried on, while a still further increase of interest is expected during the present school year.

The central committee is composed as follows:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p><i>President.</i>—Dr. Francisco Cordero Quirós.</p> <p><i>Vice president.</i>—Señor Alfredo Sasso Robles.</p> <p><i>Secretary general.</i>—Señor Ernesto Quirós Aguilar.</p> | <p><i>Assistant secretary.</i>—Señor José Montouriel Tenorio.</p> <p><i>Supervisor.</i>—Señor Luis Uribe Rodríguez.</p> <p><i>Treasurer.</i>—Señor Julio Díaz Granados Ross.</p> |
|---|--|

MEMBERS

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>Licenciado Rogelio Setela Bonilla.</p> <p>Dr. Alejandro Vargas Araya.</p> | <p>Licenciado Octavio Beeche Argüello.</p> <p>Señor Guillermo Acosta Piepper.</p> |
|--|---|



ACTIVITIES OF THE COSTA RICAN RED CROSS

Upper: Relief work after the earthquake in 1923. Center: A result of the earthquake. The National Red Cross society directed the relief measures. Lower: Houses for poor families in San José known as Ciudadela de la Cruz Roja Americana, in recognition of the services rendered by the Red Cross of the United States to the Costa Rican Red Cross

The ladies' committee has the following officers and members:

<i>Honorary president.</i> —Señora Clementina Q. de Quirós. <i>President.</i> —Señora Genarina de la Guardia. <i>Vice president.</i> —Señora Edith Field de Povedano.	<i>Secretary.</i> —Señor Ernesto Quirós A. <i>Treasurer.</i> —Señora América Q. de Herm. <i>Supervisor.</i> —Señorita Esther de Mezer-ville.
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MEMBERS

Señora Rosario Z. de Cordero. Señora Mercedes de Álvarez.	Señorita Alicia Monturiol.
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The Junior Red Cross is directed by the following board:

<i>President.</i> —Señor Julio Alvarado B. <i>Vice president.</i> —Señorita Rosalina Montero B.	<i>Secretary.</i> —Señorita Clemencia Gámez. <i>Treasurer.</i> —Señorita Marina Masis. <i>Supervisor.</i> —Señorita Anita Tristán.
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MEMBERS

Señora Isabel A. v. de Herrero. Señor Tristán Brenes.	Señor Ricardo Solís. Señorita María del Rosario Quirós.
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Monthly magazine: *La Salud*, directed by Dr. Gustavo Odio de Granda, president of the Costa Rican Medical School, and edited by Señor Jorge Cardona Jiménez.

VIII. CUBA

ADHERENCE TO GENEVA CONVENTION OF 1864, JULY 7, 1907, AND TO THE HAGUE CONVENTION OF 1906, APRIL 14, 1909; RED CROSS SOCIETY FOUNDED MARCH 10, 1909, RECOGNIZED BY THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE SEPTEMBER 7, 1909, AND ADMITTED TO THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES JULY 17, 1919.

BY RAFAEL MARÍA ANGULO Y MENDIOLA

Second Vice President of the Cuban Red Cross.

On July 7, 1907, only five years after the birth of the nation, the Republic of Cuba adhered to the Geneva Convention and was accepted as one of the signatories of that famous pact of August 22, 1864. Since its inception the Cuban Red Cross has conscientiously performed its duties in the relief of pain and suffering whenever a public calamity called for its aid.

After joining the League of Red Cross Societies almost as soon as the League was formed, the Cuban society adapted its program to the new orientations, participating in campaigns against cancer, malaria, venereal disease, and the use of narcotic drugs. It also started a medical and dental dispensary which, in the course of three years, has treated more than 20,000 persons and filled almost 50,000 prescriptions.



GEN. GERARDO MACHADO

President of Cuba and Honorary President of the Cuban National Red Cross

The humanitarian work of the Red Cross, sensible of the misfortunes of our fellow men, knows no national frontier nor flag other than its own. However, if its results are to be proportionate to its spiritual potentialities, the compassion which is their guiding motive must be fostered first by means of moral and material bonds; that is, the world organization of the Red Cross derives its power from the national societies, which in turn draw their strength from provincial and municipal groups. This belief, apart from other perhaps sentimental reasons, would be sufficient to place me, after mature deliberation, among the supporters of Pan American Red Cross Federation.

The establishment of such a federation was a topic on the program of the First Pan American Red Cross Conference, held in Buenos Aires from November 25 to December 6, 1923. However, no conclusion on this subject was reached at that time, and would in fact have been premature, since it would hardly have been prudent to form an association on the occasion of the first interchange of greetings and experiences. It sufficed then to confirm mutual friendship and promote harmony through the formulation of a program of common ideals and purposes.

For this fundamental reason the system of federation then proposed was not accepted. But neither was it disapproved, being simply postponed to *the next conference*. I emphasize the last three words, because they constitute the crux of the matter, on which, as vice president and, through the courtesy of Judge John Barton Payne, presiding officer of the subcommittee to which the question was referred, I speak with full knowledge. Although a minority of the subcommittee brought in a report amending the motion to read that action should be postponed to *a future conference*, the action of the conference approved the majority report, which, as has been said, put off the matter to *the next conference*.

However, the point of view which was completely justified two years ago does not necessarily hold good to-day. Then we were engaged in what might be termed an exploration of purposes, and no one failed to respond to the noble aim of a program of common views and coordinated effort. The idea of periodical conferences of close and continuous contact, in fine, of association in the work of the Red Cross, was unanimously accepted, this idea animating the spirit, informing the spoken word, and illuminating all the acts and resolutions of that first conference. And is this not federation in substance and principle? Granted that it is, one can not doubt that by giving the federation life and substance it would achieve a more complete union, more immediate benefits due to cooperation and, finally, more constant and efficient results in its work.

We, the officers of the Cuban Red Cross—and I speak not only for myself but by the authority of our president, Gen. Miguel Varona,



EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE CUBAN RED CROSS

Upper: General Miguel Varona del Castillo, President; Dr. Carlos Alzugaray, First Vice President.
Center: Dr. Rafael María Angulo y Mendiola, Second Vice President. Lower: Dr. Francisco Sánchez
Curbelo, Secretary General; Dr. Gerardo Villiers y Rodríguez, Assistant Secretary.

and of our indefatigable secretary, Dr. Francisco Sánchez Curbelo—do not believe that the formation of a Pan American federation means merely one more organization of the Red Cross, to the hindrance of the special centralization sought in its structure. Were the federation formed, we should still be part of that compassionate world alliance, without distinction of race or flag, symbolized by the Red Cross; we should take our stand with the rest of humanity for all humanitarian purposes, for the alleviation of universal suffering. At the same time, moreover, we should be more closely drawn together, more watchful, more ready, and more especially obligated to afford consolation and help to our brothers, the sons of all America.



SEÑORA DOÑA MARIANA SEVA DE
MENOCAI

President of the Women's Central Committee of the
Cuban Red Cross

Our affection, our watchfulness, and our service would be given—through the federation—first to native land, then to America, and finally to humanity. . . .

The true concept of Pan Americanism includes cooperation in all phases of the life of the continent, mutual support, the fraternal assistance of peoples and governments—indeed, the formation of a great family acting as an American unit in the spiritual and material associations engaged in human affairs. The suffering of a neighbor, no matter how deep one's pity, does not inflict the pain of a friend's anguish nor is that of a friend as moving as a brother's agony. Hence we believe that in the glorious peace-time ministry of the Red Cross a federation of the Pan American societies

would be both justifiable and beneficial.

Does this mean that the present League should be suppressed? By no means. It is natural, perhaps almost necessary, that the League should continue as a center of general activity. Either independent or fused with the International Committee of Geneva, its beams will be a guiding light. But even its present statutes, and much less its principles, do not forbid the alliance of two or more national societies for certain purposes or the grouping of the Pan American societies in a federation which, without restricting the absolute liberty of each within its own jurisdiction, and without limiting the relations



HEADQUARTERS OF THE CUBAN NATIONAL RED CROSS, HABANA

of each with the central organism, would facilitate the interchange of information and experiences, tend to the mutual knowledge of needs and workers, develop reciprocal assistance, and definitely contribute to the performance of this common task of all-embracing charity, while under its inspiring banner the high ideal of the birth of an American soul finds its fulfillment.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CUBAN RED CROSS

Presidents.—The President and the Vice President of the Republic of Cuba.

President of the supreme assembly and of the executive committee.—General Miguel Varona del Castillo.

First vice president of the supreme assembly and of the executive committee.—Dr. Carlos Alzugaray.

Second vice president of the supreme assembly and of the executive committee.—Dr. Rafael María Angulo y Mendiola.

Third vice president of the supreme assembly and of the executive committee.—Dr. Alberto de Carriarte y Velázquez.

Secretary general of the supreme assembly and of the executive committee.—Dr. Francisco Sánchez Curbelo.

Assistant secretary of the supreme assembly.—Dr. Gerardo Villiers y Rodríguez.

Auditor of the supreme assembly.—Dr. Ramón A. de la Puerta y Rodríguez.

Assistant auditor of the supreme assembly.—Dr. Frank A. Betancourt y Díaz.

Treasurer general of the supreme assembly and of the executive committee.—Señor Julio Blanco Herrera.

Assistant treasurer of the supreme assembly.—Dr. Horacio Ferrer y Díaz.

Director of the supreme assembly and of the executive committee.—Dr. Juan Bautista Núñez Pérez.

Legal counselor of the supreme assembly and of the executive committee.—Dr. Joaquín M. Betancourt.

MEMBERS

Señor Víctor G. de Mendoza.

Capt. Pedro A. Castell y Varela.

Señor Felipe Bargallo Eixchar.

Dr. José Antonio López del Valle.

Dr. Guillermo Patterson.

Dr. Francisco María Fernández.

Señor Enrique J. Conill, representative of the Cuban Red Cross before the League of Red Cross Societies.

Dr. Alfredo Domínguez Roldán.

IX. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ADHERED TO GENEVA CONVENTION OF 1864, JUNE 25, 1907

A provisional Red Cross committee has been organized and plans formulated for a Dominican National Red Cross, which plans have been recognized by the President, the Chamber of Deputies, and the Senate of the Republic. A Junior Red Cross section is also in process of formation.

As the American Red Cross had a Dominican Chapter from 1920 to 1924, Santo Domingo did not feel for some time the need of a national Red Cross society. This chapter in 1924 started classes in home hygiene and care of the sick in several of the principal cities, and in May of that year a prenatal clinic was opened under the direction of Dr. L. F. Robinson, at which about 60 expectant mothers were examined monthly. There was also an average of 100 babies a week at the baby clinic. Just before the American marines were to be withdrawn and the Dominican chapter closed Col. Ernest P. Bicknell, vice chairman in charge of foreign operations of the American Red Cross, visited Santo Domingo, and after a meeting at which he explained the Red Cross, its work and ideals, the Dominican people conceived the idea of a national Red Cross of its own.

X. ECUADOR

ADHERENCE TO GENEVA CONVENTION OF 1864, AUGUST 3, 1907; RED CROSS SOCIETY FOUNDED IN 1910

Though founded in 1910, the Ecuadorian Red Cross was not recognized by official decree as a separate and independent society until November, 1922, since which date it has taken an active part in the health work of the Republic. In the past two years especially its service, including disaster relief, health work, and Junior Red Cross activities, has been notable.

The earthquakes of December, 1923, on the Ecuadorian-Colombian border called for aid. Part of the funds raised by the Red Cross were dispensed for the rehabilitation of the poorest inhabitants and for engineering work to reestablish the water supply. Not many months after the earth tremors the Red Cross delegate, Señor Pinto, was able to report: "Already Tulcán no longer presents the aspect of a town ruined by earthquake, thanks to the work of the Red Cross." Engineering work alone necessitated an expenditure of 261,968 sucres. The American Red Cross contributed \$1,000 to this fund. Distress was also alleviated when Naranjal was practically wiped out by fire in 1924.

About this time also the Ecuadorian Red Cross with Red Cross societies of other Latin-American countries showed practical sympathy with the starving children in Germany by a gift of 2,000 French francs.

Junior Red Cross was started in the Diez de Agosto School for Girls, Quito. International school correspondence was begun and a Christmas fête given for 700 poor children. The Junior movement now flourishes in both Quito and Guayaquil, the official authorities taking part in it through the Junior central committee, on which sit representatives from the Ministry of Public Instruc-



SEÑOR DON LUIS ROBALINO DÁVILA
The founder of the Red Cross Society of Ecuador

tion, the Department of Public Health, the Teachers Associations, and two delegates from the central committee of the adult Red Cross. This past year a dental hygiene service was established in all schools through funds provided by the Junior Red Cross.

Health work presents a similarly fine record. Following the resolution at the close of 1923 to take under its care a section of Quito, providing two Red Cross doctors, nurses, and the medicines required for the work, the Ecuadorian Red Cross projected a corps of visiting nurses to visit homes to give instruction in hygienic living, and established dispensaries to serve as centers of health propaganda. Its first child health center was established with 40 beds. A success-

ful benefit performance was given in Quito to raise funds for the purchase of a motor ambulance, which began its service in 1925. A day nursery was established in Quito by the municipality, in cooperation with the Red Cross, for the benefit primarily of the market women. The purchase of school medicine chests was authorized and pupils fitted themselves to be of service in emergency cases by taking short courses in first aid and home nursing. Sisters of charity, acting for the regional board of the Red Cross in the Province of Azuay, established school breakfasts for poor children. Another admirable 1925 activity for children was the establishment of two school vacation colonies at Riobamba through the efforts of Dr. Carlos Monteverde, director of studies, and the Junior Red Cross of Guayaquil.

In consonance with the resolution of the first Pan American Red Cross Conference, the Ecuadorian Red Cross planned a membership campaign during the week May 19 to 27, 1924, with highly satisfactory results. The American Red Cross sent south a quantity of propaganda material, including posters and Red Cross membership buttons. Dr. Angel A. Terán, secretary general, outlined the plans and called for general publicity. The accomplishments to date were presented to the Ecuadorian people. Over 4,500 adults joined and over a thousand juniors became members. The former number includes 340 sustaining members and 19 life members, leading citizens responding to the call of Dr. Isidro Ayora, president of the central committee.

The central committee is composed of:

President.—Dr. Isidro Ayora.

Vice presidents.—Vicente Urrutia, Col.
Angel Isaac Chiriboga.

Attorney.—Dr. Francisco Chiriboga
Bustamante.

Secretary.—Dr. Angel A. Terán.

Assistant secretary.—Dr. José Montero
Carrión.

Treasurer.—Dr. Pablo A. Suares.

MEMBERS

Temistocles Terán.

Pablo E. Albornoz.

Dr. Carlos A. Mino.

Modesto S. Carbo.

Dr. Manuel M. Sánchez.

Dr. José M. Suárez.

José Rafael Bustamante.

Dr. Alberto Rivadeneiro.

Dr. Aurelio Mosquera.

Gen. Rafael A. Suárez.

Gen. V. Pirzio Biroli.

Dr. Vincenzo Carbone.

Luis M. Molina.

José I. Jiménez.

Dr. Abelardo Montalvo.

Dr. Carlos A. Serrano.

Dr. Francisco Coussin.

Dr. Mario V. de la Torre.

Manuel Sotomayor y Luna.

Reinaldo Murgueitio.

Dr. Carlos B. Sánchez.

Dr. Miguel A. Iturralde.

Dr. Gualberto Arcos.

Pacífico Chiriboga.

Alfonso Barba.

Dr. Ricardo Villavicencio P.

Ladies' central committee:

President.—Señora Guadalupe de Larrea de Fernández S.

Vice president.—Señora Elena Moscoso de Córdova.

Secretaries.—Señoritas Victoria Vazcones C. y Elvira Chiriboga.

MEMBERS

Señora Clementina Chiriboga de Lasso.

Señora Rosa E. Larrea de Freile.

Señora Avelina Lasso de Plaza.

Señora María Lasso de Eastman.

Señora Lola Lasso de Uribe.

Señora Rosa Barba de Alvarez.

Señora Cecilia Freile de Larrea.

Señora Beatriz Larrea de Barba.

Señora Lucrecia Pérez de Freile.

Señora Judit Borja de Larrea.

Señora Elvira G. de Zaldumbide.

Señora Clemencia Lasso Chiriboga.

Señora Lola Aguirre de León.

Señora María Palacios de Báez.

XI. GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT RATIFIED GENEVA CONVENTION OF 1864, MARCH 24, 1903;
RED CROSS SOCIETY FOUNDED APRIL 22, 1923

Following President Orellana's approval of regulations organizing the Guatemalan Red Cross in conformity with the international conventions of 1864 and 1906, it was recognized by the International Red Cross Committee and joined the League of Red Cross Societies on August 15, 1923. Its solemn inauguration was made a national event on April 22, 1923, the former date marking its international recognition.

During the two years covered by this summary, the Guatemalan Red Cross has conducted a campaign for hygiene by its antityph measures; it has done work for tubercular patients through a ward by the general hospital in Guatemala City, projecting development by the erection of a sanatorium; it has interested itself in improving the sanitary condition and drainage of the Llano de Palomo section of the city; and it has founded a children's home. As the result of a widespread epidemic of measles the director of this home undertook active health propaganda in regard to the diseases of childhood by means of lectures, cinema films, the distribution of printed matter and personal visits.

President Orellana, paying tribute to the work of the Red Cross in his 1924 message, showed what increased interest in public health had been able to accomplish. Health institutions had been reorganized and extended; the lepers' home and the lunatic asylum, with other buildings, had been reconstructed; annexes had been opened in connection with the general hospital. A monthly subvention of 15,000 pesos was accorded the children's home; a prize projected for the mother of the children adjudged the healthiest and best cared for. Christmas Day every year has now been set aside as Children's Day, with child welfare and other competitions.

A vigorous campaign to enroll 1,000,000 members in the Red Cross was conducted the week of May 18-24, 1925. Planning months ahead, the Guatemalan Red Cross asked the American Red Cross to cooperate. The latter provided 5,000 Red Cross buttons, 2,500 window flags, 1,000 posters, and a series of brochures describing the methods and activities in use in the United States. Dr. Enrique Morán made a tour through the various departments, exhibiting health films as one means of arousing interest in the drive, while the President himself issued a circular urging Guatemalan citizens to join the Red Cross.

The Junior Red Cross section was established May 26, 1923, through the interest of the Central American School for Girls in Guatemala City. It has conducted a weekly class in garment-making for girls, organized relief for needy children, and offers classes in first aid.

The latest information issued in December, 1925, from Geneva gives no committee, but lists Dr. M. J. López as secretary general. However, the *Bulletin* for August, 1925, gives the following:

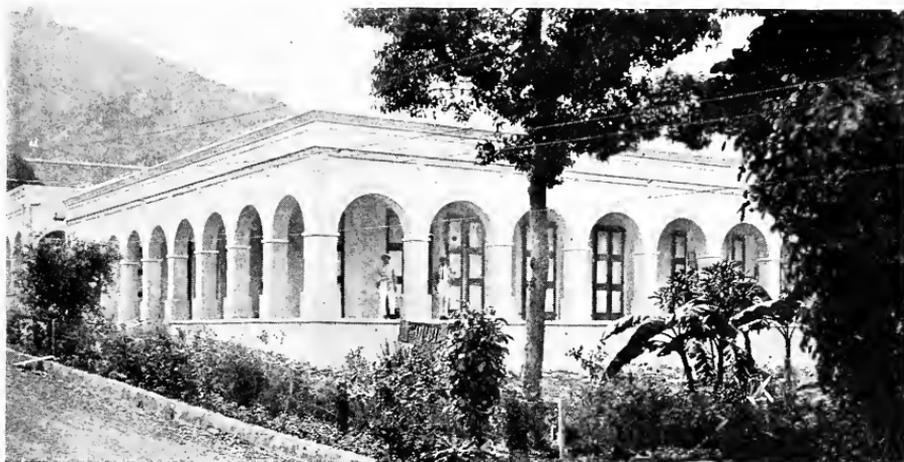
<i>President.</i> —Ingeniero Daniel Rodríguez R.	<i>Second vice president.</i> —Licenciado José A. Medrano.
<i>First vice president.</i> —Señor Enrique Goicolea.	<i>Secretary general.</i> —Dr. Rafael Mauricio. <i>Treasurer.</i> —Señor Manuel Zebadúa.

XII. HAITI

ADHERENCE TO GENEVA CONVENTION OF 1864, JUNE 24, 1907

Red Cross work in Haiti has been stimulated by the Haitian chapter of the American Red Cross in Port au Prince, which has made every endeavor to interest Haitians in a national Red Cross Society of their own. Through the efforts of the American colony and the governing class of Haitians attempts to improve hospital service and to change sanitary conditions throughout the country have been pressed. The American Red Cross has consistently maintained an interest in the school of nursing, connected with the Haitian General Hospital, which is staffed by enrolled American Red Cross nurses. Its nurses' home was built through an American Red Cross gift. This modern nursing school, now under the direction of Miss Alice M. Buchanan, with a supervisory staff of four nurses (all American Red Cross) and nine Haitian nurses, graduates of the school, has given the country a corps of graduate nurses, 57 having graduated since the school was opened in 1918. A class of 23 was under instruction December 31, 1925. Eighteen of the graduates are doing work at various hospitals throughout the Republic.

Early in 1923, the American Red Cross promised a contribution of \$10,000 toward funds needed by the Justinien Hospital if the Haitian



WARD BUILDING, JUSTINIEN HOSPITAL AT CAPE HAITIEN

This building was constructed largely with contributions from the Red Cross of the United States



FRENCH NURSING SISTERS AT CAPE HAITIEN GENERAL HOSPITAL

American Red Cross field representative in the rear

Government matched the amount. The latter did much more than this, contributing \$35,000 from official funds to improve this institution. When a new wing of the hospital, constructed by means of the American gift, was opened in 1925, Chairman William E. Bleo of the Haitian chapter presented it to the Haitian Government in the name of the American Red Cross.

XIII. HONDURAS

ADHERENCE TO GENEVA CONVENTION OF 1864, MAY 16, 1898

It is probable that Honduras will ere long organize a national Red Cross Society of its own, one Red Cross committee having come into being in 1924 and another in 1925. Yuscarán formed the first after the uprisings in its vicinity to collect funds for the aid of the wounded. Soldiers in that place donated a day's pay to the cause and on October 1 of that year a theatrical company gave a benefit performance in the national theater in Tegucigalpa for the same purpose. The second Red Cross committee was formed by the women of Nacaome early in 1925, under the presidency of Señorita Maria Luisa Molina.

It is also interesting to note that the Salvadorean Red Cross presented several hundred garments, adhesive plaster, packages of plain and medicated gauze, and other surgical supplies for use by the Honduran Red Cross committee in the military hospitals.

XIV. MEXICO

RATIFIED GENEVA CONVENTION OF 1864, APRIL 25, 1905; RED CROSS SOCIETY FOUNDED AUGUST 6, 1907

The year 1924 saw a new era for the Mexican Red Cross with the cessation of the financial difficulties that had troubled it since it began its activities in 1910. This was fortunate, as there were many demands on it during the year. The sections of Puebla and León were engaged in aiding the wounded and the distressed after the conflicts near Ocotlán, La Junta, and elsewhere. Tampico and Vera Cruz were similarly occupied. Oro constructed a hospital and Jalapa took the precaution to constitute a new committee from the most prominent persons in the town. During the unrest in the center of the Republic, several trains of wounded were dispatched to the capital and within two hours of notification that their services would be required, Red Cross personnel were ready with 60 automobiles placed at their disposal by commercial houses. Much help was given that year through the ambulance service, 44 new stretchers being purchased, while the ambulance presented by the American Red Cross brought the total number up to 5.

In May, 1924, a terrible smallpox epidemic occurred in the region of Mixquihuala, State of Hidalgo. Unable to cope with it, local authorities implored help from the central committee, which immediately formed a corps composed of Dr. Vicente Barcenas and Dr. David Flores with ambulance personnel who, at considerable self-sacrifice, went into the area and performed vaccinations on a wholesale scale, thus saving the lives of a great number of people.

Through the assistance of State committees and others composed of members of the diplomatic corps in Mexico City, through the holding of fêtes, gifts from Mexicans resident in Paris, as well as by other means, a monthly budget of \$2,500 was assured for 1925. The summary of work in 1924 would be incomplete without mention of the facts that 2,955 sick and wounded were cared for; 3,417 sick and wounded were transported in ambulances; and 111 dead were removed.

A course of nursing for women members of the Red Cross is given in Mexico City under the patronage of Señora Rafaela García Pimental de Bernal.

Earthquake, fire, and flood called for Red Cross aid last year. Fortunately the earthquake which occurred in the region of Guadalupe, Victoria, and Sanutillo was of a comparatively slight nature.

More serious was the fire which devastated Cananea, Sonora, in April, when hundreds were rendered homeless and damage amounting to \$500,000 was done. The Bisbee Chapter of the American Red Cross rushed additional relief to this copper mining town, but 40 miles south of the international boundary, and was cordially thanked by the president of the Mexican Red Cross, as well as by the ambassador of Mexico in Washington. June saw floods caused by the overflowing of the Tehuantepec and Perros Rivers, when villages were damaged and there was loss of life. Later the State of Nayarit suffered severely from a similar cause, 400 people losing their lives,



SEÑOR DON JOSÉ R. ASPE
President of the Mexican Red Cross

it is estimated, and 4,000 people being rendered destitute. In all, some 15,000 persons were affected. With the receding of the water conditions were created propitious for breeding the mosquitoes which transmit malaria. This situation had to be met, as well as the contamination of drinking water through dead animals. Needed supplies included staple food, quinine for malaria, and crude oil for spraying against the mosquito. The Mexican Red Cross relief committee, Americans at Mazatlán, and the United States consul at that port all cooperated in meeting the dangers. The American Red Cross contributed \$10,000 toward the relief fund, this sum being expended by an American committee under the direction of the



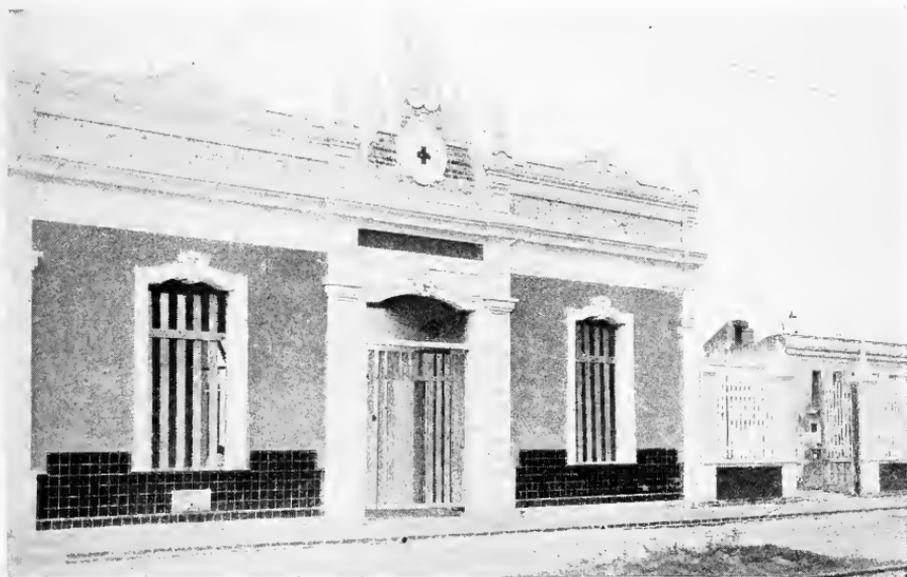
AN AMBULANCE OF
THE MEXICAN RED
CROSS

In front of the Cathedral,
Mexico City

American consul, working in conjunction with the Mexican committee.

The Junior Red Cross, started in the city of San Luis Potosí in 1924, after correspondence with the Argentine Red Cross, developed into a Junior Red Cross section in March, 1925. It is expected that Mexico City will expand this form of Red Cross activity.

October 12, 13, and 14, 1925, were days selected for intensive Red Cross propaganda. A parade of Red Cross officers, personnel and equipment was one of the effective measures. Two motor-cycle police and a band headed the ambulance corps, with officers and men wearing new uniforms presented by President Calles. Motor-cycle dispatch riders and assistants in side cars, bearing Red Cross pennons, followed, then the signal corps, the council of administration, the



NEW RED CROSS BUILDING IN VERA CRUZ

This attractive new building has a ward for men and one for women, each containing twenty-five beds

medical corps, volunteer nurses, stretcher bearers, with the new and comfortable stretchers, and all the ambulances. The need for a new hospital building in Mexico City was especially borne in mind at the time of this campaign for subscriptions, as the Red Cross hospital has been giving service in a large number of accident cases for some time. In 1923, for instance, it cared for 2,028 patients and in 1924, for 2,955, the latter number being composed of 1,898 men, 481 women and 576 children.

The central committee for four years beginning January 1, 1924, is composed of:

President.—Señor José R. Aspe.

Secretary general.—Señor Mariano Yáñez.

MEMBERS

Señor Rafael Reygadas Vertiz.

Dr. Julián Villareat.

Dr. Francisco Ortega.

Dr. Alfonso Priani.

Señor Carlos Serralde.

Dr. José Maria Arguelles.

Señor Rafael Bernal.

Señor Alfredo Limantour.

Señor Angel del Villar.

Señor Eugenio Barousse.

Señor Emilio Rabasa.

Señor Salvador Cancino.

Señor Luis Riba y Cervantes.

Señor Eduardo Tamariz.

Señor Roberto Núñez.

Señor Eduardo Iturbide.

Señor Francisco Pérez Salazar.

Señor Antonio Riba y Cervantes.

Señor Benjamín Bonilla.

XV. NICARAGUA

ADHERENCE TO GENEVA CONVENTION OF 1864, MAY 16, 1898

During 1925 there were indications of interest in the formation of a National Red Cross Society in Nicaragua where, during the World War, a Red Cross organization had been formed by the foreign colony specifically for war aid. Following a tour in Nicaragua made by Señor Ernesto Quiros A., secretary general of the Costa Rican Red Cross, Señor Solórzano, president of the Nicaraguan welfare society, entered into a correspondence relative to the formation of a



Photograph by Harris & Ewing

SEÑOR DR. SALVADOR
CASTRILLO

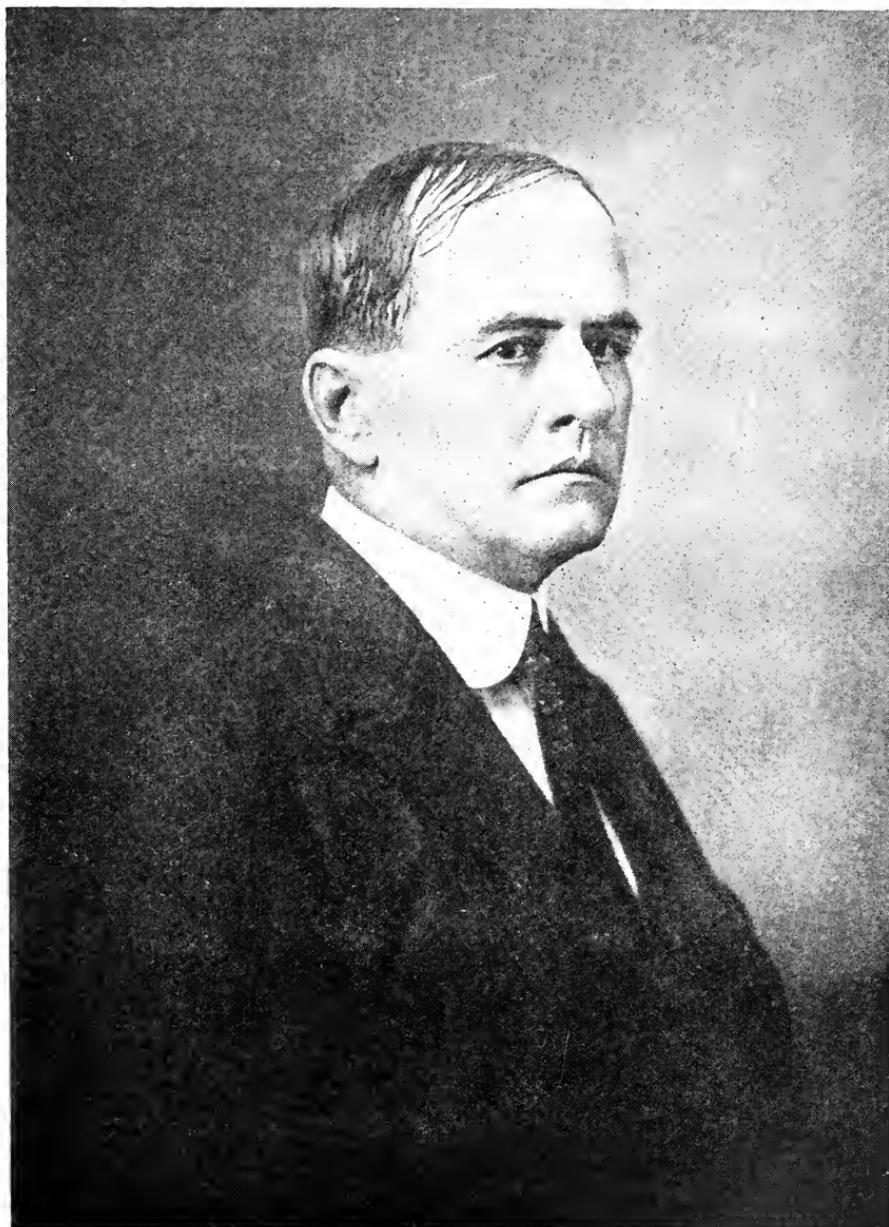
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Nicaragua in the United States, enthusiastic advocate of the high ideals of the Red Cross, who sends his most cordial greetings to the delegates to the Second Pan American Red Cross Conference

national Nicaraguan Red Cross committee which, it is hoped, will soon be constituted.

XVI. PANAMA

ADHERENCE TO GENEVA CONVENTION OF 1864, JULY 24, 1907; RED CROSS SOCIETY FOUNDED, JANUARY 13, 1917

Since the first Pan American Red Cross conference, the Panaman Red Cross, which is supported by Government aid and members' dues and contributions, has been accorded international recognition by the International Red Cross Committee, this taking place on April 20, 1924. Shortly thereafter the Panaman Red Cross joined the League of Red Cross societies.



Photograph by Wide World Photos

SEÑOR RODOLFO CHIARI

President of Panama and Honorary President of the National Red Cross of Panama

89794—26†—Bull. 5—6

During these two years Señorita Enriqueta R. Morales, superintendent of the society, has been responsible for the continuance of the excellent work described in the BULLETIN of October, 1923, when Red Cross history over a period of six years was summarized. Among additional activities, it should be noted that on January 8, 1924, the Panaman Red Cross took up a collection for the benefit of the earthquake victims in Colombia and Ecuador. About \$500 collected at the time was supplemented later by mailed donations. Colon busied itself later on behalf of the earthquake sufferers in Costa Rica, sending \$1,104 donated by its inhabitants to Señorita Morales for the relief of the victims. The Red Cross medical corps



SEÑORITA ENRIQUETA R. MORALES

Superintendent of the Red Cross Society of Panama and in charge of child welfare work

did excellent work, in which connection Doctors Strunz, Melhado, Arosemena and Chanis are especially cited.

The National Navigation Co. has given help to the Red Cross in caring for sick people scattered in different parts of the country. Señora de Chiari, the wife of the President of Panama, and Señorita Morales visited the leprosarium, taking material aid to the lepers as well as sympathy. A total of 29 visits by the Red Cross was paid in 1924 to the Palo Seco Leper Hospital and 40 to the prison for women. As benefactors of the Panaman Red Cross, Señor José Padros and Señora María L. de Duque, wife of the secretary of agriculture and public

works, must be especially mentioned. And Dr. José Antonio Zubieta, secretary general, Dr. Aurelio A. Dutary, treasurer, and Dr. Luis C. Alemán should also be cited for devoted care of the sick.

Similar work was carried on in 1925. Figures for the months available show increasing aid to needy families and the sick and a growing interest in child welfare. According to the latest report at hand 10,610 children had been registered in Red Cross child-health centers since that work was started.

In April, 1925, the prenatal clinic was established under an eminent physician, Dr. Luis C. Prieto, who before the end of 1925 had examined 925 women who came to the clinic. It is interesting to note that 2,092 babies were registered in the post-natal clinics. At present there are 7 child welfare visiting nurses in addition to 1 for the prenatal clinic, and another who goes daily to see poor families registered in the department for the relief of the poor maintained by the Red Cross. These house visits reached a total of 25,804.

In the department for the relief of the poor 1,535 families were aided during 1925, receiving 32,079 rations of rice, 5,956 cakes of soap, and 3,090 cans of condensed milk. Red Cross physicians examined 2,666 adults.



HEADQUARTERS OF THE NATIONAL RED CROSS OF PANAMA

An interesting innovation during 1925 was the repatriation of 9 tubercular aliens, whose passage to their native land was paid by the Government at the request of the Red Cross.

The central committee is composed of:

Honorary president.—Señor Rodolfo Chiari, President of Panama.
President.—Sra. Ofelina R. de Chiari.
Vice presidents.—All the secretaries of state.

Treasurer.—Octavio A. Vallarino.
Secretary general.—Roberto Jiménez.
Superintendent.—Enriqueta R. Morales.

XVII. PARAGUAY

ADHERENCE TO GENEVA CONVENTION OF 1864, MAY 31, 1907; RED CROSS SOCIETY FOUNDED NOVEMBER 12, 1919

The Paraguayan Red Cross Society, according to the report of its able president, Dr. Andrés Barbero, has 12,327 members, including those of the Junior Red Cross. It enjoys the assistance and support of the leading personages in social, political and religious life, and cooperates with 14 organizations whose purposes, although

different, are kindred to the work of the Red Cross.

The society has 10 chapters outside the capital and through these extends its radius of activity over the country. By cooperation with various official agencies it carries on three branches of clinical service: The antituberculosis section; the antisiphilitic section; and the child welfare section, soon to be organized. In 1924 the society purchased a lot in Asunción of 2,117 square meters at a cost of 105,850 pesos legal currency on which to erect a building of its own, for which a fund of 160,000 pesos is in hand. The child welfare center will occupy a part of this building. (See cut, p. 521.)



SEÑOR DR. ANDRÉS BARBERO
President of the Red Cross of Paraguay

Cross also includes the following among its plans: The dispatch of its sanitary brigades for military service whenever necessary; the promotion of the growth of the already flourishing Junior Red Cross, of which much is expected through the spread of Red Cross ideals among the future citizens during their school life; and the preparation by the executive committee of a bill for presentation to Congress on the proper use of the insignia of the Paraguayan Red Cross.

It is of interest to note that a scholarship worth £250 offered by the League of Red Cross Societies was awarded to Señorita María

Candia, who took the public health nursing course at Bedford College for Women in London in 1924-25. Another item worthy of comment is the fact that through an entertainment organized by the ladies' committee of the Red Cross funds were raised for poor children in Germany.

When the Junior Red Cross was first organized 700 children in Asunción enrolled as members: then the organization of Boy Scouts, which joined *en masse*, increased the membership to 1,800, which soon after rose to 6,275, the motto chosen being *Juventus pro Juventute*. Widespread interest was aroused throughout the country



SEÑORA ANDREA CAMPOS C. DE MONTERO

President of the Ladies' Committee of the Paraguayan Red Cross

by the cooperation of the central Red Cross committee, which published and distributed material to the directors of all educational institutions. Funds collected from the monthly Junior dues of 50 centavos paper are used to promote the health and welfare of school children, by opening vacation colonies for pre-tubercular and other sickly children, by playgrounds, and by helping poor students and improving hygienic conditions in the schools. Stereopticon lectures on tuberculosis, syphilis, hookworm, malaria, alcoholism, and similar topics were projected for those schools with a Junior Red Cross organization. International school cor-

respondence is being conducted; there was great interest in the sending to and receipt from Czechoslovakia of the first portfolios, Paraguayan Juniors including views of national scenery, industries, a flag in colors and other national material.

The central committee is composed of:

President.—Dr. Andrés Barbero.

Vice president.—Dr. Luis Zanotti Cavazzoni.

Treasurer.—Dr. Justo P. Vera.

Secretary.—Dr. Jacinto Riera.

Director of stores and ambulances.—
Señor Augusto Vaya.

Inspector general and chief of trade.—
Señor Moisés Clari.



CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE PARAGUAYAN RED CROSS

Reading from left to right—Standing: Dr. Jacinto Riera; Architect Mateo Talia; Engineer Cárlos de Jérica; Dr. Alberto Schenoni; Dr. Justo P. Vera, Treasurer; Señor Moisés Clari. From left to right—seated: Dr. Eduardo López Moreira; Don Quinto Censo; Dr. Andrés Barbero, President; Dr. Silvio Lofrusco; Dr. Luis Zanotti Cavazzoni, Vice president.

MEMBERS

Dr. Juan B. Benza.	Señor Carlos de Jérica.
Dr. Eduardo López Moreira.	Señor Mateo Talia.
Don Pablo Max Insfrán.	Señor Quinto Censi (Swiss consul).
Dr. Julio T. Decoud.	Dr. Alberto Schenoni.
Dr. Emilio Pérez.	Señor Albino V. Mernes.
Dr. Ramón G. de Los Ríos.	Dr. Silvio Lofrusco.
Dr. Andrés Gubetich.	Señor Mujica Gómez.

LADIES' COMMITTEE

President.—Señora Andrea C. C. de Montero.

MEMBERS

Señora Adela B. de Riart.	Señora Manuela L. de Aldoz.
Señora Aurelia M. de Rivarola.	Señora Belén D. S. de Ortúzar.
Señora Lili G. de Casal Ribeiro.	Señora Herminia de Pezzini.
Señora Blanca Lila G. de Lamar y Páez.	Señora Teresa del Conte de Gubetich.
Señora Delia S. de Álvarez Bruguez.	Señora Susana B. de Livieres.
Señora Mariana S. de Soler.	Señora Delia R. de Mernes.
Señora Fulgencia S. de Carreras.	Señora Francisca S. de Abreu.
Señora Adela Hein de Gill.	Señora Asunción F. de Riera.
Señora Juana T. de Grugada.	Señora María W. Campos Cervera.
Señora María F. de Gasparini.	Señora Celina F. de Heisecke.
Señora Gilda di V. de Lofrusco.	Señora Hortensia R. de Solalinde.
Señora Rosalba F. de Pérez.	Señora Niní V. de Vera.
Señora Etelvina Iglesias de Odriosola.	Señora Sara D. de Brugada.
Señora Josefa B. de Repetto.	Señora María Elena M. de Quell.
Señora Carmen Martínez de Vera.	Señora Francisca B. de Tribos.
Señora Amalia V. de Coronel.	Señora Delfina M. de Pecci.
Señora Gabriela B. de Migone.	Señora Isolina C. de González.

YOUNG LADIES' COMMITTEE

President.—Señorita Carolina A. Crosa.

Vice president.—Señorita Clara Manzoni.

Treasurer.—Señorita Concepción Martínez.

Assistant treasurer.—Señorita María Sosa Gaona.

First secretary.—Señorita Isabel Llamasa.

Second secretary.—Señorita María Luisa Herreros.

MEMBERS

Señorita Zoraida Martínez.

Señorita María Luisa Sa.

Señorita Sarai Encina.



THE RED CROSS OF PARAGUAY

Architect's drawing of the building to serve as headquarters for the Paraguayan Red Cross in Asuncion

XVIII. PERU

GOVERNMENT RATIFIED GENEVA CONVENTION OF 1864, APRIL 22, 1880; RED CROSS SOCIETY FOUNDED 1879-80

To the Peruvian Red Cross belongs the distinction of being the first Red Cross Society in Latin America to enter the League of Red Cross Societies, preceding by six days only the entrance on June 23, 1919, of the Argentine Red Cross and by about a month that of the Venezuelan Red Cross and the Cuban Red Cross, admitted within two days of each other in July of the same year.

In March, 1925, all the resources of the Peruvian Red Cross were drawn upon to cope with the situation arising out of the floods, caused by the heavy rains, that devastated Trujillo, damaging Lima

and other cities north and south, from the mountains to the sea. The President, Dr. Belisario Sosa, called a special meeting which arranged for a circular letter to the prefects of the northern Provinces of Peru inviting them to cooperate in the formation of men's and women's Red Cross sections in the towns of the area affected, with a view to rendering necessary relief. The Peruvian Government voted an appropriation for relief; through the prefect of Trujillo the sum of 944 Peruvian pounds was forwarded; Señor Heuderbert collected 2,642 Peruvian pounds; and the American Red Cross sent \$10,000, converted into 2,421 Peruvian pounds. Most effective assistance was rendered by the Trujillo committee, which included



SEÑOR DR. BELISARIO SOSA
President of the Peruvian Red Cross

the prefect, the mayor, the chief of the municipal charity committee, and two American business men, resident in Peru. Thousands of people were rendered homeless, the electric service in the capital was paralyzed due to damage in the power plants, the railroads were dislocated and there was danger of malaria, dysentery, and typhoid fever from the marshes and back waters left by the receding waters. But the situation was met through the general cooperation.

At a meeting held in Lima on March 1, 1926, under the chairmanship of Dr. Pedro José Rada y Gamio, Minister of Promotion, a recent Govern-

ment decree on Red Cross reorganization was read. According to Doctor Sosa, this marks the third stage in the development of the Peruvian Red Cross, in which much progress may be anticipated. Some Red Cross chapters, especially that at Juliaca, are in a flourishing condition due to the activity of the local women's committees. Doctor Sosa also stated that the Junior Red Cross is in process of organization, a work which is expected to receive a considerable impetus when Señorita Carmen Rosa Álvarez Calderón returns from a study of the Junior Red Cross in Europe.

A message from President Leguía of Peru delivered to the above-mentioned meeting conveyed his best wishes and the promise of his hearty support of the Red Cross, while Dr. Rada y Gamio, Minister of Promotion, and Dr. Sebastián Lorente, Director of Public Health, also offered their cooperation.

The following is a partial list of officers of the Peruvian Red Cross:

Honorary president.—His Excellency Señor Augusto B. Leguía, President of Peru.

Honorary vice president.—Dr. Pedro José Rada y Gamio, Minister of Promotion.

President.—Dr. Belisario Sosa.

Vice president.—Dr. César A. Elguera, Minister of Foreign Relations.

XIX. SALVADOR

ADHERENCE TO GENEVA CONVENTION OF 1864, DECEMBER 30, 1874;
RED CROSS SOCIETY FOUNDED MARCH 13, 1885

In 1925 the Red Cross of Salvador, which was the first country in the Western Hemisphere to give its adherence to the Geneva Convention of 1864, received international recognition, the International Red Cross Committee announcing the fact in its circular of April 25, whereupon the Salvadorean Red Cross entered the League of Red Cross societies. This followed the action of the supreme council of the Salvadorean Red Cross in approving the following reforms to the statutes of the organization:

The Red Cross is to exercise its influence continuously for the physical and moral development of the individual in order to produce good citizens; it is also in times of peace to offer aid to sufferers in calamities or public misfortunes. The Government recognizes the legal existence of the Salvadorean Red Cross as a public benefit and utility to the whole country. It shall be the only Red Cross society authorized to use the insignia, emblem, and name of the Red Cross, no other Red Cross society being recognized during its existence in Salvador. It is made a corporate organization and granted exemption from the use of sealed paper and stamps for its official documents.

A site is being selected in San Salvador, the capital, on which to erect the national headquarters of the Salvadorean Red Cross.

An interesting part in the program of the celebration of the fourth centenary of the foundation of the capital was taken by the Red Cross, which held a better-baby competition and distributed gifts of clothing to poor children.

The secretary general of the central committee is Señor César V Miranda.

XX. UNITED STATES

The officers and directors of services of the American Red Cross are as follows:

President.—Calvin Coolidge.

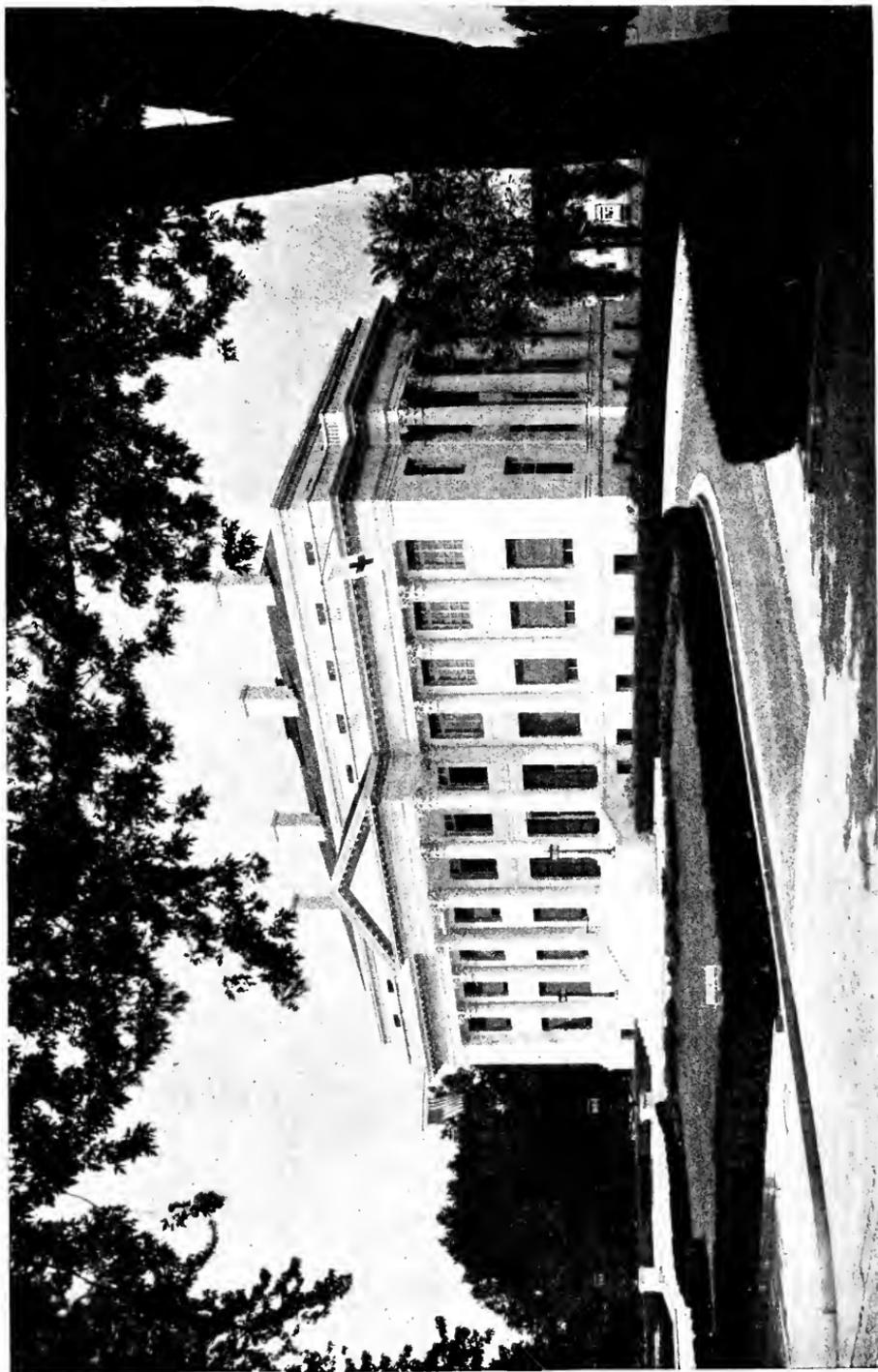
Vice president.—Robert W. de Forest.

Vice president.—William Howard Taft.

Treasurer.—Garrard B. Winston.

Counselor.—William D. Mitchell.

Secretary.—Mabel T. Boardman.



HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE

(Appointed by the President of the United States)

Chairman.—John Barton Payne.

Joseph C. Grew, Undersecretary, to represent the Department of State.

Garrard B. Winston, Undersecretary, to represent the Treasury Department.

Maj. Gen. Merritte W. Ireland, Surgeon General, United States Army, to represent the War Department.

Rear Admiral Edward R. Stitt, Surgeon General, United States Navy, to represent the Navy Department.

William D. Mitchell, Solicitor General, to represent the Department of Justice.

(Elected by the Board of Incorporators)

Cornelius N. Bliss, New York, N. Y.

Herbert Hoover, Stanford University,
Calif.

Mabel T. Boardman, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Henry R. Rea, Pittsburgh, Pa.

John D. Ryan, New York, N. Y.

George E. Scott, Chicago, Ill.

(Elected by the chapter delegates)

Mrs. Frank V. Hammar, St. Louis, Mo.

W. W. Morrow, San Francisco, Calif.

Mrs. August Belmont, New York, N. Y.

Gustavus D. Pope, Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. Henry P. Davison, Locust Valley,
N. Y.

E. B. Douglas, Miami, Fla.

Vice chairman of central committee.—James L. Feiser.*Vice chairman of central committee.*—Ernest P. Bicknell.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

(Elected by the central committee)

John Barton Payne.

Mrs. August Belmont.

Mabel T. Boardman.

Herbert Hoover.

Maj. Gen. Merritte W. Ireland.

Gustavus D. Pope.

George E. Scott.

Rear Admiral Edward R. Stitt.

Garrard B. Winston.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Chairman.—John Barton Payne.*Vice chairman in charge of domestic operations.*—James L. Fieser.*Vice chairman in charge of insular and foreign operations.*—Ernest P. Bicknell.*Financial assistant to the chairman.*—James K. McClintock.*Legal adviser.*—H. J. Hughes.*Director of accounts and statistics.*—Howard J. Simons.*Assistants to the vice chairman in charge of domestic operations.*—William M. Baxter,
jr., Robert E. Bondy, William C. Hunt, J. Arthur Jeffers, James T. Nicholson,
De Witt C. Smith.*Medical assistant to the vice chairman.*—Dr. William R. Redden.*Director of public information and roll call.*—Douglas Griesemer.*Director of speaking service.*—Dr. Thomas E. Green.*Curator of Red Cross Museum.*—Miss Irene Givenwilson.*Assistant to the vice chairman in charge of foreign operations.*—Ernest J. Swift.

DIRECTORS OF SERVICES

Disaster relief.—Director of mobile unit, Henry M. Baker.
Nursing service.—Director, Miss Clara D. Noyes.
Public health nursing.—Director, Miss Elizabeth G. Fox.
Home hygiene and care of the sick.—Director, Mrs. Isabelle W. Baker.
Nutrition.—Director, Miss Clyde B. Schuman.
First-aid and life-saving.—Director, H. F. Enlows.
War service.—Director, Robert E. Bondy.
Volunteer service.—Director, Miss Mabel T. Boardman.
Junior Red Cross.—Director, Arthur W. Dunn.

The following are selected statistics of American Red Cross accomplishments for the year July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925, as given in the last annual report:

Number of Red Cross chapters on June 30, 1925.....	3, 538
Red Cross membership:	
Adult.....	3, 103, 870
Junior.....	5, 738, 648
	8, 842, 518
Foreign disasters in which the Red Cross rendered aid.....	29
Disasters in the United States in which the Red Cross rendered aid...	61
Service and ex-service men assisted by home-service workers in camps and hospitals (average per month).....	38, 599
Recreation and entertainment events in camps and hospitals.....	29, 889
Service and ex-service men or families assisted through Red Cross chapters (average per month).....	58, 332
Civilian families aided by Red Cross (average per month).....	6, 792
Home visits made by public health nurses.....	1, 099, 492
Children inspected in schools by public health nurses.....	1, 473, 031
Students receiving instruction in home hygiene and care of the sick..	51, 121
Home hygiene certificates issued.....	30, 910
Home hygiene certificates issued from 1914 to date.....	386, 761
Children instructed in nutrition.....	138, 065
Adults attending nutrition meetings.....	20, 359
First aid car:	
Meetings held.....	1, 200
Attendance.....	146, 827
First aid certificates issued.....	20, 601
First aid certificates issued from 1910 to date.....	209, 861
Life saving members enrolled:	
Adults.....	9, 868
Juniors.....	13, 024
	22, 892
Production:	
Garments produced.....	181, 330
Surgical dressings produced.....	1, 356, 636
Braille:	
Pages completed.....	105, 946
Volumes.....	742

American Red Cross expenditures by services from July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925, were reported as follows:

Domestic operations:		Insular and foreign operations:	
Service to disabled veterans-----	\$3, 577, 916. 42	Relief in foreign disasters-----	\$285, 579. 35
Service to men of the Regular Army and Navy	647, 376. 19	League of Red Cross societies--	177, 450. 00
Disaster relief----	1, 922, 782. 90	Junior Red Cross foreign projects	84, 384. 43
Enrolled nurses' reserve-----	45, 562. 64	Assistance to insular chapters--	110, 238. 72
Public health nursing-----	1, 029, 616. 05	Other insular and foreign work---	80, 057. 62
Home hygiene and care of the sick-----	132, 759. 88	Supervision of service activities and general management-----	332, 732. 77
Nutrition-----	154, 135. 09	Total-----	<u>10, 321, 679. 80</u>
First aid and life saving-----	314, 422. 76		
Junior Red Cross	445, 707. 34		
All other chapter activities including home service to civilians----	678, 000. 00		
Other domestic operations—national-----	302, 257. 64		

XXI. URUGUAY ¹

ADHERENCE TO GENEVA CONVENTION OF 1864, MAY 3, 1900; RED CROSS SOCIETY FOUNDED IN 1897.

Our nation, which feels a special sympathy for those who suffer, was among the first American countries to adhere to that noble institution known as the Red Cross of Geneva, formed in 1864 for the sole purpose of lessening the pain of suffering humanity. It was in 1897, when dread events dyed our swords with the blood of brothers, that an altruistic woman compatriot conceived the idea of adhering to the noble institution of Geneva in practical fashion by the founding of the Uruguayan Red Cross.

Señora Aurelia de Segarra was the idealist, the woman with the desire to do good, who brought about the organization of the Uruguayan Red Cross and who through 28 years has given her time to its growth and development in spite of the serious difficulties which always assail a new association before it reaches maturity.

Thus the Uruguayan Red Cross was instituted to aid the wounded in the Revolution of '97, 53 subcommittees being organized at once,

¹ Based on article in the Uruguayan Red Cross Review, Montevideo, October, 1925.

as well as delegations in Argentina and Brazil, who cared for the wounded in front-line hospitals during the seven months of the revolution.

When the uprising of July 4, 1898, broke out the Red Cross lent valuable service with its ambulances, relief work, and the burial of the dead.

Also during the nine months of internal disorders in 1904 its work was important: The 50 hospitals for the wounded which it provided registered 19,365 cases; and after the cessation of hostilities it aided about 1,200 persons who needed relief or repatriation on account of the rebellion.

By a law of 1918 the use of the emblems of the Red Cross is forbidden except for Red Cross purposes throughout the Republic, a legal act favorably commented upon in the official bulletin of the International Red Cross Committee.²

The course for volunteer nurses opened in 1921, under the patronage of the late distinguished soldier, General Buguet, was due to the kindly and patriotic spirit of Dr. Eduardo Blanco Acevedo, who organized the courses and carried them through successfully with the assistance of Señorita María Magdalena Veiga, head of the School of Nurses. These courses met with more than ordinary success, graduating 63 nurses who, on December 24, 1921, received their insignia as voluntary Red Cross nurses.

If the Uruguayan Red Cross came into being to succor the wounded and through disturbances subsequent to its establishment has continued to do so, it has now undertaken other work of a social order: The relief of suffering in public disasters, such as floods, locust plagues, epidemics, cyclones, shipwrecks, fires, etc., while it has also planned the establishment of a life-saving station on the seacoast. It has established prizes for acts of heroism, distributes free leaflets on social hygiene and first aid, and has distributed through outlying towns a thousand medicine chests for the use of families, schools, and factories. Wherever calamity or misfortune may descend upon the people there the Uruguayan woman is present as the messenger of generosity and help as exemplified in the Red Cross.

In response to the invitation of Dr. Joaquín Llambías, president of the Argentine Red Cross, the Uruguayan Red Cross sent a delegation to the First Pan American Red Cross Conference held in Buenos Aires in 1923. In fact, the Uruguayan delegation, which was the only one entirely composed of women, merited the distinction of having Señora de Segarra, its founder, chosen as a vice president of that conference to which 18 Republics had sent distinguished delegates. The conference unanimously accepted 30 resolutions concerning further

² P. 547½, October, 1918.

purposes to be accomplished, some of which were as follows: (1) To study and make known to the public the principles of hygiene; (2) to save the children; (3) to carry on campaigns against tuberculosis, cancer, etc.; (4) to fight alcoholism; (5) to fight houses of prostitution; (6) to combat industries conducive to disease; (7) to combat poverty; (8) to secure the consideration of health before contracting marriage; (9) to establish in each town a sanitary service; and (10) to found health centers as the headquarters of the campaign for general welfare. . . .

I wish to emphasize the fact that the extraordinary activity which absorbs the time and effort of this meritorious legion, the Uruguayan Red Cross, under the presidency of its founder, Señora de Segarra, is supported entirely by the private contributions of altruistic and generous people, who in some cases give money and in others personal service.

The Red Cross does not aspire to supplant any other institution nor to enjoy any special privilege. Its modest and charitable desire is to unite its efforts with all other forces in the world working for the common good. While there is poverty to relieve, a wound to staunch, a sorrow to console, the Red Cross will hold out the arms of the Greatest Mother in the World to those in suffering. All of you who have tender hearts, who cherish the hope of a better, more healthful, more noble, and more beautiful life, join the Red Cross. There you will find work to your hand, a high purpose to carry forward.

The central committee is composed of:

<i>President.</i> —Señora Aurelia Ramos de Segarra.	<i>Assistant treasurer.</i> —Señora Elisenda Safons de Arrillaga.
<i>Vice President.</i> —Señora Josefa G. de Miró.	<i>Secretaries.</i> —Señoritas Estela Giménez Cach, Zoa Rodríguez Maciel.
<i>Honorary treasurer.</i> —Señorita María C. Crosta.	

MEMBERS

Señora Justa F. de Mendoza.	Señorita María Angélica Fregeiro.
Señora Brígida R. de Fossatti.	Señorita Enriqueta Moratorio Regules.

SUBCENTRAL COMMITTEE

<i>President.</i> —Señor Julio Sienra.	<i>Accountant.</i> —Señor Eugenio O'Brien.
<i>Vice President.</i> —Dr. Hugo O'Neill Guerra.	<i>Treasurer.</i> —Señor Carlos Balparda.
	<i>Secretary.</i> —Señor José R. Segarra.

MEMBERS

Lieut. Col. Ulises Monegal.	Dr. Eugenio Bruel.
Dr. Carlos Ferres.	Dr. Alfredo Pérsico.

XXII. VENEZUELA

ADHERENCE TO GENEVA CONVENTION OF 1864, JULY 9, 1894; RED CROSS SOCIETY FOUNDED JANUARY 30, 1895, REORGANIZED 1919

The Venezuelan Red Cross showed its interest in the cause of the Red Cross in the Americas by commissioning its President, Dr. Emilio Ochoa, delegate to the first Pan American Red Cross Conference in Buenos Aires, to report on the organization of the societies of the other American countries and the means of achieving cooperation between his own institution and others. For further study of matter, Dr. S. de Jongh Ricardo, its secretary general, left in 1924 for a lengthy tour through America and Europe as the society's general delegate.



RED CROSS DISPENSARY, VALENCIA, VENEZUELA

In the meantime, the health activities of the Red Cross were being diversified and extended. Through the efforts of Doctor Rísquez, Red Cross leader for many years, a school for nurses was opened in Caracas. Cooperating with the National Health Department, the Red Cross in 1924 arranged to have vaccinations performed free of charge in the general dispensary in the capital. In addition, it established free gynecological consultations under the direction of Dr. Mario García Domínguez, graduate of the Universities of Venezuela and Chile.

The Junior Red Cross, which also owes its formation to Doctor Rísquez, issued its interesting rules from Caracas in December, 1924.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE VENEZUELAN RED CROSS

President.—Dr. L. G. Chacín Itriago.
First vice president.—Señor Henrique Eraso.
Second vice president.—Señor Miguel Castillo Rivas.
Secretary general.—Señor Santiago Alfonso Rivas.

Secretary.—Señor Inocente Palacios Hernández.
Treasurer.—Señor Juan M. Benzo.
Assistant treasurer.—Señor John Benzo.
Librarian.—Señor Rudesindo Harliep.

MEMBERS

Dr. Emilio Ochoa.
 Rev. Father Luis R. Rada.
 Dr. Francisco A. Rísquez.
 Dr. David Ricardo.
 Dr. Salvador Álvarez Michaud.
 Dr. Adolfo Bueno.
 Dr. J. Sanabria Bruzual.
 Dr. Carlos J. Bello.
 Dr. J. de D. Villegas Ruiz.

Dr. Alfredo Borjas.
 Dr. Salvador Córdoba.
 Dr. L. López Villoria.
 Dr. R. Martínez Kristern.
 Dr. Martín Vegas.
 Dr. J. V. López Rodríguez.
 Dr. Juan R. Blanch.
 Dr. R. Navarrete Serrano.



SECOND PAN AMERICAN RED CROSS CONFERENCE

AMERICAN DELEGATES OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

THE following is the complete list of Red Cross delegates from the American countries revised to May 3:¹

UNITED STATES RED CROSS

Members of the Central Committee:

Judge John Barton Payne
 Mrs. August Belmont
 Cornelius N. Bliss
 Mabel T. Boardman
 Mrs. Henry P. Davison

E. B. Douglas
 Joseph C. Grew
 Mrs. Frank V. Hammar
 Herbert Hoover
 Maj. Gen. M. W. Ireland

¹ There will probably be an equal number of delegates representing other social-welfare and beneficent associations of the United States.

Members of the Central Committee— Con.

William D. Mitchell	John D. Ryan
W. W. Morrow	George E. Scott
Gustavus D. Pope	Rear Admiral E. R. Stitt
Mrs. Henry R. Rea	Garrard B. Winston

At Large:

Mr. Edward W. Allen.....	Brooklyn
Maj. Gen. George Barnett.....	Washington
Col. Ernest P. Bicknell.....	Washington
Mr. Walter Brooks.....	Baltimore
Mrs. William K. Draper.....	New York City
Mrs. John Allan Dougherty.....	Washington
Mr. James L. Fieser.....	Washington
Mr. William Fortune.....	Indianapolis
Mr. James B. Forgan, jr.....	Chicago
Mr. Samuel K. Knight.....	San Francisco
Col. L. Franklin McFadden.....	Philadelphia
Mr. Frank S. McGraw.....	Buffalo
Mr. Manuel Mendía.....	Porto Rico
Mr. Augustus K. Oliver.....	Pittsburgh
Mr. A. C. Ratshesky.....	Boston
Mr. W. P. Simpson.....	New Orleans
Mr. Asa Shiverick.....	Cleveland
Mrs. Horace M. Towner.....	Porto Rico
Judge Hubert Utterback.....	Des Moines
Mr. Francisco Vizcarrondo.....	Porto Rico
Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.....	Washington

ARGENTINE RED CROSS

- Gen. Dr. Julio R. Garino, president; member, board of governors of the League of Red Cross Societies.
- Dr. Gregorio Aráoz Alfaro, member, supreme council; director of the national department of hygiene.
- Dr. Nicolás Lozano, director of the schools of nursing.
- Gen. Severo Toranzo, director of administration and personnel.
- Señor Carlos R. Troncoso, manager.
- Señora Guillermina O. C. de Wilde, member of supreme council.
- Señora Victoria de Aguirre.
- Dr. Jorge W. Howard, captain, Argentine Navy Medical Corps; subdirector, nursing service, Argentine Red Cross.
- Dr. Julio V. d'Oliveira Estévez, Argentine Navy Medical Corps.

BOLIVIAN RED CROSS

- Dr. Juan Ml. Balcázar, director.
- Dr. León Velasco Blanco.
- Señora de Velasco Blanco.

BRAZILIAN RED CROSS

- Marechal Dr. A. Ferreira do Amaral, president; former director, army medical service; member, board of governors of the League of Red Cross Societies.
- Dr. Getulio dos Santos, secretary general.
- Dr. Renato Machado, third secretary.
- Madame Machado.
- Dr. Amaury de Medeiros, director of hygiene, State of Pernambuco.
- Madame de Medeiros.
- Dona Antonia de Souza Queiroz, president, São Paulo Chapter.

CANADIAN RED CROSS

Official delegates:

- Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden, president.
Dr. James W. Robertson, chairman of the council.
Col. George G. Nasmith, chairman, Junior Red Cross committee.
Mr. Donald H. McDonald.
Miss Mary Phillips.
Mrs. Mary E. Waagen, first vice president, Alberta division.
Mrs. H. P. Plumtre, president, Ontario division.
Mrs. Laura L. Tilley.

Other delegates:

- Maj. Frederick Davy, director of publications.
Miss Jean Browne, director, Junior Red Cross.
Dr. Ruggles George, director, health education.

CHILEAN RED CROSS

- Dr. Pedro Lautaro Ferrer, president; member of the medical commission of the League of Red Cross Societies; former Minister of Health.
Señora Sara Ortúzar de Vicuña, chairman of ladies' committee.
Dr. Miguel Cruchaga, ambassador of Chile in the United States.
Señor Benjamín Cohen, secretary of Chilean embassy.

COLOMBIAN RED CROSS

- Señor Joaquín Samper, vice president.
Dr. Roberto Michelsen, secretary general.
Dr. Alfonso Esguerra, member of national committee.

COSTA RICAN RED CROSS

- Dr. F. Cordero y Quirós, president.
Señor Ernesto Quirós A., secretary general.
Dr. Solón Núñez, secretary, department of public health.
Señor J. Rafael Oreamuno, minister of Costa Rica in the United States.

CUBAN RED CROSS

- Gen. Miguel Varona del Castillo, president.
Señora Mariana Seva de Menocal, chairman, ladies' committee.
Dr. Carlos Alzugaray, first vice president.
Dr. Rafael María Angulo y Mendiola, second vice president.
Dr. Gerardo de Villiers y Rodríguez, vice secretary.
Dr. José Antonio López del Valle, director, Cuban health service; secretary, Cuban Red Cross.
Señor Enrique J. Conill, member, central committee; member, board of governors, League of Red Cross Societies.

ECUADORIAN RED CROSS

- Dr. Juan Cuevas García.
Dr. Manuel Ignacio Carrión.
Dr. Ángel Virgilio Aviles.
Señorita Hortensia Balarezo.

GUATEMALAN RED CROSS

- Señor Francisco Sánchez Latour, minister of Guatemala in the United States.
Señor Delfino Sánchez Latour, vice consul of Guatemala, New York City.
Señor Enrique López Herrarte.

MEXICAN RED CROSS

Accepted.—Delegate not yet named.

PANAMAN RED CROSS

Probably will send their president and secretary general as delegates.
Señorita Enriqueta Morales, superintendent.

PARAGUAYAN RED CROSS

Dr. Andrés Barbero, president; member, Board of Governors, League of Red Cross Societies.

PERUVIAN RED CROSS

Dr. Carlos Enrique Paz Soldán.

Dr. Alfredo González Prada, first secretary of Peruvian embassy in the United States.

SALVADOREAN RED CROSS

Dr. Héctor David Castro, chargé d'affaires of Salvador.

URUGUAYAN RED CROSS

Mme. Olga Capurro de Varela Acevedo.

VENEZUELAN RED CROSS

Dr. Juan de Dios Villegas Ruiz, member, central committee.

LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

Secretariat:

- Dr. René Sand.
- Mr. T. B. Kittredge.
- Mr. A. R. Larrosa.
- Mr. de Roussy de Sales.
- Miss Katherine Olmsted.

Hon. John Barton Payne, chairman, board of governors.

Mr. C. P. Bicknell, assistant to chairman, board of governors.

Señor E. J. Conill, Cuban Red Cross, member, executive committee, League of Red Cross Societies.

Marechal Dr. A. do Amaral Ferreira, member, board of governors.

Gen. Julio R. Garino, member, board of governors.

Dr. Andrés Barbero, member, board of governors.

Miss Elizabeth Fox, member, nursing advisory board.

Surg. Gen. Hugh S. Cumming, member, medical advisory board.

Dr. Pedro Lautaro Ferrer, member, medical advisory board.

Dr. C. E. A. Winslow, former director, health department, League of Red Cross Societies.

Mr. Donald Brown, former acting director general, League of Red Cross Societies.



ENTINA • BOLIVIA • BRAZIL • CHILE • COLOMBIA

JUNE 1926

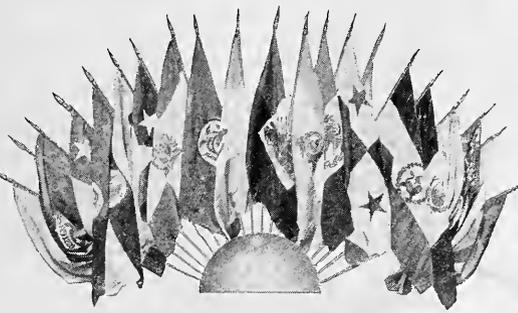
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THE CONGRESS OF BOLIVAR

PANAMA
JUNE 1826



PANAMA
JUNE 1926

A GLORIOUS ANNIVERSARY

JUNE, 1926

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- Uruguay.....Señor DR. JACOBO VARELA,
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- Venezuela.....Señor DR. CARLOS F. GRISANTI,
1102 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.



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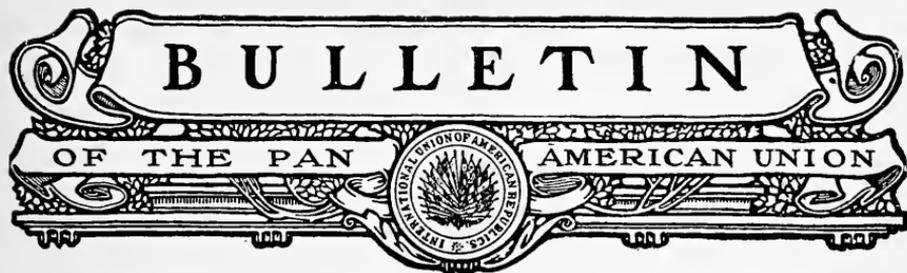
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MONUMENT TO BOLÍVAR TO BE INAUGURATED IN PANAMA JUNE 22, 1926

The sculptor's model of the monument to be erected in Panama City as a joint homage of the American Republics to the memory of the great Liberator, "to commemorate his initiative in convoking a Pan American Congress to study, with the cooperation of all the Governments of America, the great problems of the New World." The great Spanish sculptor, Benlliure, presents Bolívar in thoughtful attitude as the central figure, with a bas-relief on either side depicting notable scenes connected with his career. Above the Liberator's head are inscribed the words, "Liberty attained is superior to riches," across which figures incarnating Liberty and Peace clasp hands. Surmounting the monument is the condor, symbolic of the South American Continent and freedom.



VOL. LX

JUNE, 1926

No. 6

AMERICAN REPUBLICS HONOR A GLORIOUS ANNIVERSARY: ∴ ∴ ∴

FIRST PAN AMERICAN CONGRESS, CONVOKED BY THE
LIBERATOR, SIMON BOLÍVAR IN PANAMA, JUNE 22, 1826

FOREWORD

By DR. L. S. ROWE

Director General of the Pan American Union

IT IS a high privilege to participate in the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the great congress that was held at Panama in 1826. No other international organization possesses such a deep interest in this celebration as the Pan American Union. In a very real sense the Pan American Union is the outcome of that continental movement which first took definite shape under the leadership and guidance of Bolívar.

The Congress of Panama possesses a significance far deeper than the questions which were the subject of discussion at its sessions. Bolívar saw with great clearness of vision the essential unity of interest of the nations of the American continent and the importance of close understanding between the struggling peoples, in order that they might maintain the ideals for which they were prepared to undergo every hardship and to make every sacrifice. It is this vision of a united America, setting new standards of international relations, which constitutes the real significance of Bolívar's service to America and to the world.

The century that has elapsed since the convening of the Congress of Panama brings into bold relief the generous and high purpose which Bolívar had in view. He saw more clearly than any of his contemporaries that America could best fulfill her mission by fostering unity of policy and unity of purpose. The marvel is that he should have seen this so clearly at a time when America's future was full of doubt and uncertainty. The fact that he had the imagination and statesmanlike outlook to visualize the future gives him a position of outstanding importance amongst the statesmen of the world.

The Pan American Union joins, wholeheartedly, in the commemoration of the Congress of 1826.



THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS AND THE BOLIVARIAN CENTENARY ∴ ∴

SYMPOSIUM OF SENTIMENT AND OPINION BY THEIR
DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN WASHINGTON



ARGENTINA

NO greater homage could ever be rendered to the memory of Simon Bolívar than the realization of that Pan American Congress in Panama with which his name is inseparably linked, not so much because the original initiative was his, but because he was one of those immortal figures to whom Pan Americanism owes its being and whose solidarity of action determined the emancipation of both Americas.

—HONORIO PUEYRREDÓN, *Ambassador of Argentina to the United States.*



BOLIVIA

The perspective of a century enables us to distinguish what was purely circumstantial in the thought of Bolívar and in the debates of the Congress of Panama from his wide and profound vision of the future; what must be done to carry on and complete the work of the Liberator, from that which is needed to give it permanence and make it invulnerable.

The cooperation of all the Spanish American nations in their war with the mother country; their solidarity in the face of despotic

threats; their agreement to maintain the independence of the New World as a right of their peoples and not as a concession of their rulers—this was the plan of the soldier and statesman.

The creation of an assembly of all men of Indo-Hispanic race “with the task of establishing with the greatest firmness and stability those intimate relations which should exist between each and every one of them, and which would be a solace in time of conflict, a point of contact in common danger, a faithful interpreter of their public treaties should difficulties arise, and an arbitral judge and conciliator in their disputes and differences”: this was the vision of genius.

What more was the Amphictyonic Council of the Greeks? What more are the League of Nations and the Permanent Court of International Justice?

Bolívar anticipated by a century, with respect to the Western Hemisphere, the work which to-day we see developing for the whole civilized world.

—RICARDO JAIMES FREYRE, *Minister of Bolivia to the United States.*



CHILE

When the development of the foreign policy of the countries which make up the continent discovered by Columbus is analyzed, in conjunction, and when the original sources of the tendency, typically American, of establishing their relations in everything pertaining to domestic and inter-American affairs, on a basis of ample cooperation, and the application of arbitration and other pacific methods in those of an international character, it will be imperatively necessary to hark back to the Congress of Panama convoked by Bolívar in his memorable circular of the 7th of December, 1824.

But recently born into independent life, the Republics of America, with the exception of the United States, found it difficult to obtain from the great European powers recognition of their entrance into the community of sovereign states. Weak in material force, poor in economic resources, backward in the development of public institutions, the democratic States of the American continent felt the imperious necessity of adopting for the common good a policy of closest cooperation in order to consolidate in the field of law the victories achieved by their respective armies.

The unanimous aspiration to support the definite rupture with the mother country was crystallized by Bolívar in his invitation to the

Congress of Panama, a document the spirit of which echoed and reechoed throughout the countries of America.

The Government of Chile responded to this invitation in the following terms:

The Director assures the council that this sublime project has for a long time occupied his attention; that he is intimately convinced that, after America has obtained her liberty at the cost of so many sacrifices, the only way whereby that liberty may be permanently assured, whereby its institutions may be consolidated and a great weight of opinion, of majesty and of strength may be imparted to these new nations, which, isolated, appear very small in the eyes of the European powers, but which, united, form a respectable whole, as capable of restraining ambitious pretensions as of intimidating the former mother country—the only way, I repeat, is through the realization of that project. Thus the wise reflections of the council on this laudable objective have merely increased their conviction of the urgent need of effecting it as soon as possible.

The glorious soldier-statesman made it clear in his invitation that his prophetic vision of the future and his profound recognition of the need of cooperation and solidarity between the countries of our continent, interpreted alike the latent desire of all the American liberators.

—MIGUEL CRUCHAGA, *Ambassador of Chile to the United States.*



COLOMBIA

Nothing can more fittingly eulogize the transcendent purposes which in 1826 gave birth to the Congress of Panama than the solemn commemoration by the American Republics of the first centenary of that great historical event.

The idea was born in the mind of the Liberator, whose conceptions of the political relations between States were many lustrums in advance of his time—an era which, in Hispanic America, is stamped with the imperishable seal of his genius.

Santander, who gave Greater Colombia its civil organization, converted this idea into a reality, with that spirit of clairvoyance and practical wisdom, of austerity and methodical procedure, which characterized that statesman—a statesman of a pattern not every generation can boast.

And Gual, a diplomat who would have figured with honor in government councils during the most difficult periods, crystallized this idea in admirable terms of foreign policy which, in the course of the years, have lost nothing of their wisdom or expediency.

The thought in which the Congress of Panama was inspired was not solely directed towards securing the solidarity of the continent,

although this in itself was a great ideal. The shining goal was even more lofty. Transcending mere geographical designations, this idea had as its objective the achievement of peace between States founded on international justice. "The design is great, benevolent and humane," said President Adams at the time in a sober phrase which yet perfectly defines the purposes in view.

As laurels of war, the history of Greater Colombia proudly records the valiant deeds of her sons in their struggle for freedom. As a pledge of peace, the desire for conciliation and justice, for fraternity and harmony between the nations which motivated the Congress of Panama in 1826, will live forever, an inspiration and example, in the memory of man.

—ENRIQUE OLAYA, *Minister of Colombia in the United States.*



COSTA RICA

Bolívar was great not only in action but in the realm of thought. In action he was, indeed, formidable. In the world of thought he was genial. He comprehended and interpreted the new spirit of his time and he looked into the future with a clarity of vision which surprises us even to-day. His vision of an America united by agreement and convention is the accomplished fact of the present time, as is also his ideal of a Hispanic America of independent nations, each one a republic.

In each of the countries created by him dates have been consecrated in memory of his imperishable glory. The first centennial anniversary of the historic Congress of Panama is unquestionably the most appropriate occasion on which all the nations of this continent may together render their homage to his memory.

—RAFAEL OREAMUNO, *Minister of Costa Rica to the United States.*



CUBA

Cuba is not one of the Hispanic American peoples liberated by Simon Bolívar, but Céspedes and Martí followed him in the magnificent path which he opened up to the oppressed of America.

Bolívar's plan of uniting the Republics of the New World in a fraternal league was not a vain chimera. Already the nations of the Western Hemisphere have assembled a number of times in congresses similar to that he convoked, congresses in which the most cordial community of spirit has reigned. The Pan American Union becomes every day a more firmly established fact, and the day is not far distant when that sublime dream of the Liberator will become a living reality, through the noble efforts and the sincere, determined cooperation of the peoples who were redeemed by his sword, or established as the result of his doctrines.

The monument erected in honor of Simon Bolívar and the assembling of the representatives of the Americas to commemorate the centennial of his inspired assembly in the year 1826 in Panama, the spot chosen by him for the realization of his Pan American ideals, constitute international *beaux gestes* which history will mark as the most beautiful and significant of this epoch of peace and reconstruction.

—JOSE T. BARÓN, *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Cuba in the United States.*



DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The Congress of Panama is an event of transcendent importance not only in the history of the peoples of the Western Hemisphere but in the history of humanity. Prior to the Congress of Panama, the conception of international politics had alternated between two systems—one which had as its basis the idea of the hegemony of a single State, such as the empire of Charlemagne or Napoleon; the other, founded on the principle of the balance of power between groups of States. The Congress of Panama gave birth to a new system of international politics, which differed both from the imperial idea and the system of balance of power which had dominated the policy of the States of ancient Greece, the Italian states, and the nations of Western Europe in modern times. The idea of an association of States founded not on the hegemony of universal monarchy nor on the balance of power between groups of rival States, but on equality and solidarity, on the unity of interests, tendencies, and ideals of all the nations of an entire hemisphere, is the great contribution of the Congress of Panama to the progress of international law, to the future of America and of humanity.

—J. C. ARIZA, *Minister of the Dominican Republic to the United States.*



ECUADOR

On June 22 will be commemorated the centennial anniversary of the meeting in Panama of that historic congress which had its inception in the immortal genius of Simón Bolívar.

Descendant of a noble line, Bolívar at a very early age gave signs of unusual talent. Inspired by the most exalted ideals of liberty and endowed with a magnanimous heart and spirit, he vowed at the age of 22 on Monte Sacre, to achieve the independence of America. Ten years later, in 1815, he was an exile in Jamaica, and it was there that he conceived the idea of assembling a great congress of the representatives of the Republics of the American Continent. His historic Kingston letter, one of the most admirable of his writings, reveals his unusual clarity of vision, the prophetic details of which after the passing of a century have, with respect to the destiny of America, almost all been fulfilled. Another example of his prophetic vision is the circular in which he convoked the Congress of 1826 and in which he declares; "The day on which the plenipotentiaries exchange their credentials will be remembered as an imperishable date in the diplomatic history of America."

And, to-day, the Republics of the American Continent hasten to commemorate that prophetic initiative and to render their just and everlasting homage of gratitude to him who, among a thousand titles, was called the Father of America.

—J. BARBERIS, *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Ecuador in the United States.*



GUATEMALA

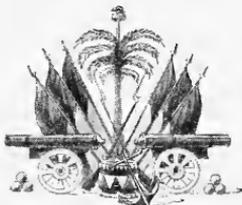
Simón Bolívar, whose name will go ringing down the ages of time, symbolizes the most cherished treasure of the people of Latin America—their liberty. As wise as he was broad in view, virtuous, tolerant, and generous, Bolívar foresaw the firm establishment of democratic institutions throughout the former dominions of Spain, and employed

his talents toward making the aspirations of his fellow patriots the reality which they now enjoy.

The Congress of Panama was the culmination of the thought which had inspired the life of the Liberator. This thought of continental solidarity appeared in his famous letter of Jamaica in 1815, in the letter to the Director of the Provinces of the Plata in 1818, and in his declarations before the Congress of Angostura in 1819. Diplomatic action from 1820 to 1825, and the treaties with Central America, Mexico, Chile, and the Provinces of the Plata, prepared the bases of the inter-American system of policy which assumed a definite form in the Congress of Panama.

The Congress of Panama will remain in the history of the Americas as the most transcendental event in their political and international annals. In a political sense it was the permanent and irrevocable consecration of the republican principle. In an international sense it founded the system of consolidation within which, for over a century, the relations of the American nations have developed.

—FRANCISCO SÁNCHEZ LATOUR, *Minister of Guatemala to the United States.*



HAITI

SIMON BOLIVAR ET ALEXANDRE PÉTION—UNE PAGE D'HISTOIRE

Lorsqu'en 1826 Simon Bolivar songeait à consolider l'avenir des contrées de l'Amérique latine qu'il avait conduites à la liberté par l'union intime de tous les peuples américains, il était certes loin de prévoir le formidable essor réservé aux états de ce continent, de nos jours de plus en plus conscients d'eux mêmes et marchant libres et fiers dans la voie de leur destinée. C'est ici l'occasion de rendre un juste hommage à celui qu'on a surnommé le Libérateur.

Le fait est que Bolivar est grand par l'esprit, par le cœur et par les actes qu'il a accomplis. Animé d'une foi ardente dans les destinées de son pays, et sous l'empire d'une vision prophétique, il fut le génie à la fois inspirateur et créateur de l'indépendance non seulement de sa patrie mais aussi d'autres contrées sud américaines.

Mieux encore. Mu par une conception grandiose des choses, il envisageait une coopération plus étroite des états américains; mais il ne put réaliser cette idée. Il n'en reste pas moins qu'il voulait une entente d'ordre politique entre ces états. Par celà même il est

pour ainsi dire le père spirituel de l'Union Panaméricaine, dont la réalisation est aujourd'hui un fait accompli.

Je regrette de ne pas pouvoir m'étendre, comme je l'aurais voulu, sur la noble et imposante personnalité de Simon Bolivar, considéré, avec raison, comme le Washington de l'Amérique du Sud. Forcé de me limiter, je tiens cependant à rappeler une particularité du plus haut intérêt historique et qui est tout à la gloire de Bolivar et d'un autre grand homme.

Je veux parler de l'amitié qui a existé entre Simon Bolivar et Alexandre Pétion, Fondateur de la République en Haiti.

Après 1804, c'est-à-dire après la guerre qui avait libéré mon pays du joug des Français, les Haitiens étaient sur le qui-vive, dans l'appréhension d'une nouvelle attaque qui semblait imminente:

Malgré les vives préoccupations que cette éventualité causait, Haiti n'oublia pas ce qu'elle considérait comme un devoir envers les peuples qui luttaient pour s'affranchir de la domination européenne. Elle accueillit avec sympathie Simon Bolivar, le Commodore Aury et son escadre, les nombreuses familles de Venezuela que les succès des Espagnols avaient obligées à y chercher refuge. Bolivar était arrivé aux Cayes à la fin de décembre 1815. Le 6 juin 1816 entrèrent dans ce port les dix navires du Commodore Aury qui s'était vu forcé d'abandonner Carthagène. Les embarras financiers où se débattait la République n'empêchèrent pas Pétion d'accorder les plus larges secours à l'équipage et à toutes les familles vénézuéliennes qui, par suite d'une fuite précipitée, se trouvaient dans la plus grande pénurie. Bolivar fut l'objet de toute sa sollicitude. Pétion ne mit qu'une condition au concours qu'il prêta à sa cause: l'abolition de l'esclavage. Et Bolivar promit de proclamer la liberté générale dans la province de Venezuela et dans toutes les autres provinces qu'il réussirait à réunir sous les drapeaux de l'indépendance. Il reçut 4,000 fusils, des cartouches, de la poudre, du plomb, des provisions de toutes sortes, même une presse à imprimer. Pétion ne se contenta pas de fournir ces secours matériels, il intervint pour aplanir des difficultés qui avaient surgi entre Bolivar et ses deux compagnons, le Général Bermudes et le Commodore Aury. Des Haitiens furent autorisés à faire partie de l'expédition. Aussi, dans une lettre du 8 février 1816, Bolivar ne put-il s'empêcher d'exprimer toute sa reconnaissance à Pétion. "Monsieur le Président," lui disait-il, "Je suis accablé du poids de vos bienfaits. En tout vous êtes magnanime et indulgent. Nos affaires sont presque arrangées, et sans doute dans une quinzaine de jours nous serons en état de partir. Je n'attends que vos dernières faveurs; et s'il est possible, j'irai moi-même vous exprimer l'étendue de ma reconnaissance.

"Par Mr. Inginac, votre digne secrétaire, j'ose vous faire de nouvelles prières.

"Dans ma proclamation aux habitants de Venezuela et dans les décrets que je dois expédier pour la liberté des esclaves, je ne sais pas s'il me sera permis de témoigner des sentiments de mon cœur envers Votre Excellence, et de laisser à la postérité un monument irrécusable de votre philanthropie. Je ne sais, dis-je, si je devrai vous nommer comme l'auteur de notre liberté. Je prie Votre Excellence de m'exprimer sa volonté à cet égard."

Pétion refusa de se laisser désigner comme l'auteur de la future indépendance de Venezuela. * * *

Parti des Cayes le 10 avril, Bolivar débarqua à Carupano le 31 mai. Battu le 10 juillet suivant par le Général espagnol Morales, il s'enfuit de nouveau et retourna à Haiti. Pétion le réconforta et lui vint encore en aide. D'importants secours en armes, munitions,

etc., lui furent prodigués et Bolivar put, le 26 décembre 1816, quitter Haiti pour aller cette fois débarrasser son pays de la domination espagnole. Il exprima une fois de plus sa reconnaissance dans la lettre suivante adressée au Général Marion, Commandant de l'arrondissement des Cayes :

MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL,—Au moment de mon départ pour me restituer dans mon pays et consolider son indépendance, je croirais manquer de reconnaissance si je n'avais l'honneur de vous remercier de toutes les bontés que vous avez eues pour mes compatriotes. Je suis extrêmement fâché de ne pouvoir vous dire personnellement adieu, et vous offrir de vous servir dans ma patrie dans tout ce qu'il vous plaira m'occuper. Si les bienfaits attachent les hommes, croyez, Général, que moi et mes compatriotes aimerons toujours le peuple haïtien et les dignes chefs qui le rendent heureux. (J. N. Leger, Haiti, son histoire et ses détracteurs.)

De ce qui précède il ressort que les noms de Simon Bolivar et d'Alexandre Pétion sont inséparables dans l'histoire. L'un et l'autre s'étaient entendus pour le bien public, pour la cause sacrée qu'ils défendaient. Honneur à eux, honneur à ces sublimes pionniers de la liberté!

—H. PRICE, *Minister of Haiti to the United States.*



HONDURAS

Bolívar conceived the idea of the first Pan American Congress as a natural consequence of the development of republican principles in America. A man of powerful mind, of energetic and practical spirit, he undertook the task of establishing relations between the various American Republics on the same principles as those on which rest the mutual relations of the citizens of the respective republics.

During the century which has passed since the Pan American movement was initiated, the American Republics have devoted their chief efforts to the solution of their internal problems, often disregarding, and even attacking, the rights of their neighbors. This century of strife, painful even when leading to transitory triumphs, was perhaps necessary to bring about in our democracies a gradual comprehension of the nobility and efficacy of the great Liberator's idea; but Pan Americanism has gained much ground in our nations, having ceased to be, as in Bolívar's time, merely a beautiful dream of gifted statesmen, and it now advances slowly but surely toward the definite establishment of international American law on the bases of true equality and fraternity.

—LUIS BOGRÁN, *Minister of Honduras to the United States.*



MEXICO

Man lives in the present. Great men, while subsisting in the present, really live in the future.

Bolívar, on conceiving the idea of Pan Americanism in its most noble and exalted form, believed that the civilization of the future would be that of America.

Time and events—which alone make history—are justifying that belief.

Great men, when free from the egoism of their time, are prophets.
—MANUEL TÉLLEZ, *Ambassador of Mexico to the United States.*



NICARAGUA

What the genius of Bolívar conceived when he convoked the nations of the new continent to assemble in the Congress of 1826 was, if not the Pan American Union as brought into being by the constructive and lofty spirit of Blaine, at least the community of interests and political ideals which was to characterize the people of America.

On that propitious soil where the hand of George Washington planted the sacred tree of liberty, there has been created a society of sister peoples, a family of nations, the concept of which unquestionably first took shape in the mind of Bolívar.

And as the glorious centenary of the Congress of 1826 is commemorated, it may be well to recall that war has already been banished from the New World and that soon, thanks to the Pan American ideal, the entire continent will be a land of promise and peace.

—SALVADOR CASTRILLO, *Minister of Nicaragua to the United States.*



PANAMA

While the great mass of humanity advances slowly and painfully along the rough path of progress, able to see the surface of things, only, and this within a very limited radius, the men who successfully shape and direct the destinies of men, wing their way, spiritually, toward those exalted heights which permit a view of the future and its events.

When in the south, Bolívar crystallized in the Congress of Panama his yearning vision of an America, rich, prosperous, and free; when Henry Clay in the north declared that this assembly marked a new era in the history of mankind; these two leaders of man, lifting themselves far above their contemporaries and turning their gaze a hundred years forward, glimpsed down the distance of the years that splendid picture, which Pan Americanism, noble, fruitful and proud, of which they were the prophets and heralds, offers to-day, to an admiring world.

—R. J. ALFARO, *Minister of Panama to the United States.*



PARAGUAY

If clear vision of the future is one of the characteristics of genius, it must be confessed that this was not lacking in the luminous figure of Bolívar, when he comprehended without any manner of doubt that America is one great country, and that the social groups of which it is composed are but separate parts of one great whole—the American people.

Bolívar's entire action was adjusted to this dominant idea. He did not hesitate to lend the luster of his sword to the achieving of the independence of the colonial groups who needed it, and he

resolutely put forth every effort to give organized shape to the continental unit in his desire that the relations between the new-born countries might be peaceful and cordial, that their mutual cooperation should be a positive element, and that they should never betray the high destiny of America, the cradle of a kinder and happier humanity.

The Pan American Congress of Panama was the supreme effort of a great soul to give tangible shape to that wonderful vision seen so clearly in the prophetic light of Bolívar's genial intelligence.

—JUAN VICENTE RAMÍREZ, *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Paraguay in the United States.*



PERU

The Congress of Panama in 1826 crowned Bolívar's work. The nations which had sprung into being at the touch of his genius were to unite, under the protection of law, liberty, and justice, with their sister Republics, to the end that perfect fraternity and cooperation might exist between them and that the independence and integrity of each might be inviolable. When he convoked that famous assembly, this great magician, the creator of nations, was not pursuing a purely Utopian ideal, for Utopias had no place in his brain, rich as it was with ideals shaped by realities and always capable of realization, but rather did he with sure hand, that hand which had guided his armies to the conquest of liberty, lay the foundations of that great edifice of continental fraternity which, for a century, we have been endeavoring to raise and which, in some perhaps not far-distant day, will shelter beneath its dome all the peoples of the New World.

—HERNÁN VELARDE, *Ambassador of Peru to the United States.*



SALVADOR

The Pan American Congress of Panama, assembled in 1826 on the initiative of Simón Bolívar the Liberator, signalizes one of the first

practical efforts toward the approximation of the nations of the American Continent.

The assembly of this important congress revealed the fact that the collective conscience of America was already aroused and prepared to consider its own problems.

Even then there existed, although doubtless still in an incipient state, a feeling of Pan American solidarity, born of the need felt by the American Republics of assuring, permanently, their absolute independence of any European colonizing power.

The Republic of Central America, then often called the United Provinces of Middle America, which, organized in the federal form in 1821, was composed of the States of Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, welcomed with the greatest enthusiasm the idea of the Pan American Congress of Panama and cooperated in its practical realization by official acts designed to secure the participation of other governments.

To Panama belongs the honorable privilege of having been the seat of the congress, and to Bolívar the Liberator, the glory of having encouraged a movement toward Pan American harmony and cooperation which will endure as long as peace and order prevail in this hemisphere.

—HECTOR DAVID CASTRO, *Chargé d'Affaires of Salvador in the United States.*



UNITED STATES

It is a matter of peculiar significance to each of the 21 American peoples that Simón Bolívar, the great Liberator of half a continent and the founder of five free republics, perceived with a clarity of vision seldom equaled the essential unity of the Americas. He saw that the peoples of the Western Hemisphere are but parts of one great unit—the free nations of a great continent. To him the destiny of America was evident—the evolution of a wider human liberty based on democratic institutions.

The Congress which he convened at Panama in 1826 and which we are now commemorating was a noble attempt to give tangible

shape and form to the great Pan American ideal he so clearly envisaged, an ideal which succeeding Pan American conferences have but enshrined more deeply in the hearts of the nations of this continent.

—FRANK B. KELLOGG, *Secretary of State of the United States, Chairman of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union.*



VENEZUELA

The Congress of Panama was directed toward the union of the nations of the American Continent in order to assure the sovereignty and independence which they had attained at the cost of great efforts and untold sacrifices; to promote among them confidence and peace, to imbue their mutual relations with the essential postulates of justice and, by the establishment of arbitration as the court in every controversy, to bring about the triumph of these principles; to lay the foundations of American Public Law, thus supplying to the republican and democratic institutions which these nations had fostered, the life-giving sap of which Europe could not yet boast; to firmly establish the solidarity of the States of this hemisphere, the actual objective of all Pan American conferences; in short, to present "America to the world with an aspect of majesty and grandeur unequalled in the ancient nations." This is the highest conception of Bolívar's genius and one of the most glorious achievements of that remarkable statesman.

—DR. CARLOS GRISANTI, *Minister of Venezuela to the United States.*

THE PAN AMERICANISM OF BOLÍVAR AND THAT OF TO-DAY :: :: :: ::

By DR. RICARDO J. ALFARO

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Panama to the United States

PAN AMERICANISM is not an institution, neither is it a system. It is a state of mind, a current of opinion created by a series of factors: geographical continuity, the similarity of institutions, the interplay of economic interests, a love for democratic principles, the community of international aspirations and trends. Such a continental sentiment does not breed political purposes or designs. It simply interprets itself in acts tending to draw more closely the social, economic, and cultural bonds of the two Americas.

This statement is sufficient to demonstrate at once the essential difference between the Pan Americanism conceived by Bolívar and that of the present time. The Pan Americanism of Bolívar, as interpreted by the acts and antecedents of the Congress of Panama, had as its fundamental objective a political alliance: the creation of a great international system in defense of the liberties gained in the bloody war for independence and for the maintenance of peace between the American nations.

The Liberator was, nevertheless, not without a perception of the natural elements of our actual Pan Americanism. The facts which history and geography alike placed before his eagle view and which enabled him to glimpse the magnificent destiny of our hemisphere, could not escape his incomparable genius. As early as 1815 the revolutionary exile in Jamaica outlines the beautiful dream of "forming the New World into one great nation with but a single link binding the component parts to each other and to the whole," while in his prophetic letter from Kingston he refers to "the common origin, language, religion, and customs of the American peoples."

His feeling as to continental solidarity was also notably strong. In spite of the isolation in which the Spanish colonies lived; in spite of the immense distances which separated one from the other; in spite of the absolute lack of cohesion among the different revolutionary nucleuses; Bolívar from the beginning of his career, when reverses

were more numerous than victories, shows himself to be already concerned with the destiny of the sister countries.

The spirit of the youthful leader even at that early period soars beyond the frontiers of his native land, envisaging not only the independence of Venezuela and Colombia but the freedom of all America. Shortly after the catastrophe of 1812, Bolívar in his memorial of November 27 to the Congress of Granada, declares:

The identity of Venezuela's cause, with that of the defense of all America and particularly of New Granada, leaves no room for doubt as to the sympathy which our disasters will excite in the hearts of her citizens. Indeed, the most illustrious of liberty's martyrs in South America have pinned their faith to the strong and liberal spirit of the "Granadinos" of the New World. * * * Security, Glory, and what is more, the Honor of those confederated States alike demand the safeguarding of their frontiers, the vindication of Venezuela, and the fulfillment of the sacred duty of obtaining the freedom of South America, of establishing in her the sacred laws of justice and of restoring the rights inherent to mankind.

In 1813, after the taking of Cúcuta, he addressed to the army his famous proclamation of San Antonio del Táchira, in which he reaches heights of eloquence only equalled by Caesar or Bonaparte:

Your liberating arms have advanced as far as Venezuela, which already sees one of her towns revived under the shelter of your generous protection. In less than two months you have completed two campaigns and started a third, which begins here and shall end on the soil which gave me birth. Loyal republicans, you go to redeem the cradle of Colombian independence as the Crusaders liberated Jerusalem, the cradle of Christianity.

I, who have had the honor of fighting beside you, know the magnanimous feelings which move you in favor of your enslaved brethren, to whom your mighty arms and warlike hearts alone can give health, life and liberty. The splendor of your invincible arms will cause the Spanish hosts to disappear from the Venezuelan plains as darkness is dissipated by the rays of the rising sun.

Dauntless soldiers of Cartagena and the Union, all America is expecting her freedom and salvation through you!

A report of the Venezuelan Secretary of Foreign Relations dated December, 1813, which Larrazábal and Marius André consider was inspired, and in part drafted, by the Liberator, reads as follows:

Why should not Central America unite under a single central government? The spectacle of Europe, continually drenched with blood in the effort to reestablish a balance of power constantly broken, should be an example which would lead us to avoid such sanguinary difficulties in our own policy. * * * It is necessary that our nation should be capable of resisting successfully any aggression that may be directed against her by European ambition; this Colossus which must oppose that other Colossus of force can only be formed by the union of South America in one great national unit, to the end that its immense resources may be applied by one single government to one sole objective, namely, to resist foreign aggression and at the same time to develop in the interior the mutual cooperation of all the parts, thus attaining the acme of power and prosperity.



GENERAL SIMÓN BOLÍVAR

Through the courtesy of Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, the Minister of Panama in Washington, the *Bulletin* is able to publish this reproduction of the authentic and valuable portrait, in oils, in the Minister's possession

The idea of a free and united America, so fixed in the mind of the Liberator, continued with the passage of years. At Casacoima in 1817 he outlined a new vision of his redemptive work: "The half of my plans," he said, "has been realized; we have overcome every obstacle which lay between us and Guayana; within a few days we shall take Angostura, and then * * * then, we shall proceed to liberate New Granada, and, after overthrowing the rest of Venezuela's enemies, we shall establish Colombia. Hoisting the tricolor on the heights of Chimborazo we shall then complete our task of liberating South America and assuring our independence by carrying our victorious banners to Peru."

But that bellicose Pan Americanism of the early days of the great epic is only the scant but generous vision which must wait the passage of many years before manifesting itself in tangible form. Bolívar must still suffer many blows and calamities before he is able to make his way to the south. He is to be broken in La Puerta, annihilated in Aragua, powerless before the walls of Cartagena, a fugitive in Casacoima; he is to suffer misery and distress in Jamaica, and, with the help received from Haiti, he is to return to Venezuela only to suffer, there, new reverses; he will be threatened by the dagger of the assassin in Kingston and in Rincón de los Toros; he will experience the horrors of war to the death in order to strengthen the Republican cause, and the bitterness of executing a great chieftain, one of his own, to prevent anarchy; he is to see himself surrounded by envy, suspicion, calumny, inordinate ambitions, indiscipline, and discord; and, constantly growing greater in the midst of ill fortune, compensating reverses with victories, facing adversity with almost superhuman endurance, it will not be until after Carabobo that the American leader will be able to take the first steps toward the realization of his great project of confederation.

The Colombian diplomatic missions accredited to the Governments of Peru, Chile, Buenos Aires, Central America, and Mexico constitute the first constructive stage of Pan Americanism. Bolívar, above everything else, was alive to the need of gaining and firmly establishing the political liberty of Hispanic America, and continued in the grasp of his idea, as noble as Utopian, of continental federation. His political dream was one great entity composed of the new States, one colossal nation extending from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn. No document, perhaps, delineates this more clearly and beautifully than his letter of 1818 to Don Juan Martín de Pueyrredón, Director of the Government of Buenos Aires:

When the triumph of Venezuela's arms completes the work of independence, or when more favorable circumstances permit us more frequent communication and closer relations, with the liveliest interest on our part we should hasten to establish the American pact which, forming one political entity of our Republics,

would present America to the world in an aspect of majestic grandeur unequalled among the ancient nations. An America thus united, if Heaven grant our desire, would be hailed as the queen of nations, the mother of Republics.

The idea of the Federal pact was favorably received everywhere but in Buenos Aires. Don Joaquín Mosquera, Colombian plenipotentiary, signed, with Peru and Chile, the treaties of 1822, which opened the way for the Congress of Panama. Don Miguel Santamaría was equally successful with the Governments of Mexico and Central America. Those treaties embodied the fundamental features of the Pan Americanism of a century ago. They included an offensive and defensive alliance against Spain and any other power which should attack the liberty of any of the signatory States. The contracting parties bound themselves to use their good offices with the Governments of Hispanic America to the end that all might enter the federation. They conceded reciprocal rights and prerogatives of citizenship to the respective nationals residing in any of the signatory States. Finally they agreed—and this is, perhaps, of greatest importance—to the meeting, shortly, of an assembly of plenipotentiaries which should be at the same time the organizing agency of the federation, the political organ of the league to be created, the faithful interpreter of the public treaties signed among the confederated nations, and the friendly mediator and arbitrator in their dissensions and conflicts.

It was on the bases of these conventions that Bolívar issued in Lima, December 7, 1824, the convocation for the Congress of Panama, which was attended by the representatives of the republics which had signed the treaties of 1822.

The results of the deliberations of that memorable assembly were: A treaty of perpetual union, league, and confederation, together with two conventions on military and naval contingents and the manner of using them. The principal of these conventions confirmed and regulated the pact of alliance and confederation as well as the creation of the permanent assembly of plenipotentiaries; it adopted the principle of compulsory arbitration; it established a system of conciliation to be employed in advance of hostilities or the abrupt breaking of relations; it set forth methods tending toward the abolition of privateering; it abolished the slave traffic and qualified those who engaged therein as guilty of the crime of piracy; and declared the inviolability of the territorial limits of the signatory States, a matter with respect to which Bolívar had already enunciated his famous doctrine of *uti possidetis juris*.

The tutelary principles of Pan Americanism having thus been established, it will be interesting to compare it with the movement of to-day and to consider the evolution of the latter and the important part it plays in the relations existing among the 21 republics of this Western Hemisphere.

The principal characteristic of the Bolivarian initiative was its anti-Hispanism. It could not be otherwise while the former colonies were in a state of war with the mother country. Spain was the common enemy of American independence, and the firm establishment of the latter demanded the defeat of Spanish arms as the fundamental objective of the confederation. When Mosquera and Santamaría were dispatched on their diplomatic missions, the freedom of the southern part of New Granada had not yet been won at Bomboná, nor had the freedom of Ecuador been assured on the field of Pichincha, nor had the battle of Junín yet been won in Peru. The circular of the Liberator convoking the Assembly of Panamá was dispatched just two days before the victory of Ayacucho, when the formidable hosts of the Spanish chiefs Canterac and Olañeta still occupied Peruvian soil.

Pan Americanism, born as it were, sword in hand, was bound before everything else to assume the aspect of a military alliance. And a struggle as cruel as was the war for emancipation must necessarily breed anti-Spanish feeling which would inevitably find expression in the official acts of that period. This explains the suggestion, not accepted it is true, of the Peruvian delegation to increase the number of privateers then preying on Spanish commerce, and that American ports should be closed to the natural and industrial products of Spain. This also explains the proposition of the Foreign Office at Bogotá, which was substantially repeated during the sessions of the Peruvian Plenipotentiaries, to "issue a manifesto setting forth the narrow views of Spain and the great wrongs perpetrated by that Government against America." It explains, moreover, the frequent use in documents of that period of the expression "*la América antes española*" (America *formerly* Spanish) when referring to the Hispanic countries, forgetting that the dissolution of the colonial link could not obliterate the indelible seal of origin and blood.

To-day, on the contrary, Pan Americanism is entirely compatible with Hispanism—the two dwell together. A century of independent life has reconciled the daughters with the mother. History, purged of errors, has, in the cold light of facts, reached conclusions which tend to demonstrate that the war for independence was essentially a civil war. A war of democracy against monarchism, a war of liberalism against absolutism, a war of republics against the Crown of Spain; but a war, also, in which, just as there were Spaniards fighting in the ranks of the patriots, so also notable native-born chiefs were fighting under the royalist standards, together with a contingent of native population as considerable as it was formidable. A conscientious review of the facts permits us now to see that the wrongs in which the insurrection of the colonies originated were not faults peculiar to Spain, but faults inherent in the whole colonial system

and in the time and epoch: the identical faults of Great Britain in the North, of France in Haiti, the faults which everywhere engendered the clash of despotism with the rights of man.

Once the hatreds of war were effaced, the American of Spanish origin, without any weakening of his feeling of continental solidarity, turned his gaze with both regard and affection toward the noble parent stock which gave him his civilization, his speech, his manners and customs, his art, law, and religion. He contemplated with amazement the "Gesta," the epic deeds of that extraordinary race which, if only because of its discovery and colonization of the New World, has every right to an enormous credit in the balance sheet of human progress. And when, in the rectification of history, search is made for the original causes of the events recorded, pride of race asserts itself enhanced by the common glory, and in its light San Martín is seen to be the hero of Bailén, and Bolívar, the legitimate heir of Pelayo and Viriato.

The Pan Americanism of to-day is not antagonistic to Latin orientations or tendencies. On the contrary, the American of Iberian extraction brings to the common task of peace and progress which is being realized in our hemisphere the spiritual contribution of his racial idiosyncrasy. While it is possible that neither Spanish nor Portuguese stock is free from defect, each possesses qualities of first rank, and it is these which determine their ethnic physiognomy, so to speak. To deny one's own personality is unworthy, and those who seek to ingratiate themselves with North Americans by a servile imitation of their manners and customs, or by affecting to despise the characteristics of the Latin spirit, commit a serious mistake. How can it be otherwise when the best informed North Americans are those who render most fervent homage to Hispanic culture?

One of the chief problems in the approximation of the peoples of the continent is that of establishing mutual understanding between Latin and Saxon. Once this problem is solved, their common happiness may be promoted by the respective spiritual powers typical of each: The impetuosity, idealism, affability, courtesy, and esthetic sensibility of the sons of the south; and the composure, perseverance, energy, enterprise, common sense, and organizing ability of those of the North. Pan Americanism is a doctrine of cooperation. The ideal which it pursues will never be attained by obliterating, weakening, or altering the inherent characteristics of a race which has every reason for pride. Rather will this ideal be achieved by maintaining the contrast between the two cultures, the two temperaments, the two mentalities, in order to take from one or the other the elements which will best enable each to fulfill the various necessities of life, whether of material welfare or those created by spiritual cravings.

The Pan Americanism of Bolívar also differs from that of the present in the means used to bring about the approximation of the nations of the New World. A century ago, as has been said, the bond with which it was sought to unite the American republics was a military and political league. This was demanded by the pressing necessities of war and the fears aroused by the threatening attitude of the Holy Alliance.

The Pan Americanism of our days is essentially peaceful, neither creating nor tending to create political ties. It endeavors to develop and intensify commercial relations; protect the treasures of American archaeology; promote university interchange; foster a wider knowledge of the intellectual production of the various groups or nationalities; promote the adoption of sanitary measures protecting maritime traffic and public health; honor the memory of the great heroes and benefactors of the New World; arrange for the assembly of congresses devoted to science or charity, the creation of institutions of public utility; establish uniformity of nomenclature, of weights and measures, of passports, of the principles of maritime law, and to promote the study of social problems. Finally, Pan Americanism seeks to realize the grandiose juridical ideal of the codification of international public and private law; to avoid or prevent conflicts between American States and to give the most ample scope possible to arbitration as the only civilized means of deciding international conflicts.

These noble purposes are brought into being in the periodical conferences of the American States, which meet together without political commitments of any kind. Free from any previous compromise, each nation attends these conferences encharged with no mission but the realization of its aspirations for continental peace and well-being.

It is interesting to point out the contrast between the respective organs of Pan Americanism, to-day, and a century ago. Bolívar conceived the Assembly of Plenipotentiaries as the center and instrument of his dreamed-of amphictyony. Since the assembly had the duty not only of signing public treaties but also to exercise the administrative function of serving as mediator and conciliator in conflicts, as well as to perform the still more important judicial function of interpreting public treaties and, as arbiter, of adjusting international differences, this implied a considerable total of political powers, constituting the "sublime authority" of which the Liberator spoke.

The Pan American Union, actual organ of the international cooperation of the continent, is, on the other hand, an institution *sui generis*, having an official character but lacking political power. Its mission is to execute the duties expressly entrusted to it by agreement or resolution of the American States in conference assembled.

To Albert Gallatin Esq.

Department of State 8th Nov 1825

(Confidential)

The President has determined to accept the invitation, which has been received from several of the American Republics, to cause the U. States of America to be represented at the contemplated Congress at Panama, whose deliberations will be occupied with interests of high importance to this hemisphere. He wishes to give to the mission, which he purposes sending, a distinguished character, and is therefore desirous of availing the public of your services. I am directed by him to ascertain if you are disposed to render them. In the event of your acceptance, Mr. P. C. Anderson Jr. the Minister of the U. States at Colombia will be associated with you, and the rank of both of you will be that of Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary. As to the time of your departure, should you think proper to accept the appointment, I ~~suppose~~ suppose it can hardly take place earlier than some time about the middle or twentieth of next month.

I am happy to be the organ of this distinguished proof of the confidence of the President in your patriotism, zeal and abilities.

I am Your obedient servant
H. Clay

LETTER REGARDING UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN THE CONGRESS OF BOLIVAR

This letter, written by Henry Clay to Albert Gallatin, which is on exhibit in the Library of Congress, Washington, reads as follows:

“DEPARTMENT OF STATE, 8th Nov., 1825.

“TO ALBERT GALLATIN, ESQ.

“(Confidential)

“The President has determined to accept the invitation, which has been received from several of the American Republics, to cause the U. States of America to be represented at the contemplated Congress at Panama, whose deliberations will be occupied with interests of high importance to this hemisphere. He wishes to give to the mission, which he purposes sending, a distinguished character, and is therefore desirous of availing the public of your services. I am directed by him to ascertain if you are disposed to render them. In the event of your acceptance, Mr. R. C. Anderson, Jr., the Minister of the U. States at Colombia will be associated with you, and the rank of both of you will be that of Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary. As to the time of your departure, should you think proper to accept the appointment, I ~~suppose~~ suppose it can hardly take place earlier than some time about the middle or twentieth of next month.

“I am happy to be the organ of this distinguished proof of the confidence of the President in your patriotism, zeal and abilities.

“I am your obedient servant,

“H. CLAY.”

Its attributes are essentially those of an office of information, propaganda, and cultural and commercial approximation, in addition to those of a standing committee on the international conferences.

The position of the United States in the Pan American orientation of a century ago as compared with that of to-day, is another peculiar contrast.

Given the political and military character of the Bolivarian Confederation, the United States necessarily had to remain outside it, since that Republic was not only not a belligerent in the war against Spain but had declared itself neutral. The United States, therefore, was excluded from the chief immediate purposes set up as objectives by the Congress of Panama, and the most important international cooperation was limited to the four great republics¹ signing the treaties of 1826. It is evident that Bolívar did not have in mind a confederation of which the United States should form part. In his memorial of 1812, in the letter of the Secretary of Foreign Relations of Venezuela dated December, 1813, and in the prophecy of Casacoima, express reference is made to "South America." Bolívar's celebrated letter from Kingston mentions the "New World," but in the next line he refers to a community of origin, language, and religion which, it is quite clear, could not include the United States.

On the other hand, it is well known that the Northern Republic was disinclined to take part in Inter-American activities regulated by an entity constituted on the bases of the Assembly of Plenipotentiaries. This is unequivocally shown in the instructions given by Henry Clay, Secretary of State, to the United States delegates, in the course of which he said:

It is distinctly understood by the President that it [the Congress of Panama] is to be regarded in all respects as diplomatic in contradistinction to a body clothed with powers of ordinary legislation; that is to say, no one of the States represented is to be considered bound by any treaty, convention, pact, or act to which it does not subscribe and expressly assent by its acting representative, and that, in the instance of treaties, conventions, and pacts, they are to be returned for final ratification to each contracting State according to the provisions of its particular constitution. * * * All notion is rejected of an amphictyonic council, invested with power finally to decide controversies between the American States or to regulate in any respect their conduct. * * * The complicated and various interests which appertain to the nations of this vast continent can not be safely confided to the superintendence of one legislative authority.

The ideas just quoted, and others in the same document which maintain in all its vigor Washington's doctrine of avoiding "entangling alliances," show that even if the United States had taken part in the deliberations of the Congress of Panama through its appointed delegates, who did not reach the Isthmus in time, that country

¹These republics were Peru, Mexico, Central America (comprising the Republics of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica), and finally Colombia comprising what is, to-day, Venezuela, Panama, Colombia, and Ecuador.

still would not have signed the treaties of 1826. The participation of the United States in the Pan American movement would not have been effective until that later period, then far distant, when the moment arrived for the discussion of questions concerning navigation, commerce, and purely peaceful relations.

Thus, while the Inter-American activities of the early nineteenth century were confined to the republics of Hispanic origin, those of the present constitute, essentially, an approximation of the two great ethnic groups of the continent. Naturally, Pan Americanism does not exclude inter-Latin cooperation and *rapprochement*, but the most obvious phase of the former is the commercial, cultural, and spiritual approximation of the Saxons of North America with the Latins of the South. The reason is obvious. As regards commerce, the Hispanic republics, because of the similarity of their products, carry on with each other a commercial interchange small in comparison with their business with European nations and the United States. As the latter are chiefly industrial countries, while the South American republics produce tropical fruits and raw materials, the products of Latin America must necessarily seek their markets in the north, just as the latter's manufactures must try to find purchasers in the south. United States commerce with Latin America therefore reaches a total in comparison with which that of the southern republics with each other is relatively small.

As for spiritual approximation, it is also natural that the current should set from the south, northward, and from the north southward. The Latin peoples know each other well, because of their comparative proximity and their common language and common sources of culture. On the other hand, these peoples need to be better informed regarding the intellectual activities and moral conditions of the United States, of which Latin American ideas in general are as grotesque as they are erroneous and unjust. And residents of the United States, in their turn, should devote more study to South American culture in order to appreciate its present and potential value and to be able to say, as Elihu Root said in Rio de Janeiro: "I bring from my country a special greeting to her elder sisters in the civilization of America."

What, then, are the points of contact between Bolivarian Pan Americanism and that of the present? Why is it affirmed that Pan Americanism had its birth in the Congress of Panama?

It is because the basic idea, the fundamental concept of that Congress, is the same as that inspiring the conferences of American States of our time. Like everything developing by an evolutionary process, the sentiment of continental solidarity has passed from the simple to the complex, and to-day manifests itself in manifold activities of which our grandfathers could not even have dreamed. But just

as the diamond which dazzles us with the gleam of its thousand facets is the same stone, shapeless and opaque when taken from the mine, so in the international cooperation of the continent the original spark of Bolívar's genius may still be discerned. Yesterday, as to-day, its chief purpose was the peace, the progress, and the happiness of the New World. But while, yesterday, peace had to be assured by means of war, to-day, free of enemies, respected and strong in democracy and fraternity, the peoples of America can consecrate themselves in tranquillity to the fruitful task of laboring for the common welfare.

For the rest, the grandiloquent prophecy of the Liberator in his convocation to the Congress is to-day fully confirmed. For a century after those events posterity contemplates with respect the protocols of the Isthmus, and there discerns the principles of contemporary public law; there it finds the doctrine of international mediation for the prevention of conflicts between States; there, the consecration of the humane, civilized, and peaceful principle of obligatory arbitration as a means of settling international differences; there, the glorious antecedent of the League of Nations; there, the condemnation of the privateer and the infamous slave trade, to-day so utterly proscribed by the conscience of mankind that it is forgotten how recently humanity suffered from these scourges; there, the aspiration for the independence of Cuba, which to-day occupies so honorable a seat in the concert of free nations; there, the enunciation of the doctrine of *uti possidetis juris*, as the basis for the settlement of boundary disputes; and there, finally, is found the germ of commercial cooperation in time of peace, which in our days has developed so prodigiously.

Thus Bolívar, who has been called Liberator, Captain, Statesman, Apostle, Father and Founder of Republics, may also lay claim to the glorious title of Father of Pan Americanism.

*The Spirit of America, incarnate in Bolivar,
the Liberator, is enshrined in the heart
of every son of this new
Columbus-given world.*

THE BOLIVARIAN UNIVERSITY OF PANAMA ∴

TO BE ESTABLISHED AND DEDICATED IN HONOR OF THE GREAT
LIBERATOR WHOSE NAME IT BEARS

BY DR. OCTAVIO MÉNDEZ PEREIRA

Minister of Public Instruction of Panama

THE idea of a Bolivarian University in the Isthmus was first presented to the Third Pan American Scientific Congress held in Lima in December, 1924, by the writer, who supported it in these words:

Panama, which sprang up with extraordinary vitality, and which constitutes a nation with an original life of her own; whose importance comes from her position at the center of the world, between two oceans that bring to her coasts all the products of nature and industry, all ideas and all modern influences, all languages and all races, all the seeds of tolerance and all new things; Panama, which manifests already all the characteristics of a future center of high and refined culture and is now the melting pot of the two leading races and languages of the continent; Panama, of which Bolívar, the great seer, said when he advocated the opening of the Isthmus for the union of the two oceans, "Perhaps there alone will it be possible some day to establish the capital of the world, just as Constantine sought that Byzantium should be the capital of the ancient world;" Panama, which is the most appropriate place for the Pan American University in which the ideals of the Liberator may be realized and disseminated.

Speaking on this subject as he crossed the Isthmus, Dr. L. S. Rowe, the president of the United States delegation to the Third Pan American Scientific Congress, made the following statement:

One of the most important projects adopted by the Congress was the one presented by the Minister of Public Instruction of Panama, Dr. Octavio Méndez Pereira, providing for the creation of a Pan American University in the Isthmian capital. This project was unanimously approved and the idea was impressed upon the minds of all members of the Congress that Panama is the most adequate place for the establishment of an institution of such a character.

"The idea of a Bolivarian University in Panama," said the same distinguished Pan Americanist on another occasion, "is bound to be carried out because it represents one of those influences that mean so much for the future of the Pan American movement. A Pan American University established here will promote in a remarkable manner the drawing together of the peoples of America."

The Bolivarian University will be dedicated the 22d of June, 1926, date of the first centenary of the congress convened by Bolívar in which the bases of international arbitration were laid and the idea of a continental league first arose. The Government of Panama is commemorating this great event in a Pan American Congress, in which all the American republics will participate.

Consecration to the memory of Bolívar is for America dedication to its highest ideal, and no monument of greater dynamic significance in commemorating the centenary of the Liberator's Congress is conceivable than this University of America, erected in the same place,



THE GOVERNMENT PALACE, PANAMA

This building houses the National Assembly, the executive departments, and the National Theater

that center of the world and key to the universe, which was, at his desire, the seat of the first Pan American Congress.

Since in Panama there does not exist even a tradition of classical university studies, its university, established on a modern basis, free from pernicious and archaic influences, will begin its life with a liberal and broad-minded program in which the cultural aspect must prevail over the merely professional, and in which a diploma will testify to work accomplished or a social contribution, rather than to mere knowledge. It must be so conceived—and this will more clearly convey my idea—that the University shall offer courses as a library

offers books, and so that each student will have the task of drawing up his own plan of studies in accordance with his individual problems and the possibilities that the future has in store for him.

The essential purpose of this new university must necessarily be to develop the Pan American ideals of peace and solidarity dreamed of by Bolívar. The molding of the American soul in order to imbue it with greater dynamic force within a certain sphere of sentiments



THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING IN PANAMA CITY

This modern building occupies the site of the old city hall where Panama's independence from Spain was declared in 1821

and ideas is an ideal which all the inhabitants of the continent should try to attain as a measure of self-preservation and progress. Without losing sight of the necessary cooperation of universities in the universal advancement of science, a true American university must attach great importance to local problems, whether educational, economic, legal, or of an international character, the solution of which requires long and serious study. The American University before all must be the sentinel of our people and the zealous defender of their future. United by identical interests and by a common destiny and aspir-

ations, it is natural that we should aspire to a confraternity of true Americanism, and upon the university—this new type of university—must devolve the task of educating the American conscience, of socializing the collective sense of duty, of bringing about solidarity in those principles which are achieved by hard-fought moral and spiritual conquests. It will be the task of this university to create the citizens of that greater *patria* which ignores geographical frontiers and other regional handicaps, to create collective republican interests; in short, to influence directly and efficiently that onward march of American progress and civilization that must be the common and individual purpose and desire of our people. It must be a laboratory of social and individual perfection where thoughts, aspirations, and ideals may be formed, it must be the alembic of our national entities, a bond of union among our people and a source of action and initiative, of love and tolerance. It must be an inspiration for those who must bear the responsibility of the future and who, with a clear vision of the past and of the time to come, must solve the economic, social, political, religious, and intellectual problems of our people.

The Bolivarian University will offer professional courses in medicine, law, commerce, agronomy, engineering—of which last a great achievement exists in the Isthmus of Panama—and special cultural courses in languages, history, literature, philosophy, journalism, education, etc. Each American country may, furthermore, support a special course for the universal advancement of science, for the increased harmony and good understanding of the continent and for the diffusion and propagation of Pan American ideals.

Organized on the basis of special courses, the Bolivarian University will be able to establish as many free courses as general interest may demand or the events of the day suggest. For these courses the university will invite the most eminent person in each science or field of activity and with due anticipation will distribute throughout the different countries of America the programs of the respective course; will receive applications for entering the courses and, when the occasion arises, will obtain necessary transportation facilities for those attending, offering them lodging in Panama at a nominal cost, or even free if possible.

In connection with the courses excursions will be organized to the Canal, visits to hospitals and sanitation works, to the ruins of old Panama, to Pearl Island, and many other points of interest.

Special courses may also be instituted at the request of any American Government or university, provided that it is willing to pay the respective professors. The sending of professors to Panama will be a most effective means for the diffusion of ideas and a better knowledge of the respective countries, inasmuch as the words of a lecturer on the Isthmus will be carried to every part of the world by means of the continuous current of those passing through the Canal.



THE CATHEDRAL, PANAMA

One of the most interesting and historical structures in the city is the cathedral, erected in 1760

In the field of history, international questions, or exhibitions of industrial or artistic products, no place is more adequate for world advertising than Panama, being as it is the bridge of the world.

Besides the special courses the university will have various schools, including a faculty of medicine with its annex or auxiliary, the Gorgas Institute of Tropical Medicine, a faculty of law and political science, a faculty of commerce and languages, a faculty of engineering, which will gradually increase in number as resources permit and necessity requires.

The school of medicine, situated between the Santo Tomás Hospital in the city of Panama and the Ancón Hospital in the Canal Zone, will offer opportunity to Panamanian students to obtain the diploma of doctor of medicine, and to students from other countries of America to take postgraduate courses in tropical medicine, sanitation, and hygiene. Furthermore, these students would have the opportunity of speaking both Spanish and English, in which languages Panama affords exceptional advantages.

The school of law and political science will afford opportunities to Latin-American students to study Anglo-Saxon law and to students from the United States to study Latin law. A course in international law in Panama would certainly awaken exceptional interest. What place is better fitted for it than Panama?

Commercial studies would be peculiarly interesting in a place which is the crossroads for world interests, all races, the products of all climates, and many steamship lines, and where may be studied the advantages and disadvantages of free trade, of the protective system, of bonded warehouses and free ports, of commissaries, provisioning of ships, etc.

In connection with the school of commerce, Spanish-speaking students will acquire and practice English, and English-speaking students will have a similar opportunity to learn Spanish. Panama shows to-day the pleasing spectacle of a country where North Americans and Panamanians fraternize without any racial frictions or conflicts.

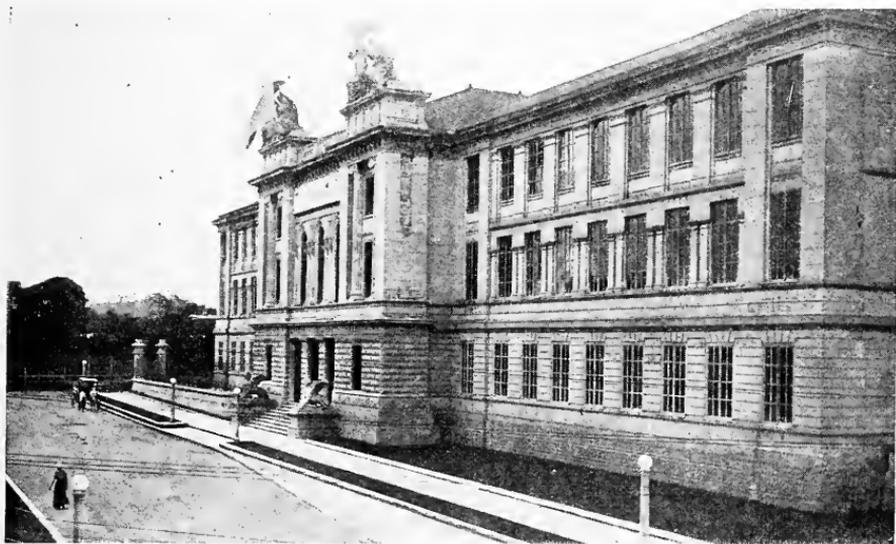
Panama also enjoys an enviable position for the study of engineering, having within its territory the greatest canal in the world, with its wonderful system of locks, its enormous machine shops, and its arsenals of war. It possesses also a network of modern roads, and numerous bridges and dry docks for the repair and construction of ships of all sizes.

The Bolivarian University as a whole will be administered by a committee composed of a representative of each of the countries, entities, and persons contributing to its maintenance, the chairman being the Secretary of Public Instruction of Panama. Philanthropists who make an important contribution to the university will

be honorary presidents of that committee and of the faculty or respective division, with the right to vote in the decisions of the committee.

Donations can be made in the form of subscriptions, by the erection of a university building, or by special endowments. If the endowment produces an annual income sufficient for the purpose, it will be possible every year to engage a prominent personage for a course of lectures to be given during the most suitable season.

The university will in general be constructed and maintained by the Government of Panama and the donations of the governments, individuals, and university students of America. These last, if they should contribute only 25 or 50 cents each, will be able to raise a sum of not less than \$1,000,000.



THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PANAMA

This higher educational center of Panama includes, in addition to the secondary, normal, and commercial divisions, advanced courses in Spanish and mathematics, and schools of pharmacy, law, and surveying

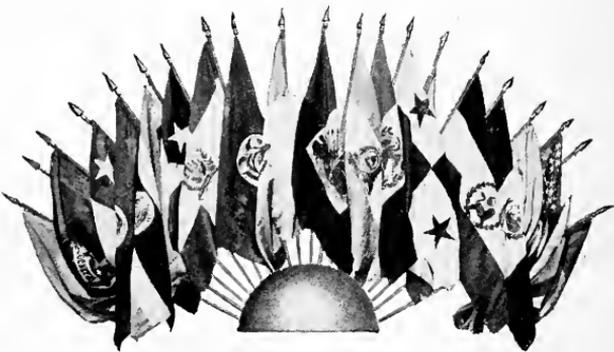
The presidents of the various faculties and the heads of departments will be in charge of the organization and technical administration of the university, subject always to the approbation of the governing board.

Naturally a university can not come into complete existence at once, and the Bolivarian will have to progress little by little as its resources permit. The beginning will be modest, but even if the organization is confined at first to the school of medicine and the Gorgas Institute, already in process of realization, and to some special courses, all the rest can later be added. The progress of Panama is constant and unending and by virtue of its position it may well become, in time,

the capital of the world as it now is the bridge of nations and the key to the American Continent.

An institute of tropical medicine similar to that which is being established in memory of General Gorgas, with laboratories well equipped for experimentation and the production of serums, vaccines, and antitoxins; with an international editorial center to publish Pan American propaganda, to disseminate culture through the continent, to hispaniolize foreign culture by the translation of the most important works of universal knowledge, and also to acquaint English-speaking people with all that Hispanic culture can with pride display; an office in which the exchange of publications between peoples speaking the same language will be centralized, as well as that between those who speak different languages, and which will publish a complete bibliography of the continent—all these would be the indispensable future complement of the Bolivarian University.

At the very entrance of the canal which the genius of two races opened through the heart of an altruistic country, sacrificed *pro mundi beneficio*, the Bolivarian University will be like a colossal beacon light of the continent, in whose rays all the peoples of the New World will feel themselves brothers, and men, everywhere, will comprehend the virtues of love, of peace, of labor, and of solidarity. Stupendous dream of Bolívar, that sublime visionary; the most complete justification of the Independence of Panama in 1903.



THE LARGER SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BOLÍVAR CONGRESS

By JAMES BROWN SCOTT,

Secretary, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

THERE is a story to the effect that Lafayette found himself in company with some of the most eminent generals and marshals of the Wars of the Revolution and the Empire, and, as would be expected on such an occasion, the conversation was of the campaigns in which they had taken part. After they had exhausted the subject, they turned to Lafayette and superciliously asked him the campaigns in which he had participated. He replied that his battles in America were small affairs, but that they had made the liberty of a continent.

Judged by the European standard, by which Lafayette's efforts were to be measured, it would have to be said that the Congress of Panama was a small affair, and yet, if results are to be considered rather than mere question of size and the importance of its resolutions, it must be admitted that the Congress of Panama has furnished a precedent for every congress of the American Republics, and, indeed, a precedent for the call of the first of the peace conferences at The Hague, issued in 1898, by no less a person than the late august Czar of all the Russias.

The congress, whose centenary is to be celebrated in the city of Panama in the presence of the official representatives of the 21 American Republics, was proposed on December 7, 1824, by Bolívar, to whom posterity accords the title of Liberator. The "General Assembly of the American Republics," as the congress was officially called, was formally opened at Panama on the 22d of June, 1826, with two delegates from Colombia, two from Central America, two from Peru, and one from Mexico. It held 10 sessions, and adjourned on the 15th of July, 1826, having adopted for the approval of the countries represented and such of the American Republics as should later care to adhere: A "Treaty of perpetual union, league, and confederation between the Republics of Colombia, Central America, Peru, and the United Mexican States," an agreement for the future meetings of the assembly, every two years in time of peace and every

year in time of war; a "Convention on Contingents" to be supplied by the members of the confederation, and a special and confidential agreement relating to the army and to the confederated navy.

Bolívar, at this time President of Peru, was deeply disappointed at the modest results of a congress which he rightly considered was destined to mark an epoch in international relations; but he referred the treaties, conventions, or agreements to the Congress of his country, which, however, did not ratify them, or any of them. The Congresses of Guatemala and Mexico likewise refused to ratify, and they were only partially ratified by Colombia.

Chile had been invited, but the Congress of that country not being in session, the delegates could not be appointed in time to take part in the meeting at Panama. Buenos Aires, or, as we would say to-day, the Argentine Republic, was invited, and the meeting approved, but delegates were not sent. Brazil, then an empire, was also invited, and, while approving of the proposed congress, was unwilling to send delegates, as the emperor was determined to maintain neutrality in the war between Spain and the Spanish colonies of America.

Great Britain sent a representative, to be of service to the congress in any way in which he could render service, and especially to urge the delegates of the American Republics (whose independence Great Britain had recognized) to take measures in the assembly looking toward peace with the mother country. An unofficial representative was sent by the King of the Netherlands, who appreciated the importance of the gathering. The Dutch representative did not present credentials, as did the British "colleague," inasmuch as the King of the Netherlands had not recognized the colonies; but His Majesty took pains to have it understood in Europe, and to have it stated by the representative to Panama, that he approved of their independence and was only deterred from recognizing it for fear of giving umbrage to the great powers of continental Europe.

If there were an official representative from Great Britain, and an unofficial agent from the Kingdom of the Netherlands, it would be strange if the United States of America did not manifest interest in this first of American assemblies. Bolívar does not seem to have contemplated the presence of representatives from the oldest of the American Republics. It was to be, in first instance at least, a "family" affair, although the cooperation of the United States of America was in his mind, and was desired in certain eventualities. Three of the countries invited and taking part in the assembly expressed to the Government of the United States their desire to see it represented: Colombia, in whose territory it was to be held, informed Bolívar in accepting his invitation, that it had invited the United States of America to send representatives; Mexico likewise informed

him that she had requested the Government of the United States to be represented; and Central America expressed the hope to the Secretary of State of the northern Republic that his country would send delegates to the Isthmus.

The Secretary of State of the United States was none other than Henry Clay. He had been the most ardent and effective advocate of the recognition of the independence of the struggling colonies to the south, and was anxious to accept the invitation. John Quincy Adams, then President of the United States, whose part in formulating the Monroe doctrine can not easily be overestimated, was not less anxious than his Secretary of State. Between them they secured the reluctant approval of the Senate to the nomination of Richard C. Anderson and John Sergeant as commissioners to the congress. The House of Representatives willingly approved the proposal and the request for funds required by such attendance. The invitation to the United States was sent later than that extended to the other American countries, and the delay experienced in securing the approval of Congress was such that the "General Assembly of the American Republics" had adjourned before the North Americans could reach the Isthmus.

For many years Bolívar had not merely worked for the emancipation of America, but for some form of union of the emancipated peoples. As early as 1815 he had said, in his "prophetic letter" from Jamaica, that it was "most difficult to foresee the future destinies of the provinces of Spanish America, speak of the political principles which should prevail in them, or indulge in any speculation about the nature of the government which they would adopt for themselves." Notwithstanding the difficulty of the case, he nevertheless ventured to say, "The States of the Isthmus, from Panama to Guatemala, will form perhaps a union." The union subsisted for a while, and it may well be that Bolívar's prophecy will eventually be realized. "That magnificent portion of America," he continued, "situate between the two oceans, will be in due time the emporium of the universe. Its canals will shorten the distance which separate the nations of the earth and will render the commercial ties which connect Europe, America, and Asia closer and stronger." "How beautiful it would be," he added, "if the Isthmus of Panama should come to be to us what the Isthmus of Corinth was to the Greeks!" This, he well recognized to be, if at all, in the future, hidden, as it were, from the present by an impenetrable veil. But what he next ventured to predict had at least its beginning in his own lifetime: "May God grant that some day we may have the happiness of installing there an august congress of the representatives of the republics, kingdoms, and empires, to discuss and study the high interests of peace and war with the nations of the other three parts of the world! This

kind of cooperation may be established in some happy period of our regeneration."

In his circular invitation¹ to the powers to meet in conference at Panama, Bolívar, then at the height of his glory, said:

After 15 years of sacrifices devoted to the liberty of America to secure a system of guaranties that in peace and war shall be the shield of our new destiny, it is time the interests and relations uniting the American Republics, formerly Spanish colonies, should have a fundamental basis that shall perpetuate, if possible, those Governments.

The "fundamental basis" and the "uniformity of principles" should be devised in conference, and longer to defer the meeting of plenipotentiaries appointed for this purpose "would be to deprive ourselves of the advantages which that assembly will produce from its very incipency."

In the invitation he did not descend into particulars. This he reserved for his instructions to the Peruvian delegates. He contented himself with general statements, with which he concluded the invitation:

The day our plenipotentiaries make the exchanges of their powers will stamp in the diplomatic history of the world an immortal epoch.

When, after a hundred centuries, posterity shall search for the origin of our public law, and shall remember the compacts that solidified its destiny, they will finger with respect the protocols of the Isthmus. In them they will find the plan of the first alliances that shall sketch the mark of our relations with the universe. What, then, shall be the Isthmus of Corinth compared with that of Panama?

In the instructions to the Peruvian delegates of May 15, 1825,² Bolívar stated what he hoped from the Congress. In the sixth article he said: "You shall make every effort to secure the great compact of union, league, and perpetual confederation against Spain, and against foreign rule of whatever character, to be renewed in the most solemn manner." In the eleventh article it was stated that "treaties of friendship, navigation, and commerce" were to be negotiated with "the new American States as allies and confederates." In the thirteenth, the United States of America make their first appearance, for in it the great congress of the Isthmus is to issue "such an energetic and efficient declaration as that made by the President of the United States of America in his message to Congress of last year in regard to the necessity for the European powers of abandoning all ideas of further colonization on this continent, and in opposition to the principle of intervention in our domestic affairs." This is, of course, the Monroe doctrine, which was to become continental as well as North American.

¹ International American Conference. Reports of Committees and Discussions Thereon. Volume IV. Historical Appendix. The Congress of 1826 at Panama, and Subsequent Movements toward a Conference of American Nations (1890), p. 159.

² Volume IV, Historical Appendix, pp. 169 *et seq.*

In the fourteenth article the delegates are instructed to secure "by common consent the determination or settlement of disputed points in international law, especially those affecting the relations between belligerents and neutral nations."

Bolívar's fundamental purpose he states in article 16 as "a close alliance both offensive and defensive" of the new American States attending the congress. And in the sixteenth, completed in the seventeenth by "the adoption and vigorous enforcement of a well-combined plan of hostilities against Spain, so as to compel her Government to make peace and recognize the independence of the American Continent," the independence which he contemplated was of all, and not of any one, of the States to be secured at the expense of others.

The new States were to possess the territories which they had at the beginning of the revolution and when their independence had been recognized and their frontiers determined; and all legally constituted governments of the States were to be supported and maintained by the members of the Union.

The Liberator confidently contemplated a union of the States, and the treaties adopted by the "great Federal Congress of the American States," after due ratification by their respective Governments, were to "be promulgated as the public law of America, and made obligatory on all the States which were parties thereto."

We of the northern Republic are accustomed to look upon the imagination of our brethren to the south as warmed by the rays of a tropical sun; but the truth seems to be that the man of imagination responds to an ideal in much the same way whether he live and have his being in the east, in the west, in the north, or the south, if the enthusiasm of John Quincy Adams, capping that of Simón Bolívar, be considered.

Under date of March 5, 1826,³ President Adams sent a lengthy reply to an inquiry from the House of Representatives, in which he explained the reasons leading him to accept the invitations of Colombia, Mexico, and Central America to send delegates on behalf of the United States to the congress at Panama: "My first and greatest inducement was to meet, in the spirit of kindness and friendship, an overture made in that spirit by three sister Republics of this hemisphere." After comparing the situation of the young American States to the original States of North America, he proceeded: "The first and paramount principle upon which it was deemed wise and just to lay the corner stone of all our future relations with them was disinterestedness; the next was cordial good will to them; the third was a claim of fair and equal reciprocity." And he thus justified this righteous attitude toward them: "In the intercourse between

³ Volume IV, Historical Appendix, pp. 34 *et seq.*

nations temper is a missionary, perhaps, more powerful than talent. Nothing was ever lost by kind treatment. Nothing can be gained by sullen repulses and aspiring pretensions."

While President Adams thought that advantage should be taken of the invitation extended to the United States to meet in conference with the younger Republics of the south, "It may be," he continued, "that in the lapse of many centuries no other opportunity so favorable will be presented to the Government of the United States to subserve the benevolent purposes of Divine Providence to dispense the promised blessings of the Redeemer of mankind, to promote the prevalence in future ages of peace on earth and good will to man, as will now be placed in their power by participating in the deliberations of this congress." Bolívar could not have spoken with greater warmth than this son of New England.

The congress seemed to him to be as practicable as it was elevated and noble. "And now," he continued, "at this propitious moment, the new born nations of this hemisphere, assembling by their representatives at the isthmus between its two continents, to settle the principles of their future international intercourse with other nations and with us, ask, in this great exigency, for our advice upon those very fundamental maxims which we, from our cradle, at first proclaimed and partially succeeded to introduce into the code of national law." The purpose which Bolívar had in mind and did not adumbrate could not have been more aptly phrased.

President Adams would have preferred a definite program in advance of the meeting, but inasmuch as it was a conference—that is to say, a diplomatic assembly, with no nation bound but by its ratification of proposals made and accepted in conference—he felt that the Government of the United States could properly take part without meticulous details. "It has, therefore seemed to me unnecessary to insist that every object to be discussed at the meeting should be specified with the precision of a judicial sentence or enumerated with the exactness of a mathematical demonstration. The purpose of the meeting itself is to deliberate upon the great and common interests of several new and neighboring nations. If the measure is new and without precedent, so is the situation of the parties to it."

Answering the objections which might be made, that Washington's Farewell Address prevented participation in foreign conferences, President Adams replied that Washington's advice was given under conditions existing at that time; but since the American nations had come into being, with a set of American principles. "Europe has still her set of primary interests with which we have little or a remote relation. . . . But we were then the only independent nation of this hemisphere; and we were surrounded by

European colonies, with the greater part of which we had no more intercourse than with the inhabitants of another planet." These conditions had entirely changed as regards then unknown regions of the American continent. "Those colonies," he added, "have now been transformed into eight independent nations, extending to our very borders; . . . with reference to whom our situation is neither detached nor distant; whose political principles and systems of government, congenial with our own, must and will have an action and counteraction upon us and ours, to which we can not be indifferent if we would."

President Adams had had a long experience in foreign affairs. He had represented his country when he was in the twenties; he had served in the Senate and in the House of Representatives, and he had been Secretary of State to James Monroe, when that great President was defining not only the attitude of the United States toward Europe, but to the rest of the American continent. He knew that little could be done at any one time, but that results could only be had by making a beginning, and trusting to good will and time. He was willing to believe in an oak, if only the acorn fell on fertile soil. He was not a man to yield to illusions, and his imagination did not ordinarily run away with his judgment. It did not on this occasion. "That the congress at Panama will accomplish all or even any of the transcendent benefits to the human race which warmed the conceptions of its first proposer, it were, perhaps," he gravely added, "indulging too sanguine a forecast of events to promise. It is, in its nature, a measure speculative and experimental. The blessing of Heaven may turn it to the account of human improvement. Accidents unforeseen and mischances not to be anticipated may baffle all its high purposes and disappoint its fairest expectations; but the design is great, is benevolent, is humane."

The congress at Panama did not satisfy Bolívar, and it was doubtless a disappointment to President Adams. It was a precedent, however, of future conferences, and it was a harbinger of better days. It may well be permitted to a citizen of the northern Republic to remark that if Bolívar's congress supplied the precedent, Secretary Blaine, of these United States of America, created the successful congress, through the meeting of the First Conference of the American Republics in the city of Washington in the fall of 1889. "The day of America has arrived," as Bolívar proclaimed in his prophetic way, "and no human power can stop the course of nature, guided by the hand of Providence."

BOLÍVAR, THE PROPHET

By GUILLERMO A. SHERWELL,

Secretary of United States Section, Inter-American High Commission

ON a summer day in the year 1805, a man of mature age accompanied by a youth scarcely emerged from adolescence wandered slowly through the city of Rome, that city so rich in ruins and tradition. They were master and pupil, dreamers both, but of widely differing type. One wove his dreams of the silken threads of illusion and fantasy, the other, with the tough fiber of reality. To one, Rome sang in the language of Virgil and Horace, in cadences measured and sweet; the other, Rome admonished in the austere words of Cato—that Rome which led the multitudes with the promises of the Gracchi, the Rome which battled for the right in the Plebeian wars and died for liberty in the plain of Pharsalia. Both men were sons of America, then chained and oppressed. Their steps among the ruins, guided by the same impulse, turned toward the Sacred Hill. Thoughts of their native land filled their minds; the sufferings they had undergone had well-nigh broken their hearts; their lips in the same breath condemned tyranny and raised a hymn to liberty. The spirit of the elder of the two rose on the wings of his generous imagination; the youth brought those dreams to earth to be there transformed into action. Erect upon the summit of that hill consecrated by 25 centuries of history, he swore never to rest until he had seen the independence of the country which gave him birth. These two were Simón Rodríguez, the poet of liberty, and Simón Bolívar, her prophet, knight and champion.

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Colombia had been created. Three nations had burst their chains and had united to form a political entity, respectable and strong. Bolívar's glory had reached the greatest height to which the genius of man can aspire; but not content with the liberty of Colombia, the chieftain wanted to break the chains which bound the "Children of the Sun."¹ To the misfortunes and disappointments to which he had been subjected, which in Peru had been many and bitter, there was added an obscure and insidious physical ailment. His weak frame was consumed with fever in Pativilca and when, filled with discouragement, it was natural to suppose that his only desire would be for rest and relief from the ills he suffered, he was asked what

¹ The indigenes of Bolivia.

he intended to do, the answer of that unbreakable spirit was: "Triumph!" and that prophecy was fulfilled in Junín and Ayacucho.

The 10th of December, 1830, finds the Genius of America, wounded unto death, at a farm not far from the sea. His last efforts were concentrated in a proclamation recommending the Colombians to unite, to the end that they might be freed from anarchy. His last words were: "If my death will contribute to the cessation of party strife, I shall go down, gladly, to the grave." But party strife did not cease, and anarchy has more than once torn asunder the daughters of the Liberator.

Such was the youthful prophet, whose illusions were as wings and whose propositions were as straightforward as an arrow in its flight. Such was the prophet-man, the father of the independence of three peoples, and the master of his own being. Such was the prophet-genius, who passed from death to immortality, thence to contemplate the realization of his predictions and to find himself revered as the tutelary hero of America and the symbol of liberty.

Bolívar was a seer. No one in America has ever deserved the name of genius as did the Liberator. After his first victorious campaign, he foresees the future struggles and glimpses the bitterness of disaster. He restrains the enthusiasm of his comrades in arms and admonishes them to be ready for still greater and more arduous efforts. Conversely, when everything appeared disheartening, when not a man or a mouthful of food was available, he rises above misfortune, as on a pedestal, and flings to the winds the prophecy of victory, an audacious challenge, as it were, in the face of ill fortune.

Of the ultimate triumph of his cause he had never a doubt. His speeches, his letters, his manifestos all reveal his assurance of victory. And this assurance fills him with unflagging courage, a courage which at times seemed to be at odds with the prudent caution of the general. When in exile, he suddenly abandons it to set out practically alone and without resources in a challenge with death, with no thought of defeat, because to him defeat was impossible. He is faced with the necessity of winning the Plains, and he forthwith binds to his will the restless will of Páez. Realizing his need of outside help with its greater skill and better perfected organization than the forces at hand, he forms of the British volunteers a soldierly corps for liberty. It becomes necessary to carry the campaign beyond the "páramos," to scale the Andes and dim the luster of the achievements of a Hannibal and a Napoleon, and forthwith he leads his doughty plainsmen through rivers in flood, over bottomless morasses, up dizzy heights whose rarefied air and freezing cold take heavy toll of his thinning ranks, to finally descend and fall like a thunderbolt upon the enemy, an enemy vanquished by fear in advance of the attack.

And after Boyacá came Carabobo and, shortly afterwards, the mountains of the south, to be followed by the campaign in Peru; then, Junín, with the elation of triumph and the bitterness of ingratitude; the pang of friends who betray and friends who succumb, of the stoning multitudes who but yesterday acclaimed him. But above the treason and discord, above the ruins of the edifice raised at the cost of such incredible effort, sacrifice, and love; above the physical frame which weakens and succumbs; above all this, his genius speaks in words which foretell what America must still suffer,



THE BIRTHPLACE OF BOLÍVAR, CARACAS, VENEZUELA

In this colonial residence, Simón Bolívar was born July 24, 1783. In recent years the house, faithfully restored and decorated, has been acquired by the Venezuelan Government as a national shrine

and in promises of a future in which the welcoming hand will not conceal a dagger, a future in which the hearts of the peoples, moved by a deep sense of brotherhood, will beat in unison.

It is necessary to see what the seer wrote at a time when, exiled in Jamaica, a threnody rather than a prophecy might be expected. In an immortal letter he shows that his predictions are not the fruit of febrile inspiration, but of ripe judgment and conscientious consideration of all those elements which, in the mysterious alembic of the

peoples, were being transformed into a group of nations. From the past and the present of these nations Bolívar constructed their future, which he saw with a marvelous clarity of vision.

On September 6, 1815, he writes:

If it is justice which decides the lot of man, success will crown our efforts, because the destiny of America has been irrevocably fixed; the bond which united her to Spain has been severed. Its only strength was opinion: a state of mind, by which the parts of that immense monarchy were closely bound together. What formerly joined, now divides them. Greater is the hatred inspired in us by the Peninsula than the sea which separates us from it. Less difficult is it to unite the two continents than to reconcile the spirits of the two countries. The habit of obedience; a community of interests, of enlightenment, of religion; a mutual good will; a tender solicitude for the cradle and glory of our forebears; in fine, everything which made up our inspiration came to us from Spain. From this sprang a feeling of loyalty well-nigh eternal, even when this sympathy, this forced attachment induced by the dominating rule, had been weakened by the misconduct of our overlords. At the present time the opposite is true—death, dishonor, everything evil threatens us and is feared by us; we suffer everything from that unnatural stepmother. The veil has been rent asunder; we have seen the light, but our return to utter darkness is sought; the chains have been broken, we have been free, and our enemies attempt to again enslave us. Hence America is struggling desperately, and seldom it is that desperation has not brought victory in its wake.

Because success has been partial and variable we must not distrust fortune. In some places the independents triumph, while in others tyrants obtain the advantage. And what is the final result? Is not the entire New World aroused and armed for its defense? Let us look about, and we shall observe a simultaneous struggle going on throughout the whole extent of this hemisphere. . . .

After analyzing the situation in the different regions of America which were struggling to emancipate themselves from Spain, and after describing fully the resources in men and material of this continent, he proceeds to consider the ideal institutions, as, also, those actually possible, given the degree of progress achieved by the peoples who were eventually to be freed. As will be seen, Bolívar, this mixture of statesmen and military knight, did not labor under many illusions:

The Americans, without previous preparation or knowledge and, what is more deplorable, without experience in public affairs, have suddenly risen to assume before the world the eminent dignity of legislators, magistrates, administrators of the public treasury, diplomats, generals and all the supreme and subordinate authorities which form the hierarchy of an organized state. . . .

Events in the mainland have proved that perfectly representative institutions are not adequate to our character, habits, and present state of enlightenment. In Caracas party spirit originated in societies, assemblies, and popular elections; and these parties returned us to slavery. And just as Venezuela has been the American Republic which has advanced farthest in its political institutions, Venezuela has likewise been the clearest example of the inefficacy of Federal democracy for our nascent States. In New Granada, the excess of executive power in the provincial governments and the lack of centralization in general have reduced that beautiful country to its condition of to-day. For this reason its enfeebled enemies have managed to subsist against all probabilities. Until our compatriots acquire the talent and the political virtues which distin-

guish our brothers of the north, I greatly fear that entirely popular institutions, far from helping us, will be our ruin.

The American States need the care of paternal governments to heal the wounds and injuries inflicted by despotism and war. For example, the principal country might be Mexico, which is the only one capable, by reason of intrinsic power, without which a strong, central country can not exist. If we suppose that it should be the Isthmus of Panama, which is central to the most distant points in this vast continent; would not these continue to languish in their present weakness and disorder even . . . ? For a single government to impart life and courage, to bring into action all the springs of public prosperity, to correct, educate, and perfect the New World, it would need to be endowed with the powers of a god and at the very least possess the enlightenment and virtue of all mankind.

As soon as the basis of his reasoning is firmly laid, he enters boldly into the field of prophecy. Let us see to what degree he was in error, and to what degree he was a true prophet:

I am going to put to the venture the result of my cavilings as to the future of America: not its ideal future, but that most easily attainable.

By virtue of the location, wealth, population, and character of the Mexicans, I imagine that they will first try to establish a representative republic, in which the executive branch will have wide powers, vested in one person who, if he fulfills his duty with ability and justice, would almost certainly hold his position for life. . . .

The States from the Isthmus of Panama to Guatemala will form an association. This magnificent section, between two great oceans, may become in time the emporium of the world. Its canals will reduce world distances; they will draw more closely the commercial relations between Europe, Asia, and America, and will bring to this rich region tribute from the four quarters of the globe. It may be that there, only, the capital of the world may some day be fixed, just as Constantine attempted to make Byzantium the capital of the ancient hemisphere!

New Granada will unite with Venezuela if they manage to agree on forming a central government. . . . This nation will be called Colombia as a tribute of justice and gratitude to the creator of our hemisphere. Its government might follow the English, with the difference that instead of a king it would have an elected executive to hold office, at most, for life, but never hereditary (if a republic is desired), an hereditary legislative chamber or senate which in time of political stress would serve as a buffer between the populace and the thunderbolts of the government, and a legislative body, freely elected, and no more restricted than the lower Chamber of England. This Constitution would partake of every form, but not, I hope, of every vice. Since I am referring to my country, I have an unquestionable right to wish for it everything which in my opinion is the best. It is very possible that New Granada may not agree to the recognition of a central government, because it is strongly in favor of a federation, and will proceed to form a state by itself which, if it survives, may become very happy because of its great resources of every kind.

We know but little of the opinions which prevail in Buenos Aires, Chile, and Peru. Judging by what is reflected and by appearances, Buenos Aires will have a central government in which, because of internal division and external war, the military will be foremost. This constitution will necessarily degenerate into an oligarchy or a monarchy, with more or less restriction, and whose denomination no one can divine.

Chile is destined by the character of its location, by the unspoiled customs of its virtuous inhabitants, by the example of its neighbors, the untamed republicans of Arauco, to enjoy the blessings of the just and wholesome laws of a republic.

If any American country survives, permanently, I am inclined to think it will be Chile. The spirit of liberty there has never been extinguished, the vices of Europe and of Asia will never reach them or will reach them too late to corrupt the customs in that remote corner of the world. Its territory is limited; it will always be beyond the infectious contact of the rest of mankind; it will not change its laws, usage, or practice; it will preserve its uniformity in political and religious opinions; in a word, Chile can be free.

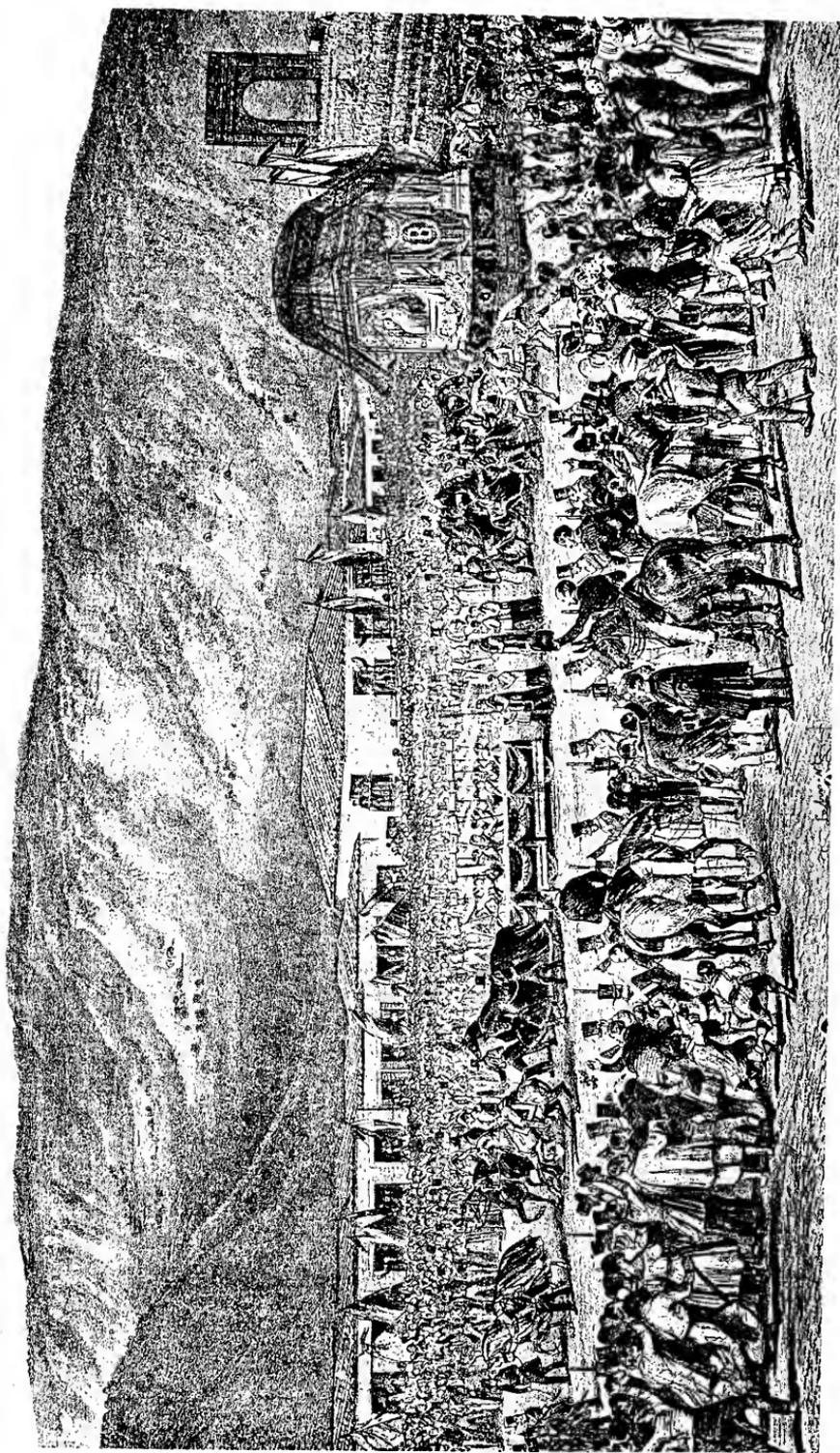
Peru, on the contrary, embodies two elements hostile to any just and liberal régime—gold and slaves. The first corrupts everything; the second corrupts itself. The soul of a slave is seldom capable of appreciating sound liberty. It rages in time of tumult or humiliates itself in chains. Although this is applicable to the whole of America, I believe that it applies with more justice to Lima, because of the ideas it has expressed and because of its cooperation with its rulers against its own brethren, the illustrious sons of Quito, Chile, and Buenos Aires. It is recorded that those who aspire to liberty will at the very least make an attempt to attain it. I take it for granted that the rich in Lima will not tolerate democracy, nor the slaves and freedmen, aristocracy; the first named would prefer a single tyrant in order to escape the tyranny of the masses and, also, to establish an order which would at least be peaceful. Peru will have done much, if it manages to recover its independence.

From all the foregoing we may deduce these consequences: The American provinces are fighting for their emancipation; they will, ultimately, be successful; some will constitute themselves regularly into either federal or central republics; almost inevitably monarchies will be founded in the larger sections, and some will be so unhappy as to devour their own constituent elements either in the actual or in future revolutions, for it is not easy to consolidate a great monarchy: a great republic—impossible. . . .

How beautiful it would be if the Isthmus of Panama should become for us what the Isthmus of Corinth was for the Greeks! Would to God that we may have the fortune some day of holding there some august congress of the representatives of the republics, kingdoms and empires of America, to deliberate upon the high interests of peace and of war not only between the American nations, but between them and the rest of the globe.

In this immortal document one does not know which to admire most: the clarity and correctness of analysis of existing conditions, the moral courage necessary to speak truths which even to-day can be spoken only by very serene spirits, or the amazing perspicacity with which Bolívar reveals what to others is hidden behind the veil of the future.

The analysis in the first place imparted to others the assurance of triumph which Bolívar himself had never lacked. Spain could prolong the struggle more or less; but to the constancy of the insurrectionists, to the immensity of the territory in which the great drama of the struggle for independence was represented, serious internal difficulties had to be added, so that a definite triumph was forever impossible. For Spain the only thing left was to withdraw from America with the best grace possible under the circumstances; and it should be stated that, with the exception of the few stains which here and there mar the conduct of a few of her generals—as to which the insurrectionists were in no position to cast the first stone—if Spain chose the wrong road when she refused to follow that of



THE REMAINS OF BOLÍVAR ENTERING CARACAS

This illustration, reproduced from an old lithograph, shows the funeral procession entering the city, December 17, 1842

honorable treaties founded upon the recognition of the independence of her grateful colonies, her soldiers, then, as ever, needed not to choose their path, for they saw before them only that of military honor which led to the supreme sacrifice. And the heroism of Rodil, then, and the immortal gesture of Vara, later, are links like those which down the ages have bound the past glories of Spain to those of the present, they are the source of the glory reserved by the future for that nation which, in overcoming the sons of this continent through Cortes, through Alvarado, through Pizarro, through Almagro and Valdivia, acquired the right of being overcome by Bolívar, by Sucre, and by San Martín. In the struggle, victory alternated with defeat; but not so honor, which was one and immutable, alike for victor and vanquished.

After this analysis came the dissection, as serene as science and as cold as the surgeon's scalpel, of the political character of the warring groups, in order to prove their lack of preparation for certain democratic practices. His every word exposes the fallacy of those who wish to model peoples in accordance with theories, forgetting that institutions are the fruit of the experience of the peoples themselves. If the Hispanic nations had drunk inspiration from Bolívar's words, they would have abandoned systems of government, ideally perfect, perhaps, and contented themselves with governments based on realities, thus avoiding a century of disastrous oscillation between revolutions and dictatorships. The ideals of the French Revolution have wrought more ill in America than the tyranny of her political chiefs. Bolívar foresaw a long century of misery and tears for the peoples who plunged into liberty before being prepared for it, and his words constitute a wise warning and a severe admonishment.

The prophet rises to higher flights than either the philosopher or statesman; there passes before his eyes a vision of the peoples soon to be realized. He sees them as they should be; and the discrepancies between the vision and the facts which he thinks he perceives are due either to changing circumstances or they are promises to be fulfilled by the future.

Mexico is in the foreground. Iturbide's empire is divined as, also, the struggles based upon the amount of liberty that should be given to the people, and the dictatorships which create material progress. The ideal of the Central American Republic emerges, an ideal which still lives and will continue to live until it becomes a glorious reality. The union and subsequent separation of New Granada and Venezuela; the first disturbances which rent asunder the Valley of the Plata; the stability which has distinguished the political life of Chile; the serious difficulties encountered by Peru because of her mineral riches and the profound impression made upon her by Spanish domination; the entire life of America unrolled before the eyes of the Liberator, who ends with the beautiful thought of the Congress of Panama.



THE MAUSOLEUM OF BOLÍVAR IN THE PANTHEON, CARACAS, VENEZUELA

The ashes of the Liberator rest in the base of this marble monument in the National Pantheon in the Venezuelan capital

And in his short span of life, which was long from the standpoint of the combatant, his every act, his every word are informed with a species of divine fire, a magic force which draws the multitudes, which binds wills, coordinates propositions and makes real that which is born in the imagination. This fire is revealed in his speeches and proclamations, and the peoples who spring into being as he passes proclaim that fire. And at the end of his career of glory, at the point which marked the beginning of his martyrdom, he gave concrete form to his political thought in the Constitution of Bolivia, a document which embodies the wonderful cycle opened by the Jamaica letter.

America is about to commemorate the Congress of Panama, in which Bolívar gave life not merely to a concrete thought but rather to an ideal which is each day seen more clearly and nearer its realization. It does not deal with the formation of countries great in territorial extension, for such, the Liberator emphatically condemned. It does not treat either of absorption or conquest, not even of contracting those agreements which subject a nation to the caprices or folly of a foreign power. It does deal, seated round the fraternal table, with the consideration of our common problems. There is no anguish, no misery, no progress, no happiness experienced by one of the American peoples which are not the common lot of all. It is to the recognition of this fact that we owe the Pan American idea, the first tangible manifestation of which was in that Congress and which continues to live with an ever increasing vigor and intensity because it satisfies a deeply seated need of the American peoples who, recognizing their unity in a community of origin, can not conceive themselves as separated by a diversity of destiny.

Some progress has been made in this labor of union and cordiality; but a long stretch of untrodden road still lies before us. We must continue to advance with confidence and faith, the faith of the Liberator who considered obstacles only to overcome them, and created ideals only to achieve them.



SIMÓN BOLÍVAR

Medallion by David D'Angers

THE CONGRESS OF BOLÍVAR IN PANAMA, JUNE, 1826

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By DR. ALFONSO ROBLEDO,

Member of the National Academy of History of Colombia

IT WAS a day of rejoicing for Bolívar when, on June 22, 1826, after long and painful preparation, the Congress of Plenipotentiaries finally assembled in Panama, there to lay the basis of American Confederation. This realization of what had been the dream of his life was the one ray of light in the sombre horizon which lay before him. Although his idea was but half understood and not seconded by all the Governments, full well the Liberator knew the significance of that action in the future destiny of the American continent. The great assembly convened in the place Bolívar had designated, namely, the Isthmus, the geographical situation of which he qualified in epic phrases of ardent admiration. There were the plenipotentiaries of Peru, Mexico, and Central America; there were Pedro Gual and Pedro Briceño Méndez, Manuel Lorenzo Vidaurre y Manuel Pérez de Tudela, José de Michelena and José Domínguez, Antonio Larrazábal and Pedro Molina. With them, but simply as observers and advisors, were Mr. Dawkins, the English representative and Colonel Vanvier, the envoy of Holland.

One may imagine the great respect, the profound emotion, of those who attended the first session of the congress, when on the stroke of 11 at the beginning of work, Señor Vidaurre rose to break the silence of that august chamber with an oration full of majesty, solemn as was the moment, and proliferous as is the Andine forest.

"To-day," he said, "the great American Congress which is to be a council in time of conflict, a faithful interpreter of treaties, a mediator in internal quarrels, the entity encharged with the formation of our new international law, is invested with all the attributes necessary for the fulfilment of the great, noble and unique objective for which it was convoked. All the precious material has been accumulated beforehand. An entire world will gaze upon our work and will examine with detention our labor. From the ranking sovereign to the most remote inhabitant of the antarctic region none will be found indifferent to the task which lies before us. This may be, perhaps,



THE CITY OF PANAMA

The seat of the Pan American Congress, June 18-25, 1926, convoked by the Government of Panama in commemoration of the first centenary of the Congress of Bolivar

the last attempt which will be made to discover whether man may be happy. Comrades, the field of glory won by Bolívar, San Martín, O'Higgins, Guadalupe, and many other heroes surpassing Hercules and Theseus awaits us. Our names will either be written in terms of immortal praise, or held in eternal opprobrium. Let us lift ourselves above the thousand million of the world's inhabitants until we are spiritualized by a noble pride, until we resemble God himself that day he gave the Universe its first laws."

For Bolívar there was nothing but America. When he won a victory in one country, he wished the benefits thereof to be shared by all the remainder. After the battle of Araure, in 1813, he told his victorious Venezuelan soldiers in the ardent words which mark all his proclamations that their battlefield was any point in America under Spanish domination. Later, infirm and an exile in Jamaica, he cherished the dream of seeing the New World "one single nation, with but a single link binding them together as parts of one great whole. Since they are one in origin, one in speech, one in manners and customs, and one in religion, they should therefore be one in a Government which would federate the different States to be formed." Three years later he talked with Don Martín Pueyrredón, Director of the Government of Buenos Aires, of his ardent desire of establishing "an American pact which, forming one political unity of our Republics, would present America to the world in an aspect of majestic grandeur unequalled among the ancient nations." And as the crystallization of all these aspirations, came his famous circular of December 7, 1824, addressed to the Governments of the Republics of America, inviting them to an assembly of plenipotentiaries for the purpose of forming the American Federation. The efforts of Bolívar in this great undertaking were such that this precious document was written, or was at least dated, on the day of his arrival in Lima, when the population, dismayed by the triumph, in Bellavista, of the Spanish Chief Rodil, pressed upon the Liberator, and all was tumult and confusion in the Peruvian capital.

In this eloquent circular Bolívar sets forth the ground already gained by his noble and generous idea; he speaks of the important mission fulfilled by Don Joaquín Mosquera before the Governments of Peru, Chile, and Buenos Aires; and that of Don Miguel Santamaría before the Government of Mexico and Central America, both missions being heralds of the long-dreamed-of political federation; he assures his followers with the most profound conviction and the clairvoyance of genius that in the protocols of the Isthmus investigators a hundred centuries, later, would find the root and origin of our public law. These lines breathe of genuine inspiration, written, as they were, after the battle of Ayacucho when everybody believed that the work of the Liberator was completed, ignoring what was

patent to Bolívar himself, namely, that it was necessary to oppose the Holy Alliance by a league of American nations, a league in which the defense of one was the defense of all, a league powerful enough to command the respect of the world.

But the genius of Bolívar was unfortunately in advance of his time; peaks in which the wings of this "white thought" might have rested were entirely lacking. The desire for union existed in him alone; and that union was the gleam of his sword, the fame of his glory. The moment was not an opportune one for the use of such exalted language, in dealing with nations entirely disrupted by long continued conflict and war which afforded the free interplay of narrow regionalism, the personal ambitions of military chiefs and



THE "SALA CAPITULAR" IN PANAMA

The scene of the Pan American Congress convoked by Bolívar in 1826

politics of a far from high order. Because of the fear of Colombia's predominance, Argentina withheld her concurrence, on a point of legality. Chile also abstained. No one but Bolívar, to whom everything was possible, could have overcome this general indifference toward the idea of the Panama Congress.

The illustrious assembly did not equal the hopes which the Liberator had reposed in it. It was as he said himself, later, "like the mad Greek who, from a rock, attempted to direct the course of the ships navigating in that region." But even so the plenipotentiaries of the four Republics represented therein signed, on July 15, the treaty of "Unión, Liga y Confederación," which established the General

Assembly of Plenipotentiaries as the supreme tribunal in international disputes. The international doctrine which is outlined in that document, with respect to arbitration, obligatory intermediation, and jurisdictional possession, is of inestimable value to all research workers. On the basis alone of its labors of mutual organization, on land and sea, for the contingency of armed invasion, the Congress of Panama is amply justified, as it is, also, in the humane sentiments expressed in the corresponding article in which slavery is energetically condemned and in which those who engage in this nefarious traffic are qualified as guilty of the crime of common piracy.

A hundred years have elapsed, but the instructions carried by Don Joaquín Mosquera to Lima in 1821, on his mission of propaganda in behalf of the "Amphyctionic League," might still be, and should still be, the order of the day in the Pan American work in which we are all so devotedly engaged. These prophetic words seem to have been written for us of to-day:

It is vitally necessary that our confederation be a confederation of sister nations, separated by the course of human events, for the time being, in the exercise of their sovereignty, a confederation powerful enough to withstand the aggression of foreign powers. You must constantly emphasize the actual need of laying the foundations of an Amphyctionic Council or an Assembly of Plenipotentiaries which will foster the interests common to all the American nations, which will settle the disagreements which may arise in the future between peoples which have the same manners and customs and which, for lack of such a noble institution, might perhaps engage in the lamentable wars which have desolated other less fortunate regions of the world.

The tragic experience of the last few years, as also the great respect with which public treaties are regarded, induce the belief that before very long our league of nations will be an accomplished fact. It may be that this present Congress of Panama is destined to revivify this great idea, the sublime expectation of Bolívar. In any case, the words recorded constitute an orientation, a point of departure, for Pan American thinkers. It is a mistake to believe that Hispano-Americanism and Pan Americanism are opposed to each other; rather do they harmonize and complement each other. The union of the American peoples can not achieve sound progress until there exists among them a closer approximation and a better understanding. It is to be hoped that this tendency, to-day so much better defined, will be definitely sealed in the glorious commemoration of June by a closer and more enduring friendship of the American nations.

In the spiritual realm, as in the physical, nothing is lost. Great ideas, as in the case of the palm trees, are fertilized from afar. One man's efforts, to-day unnoticed and inadequate, will sooner or later be utilized and vitalized by another; from the soldier who falls to-day, the soldier of to-morrow will draw strength to continue his work. Bolívar was a great sower of seed. For 10 years he labored in

preparing the ground for his confederation—10 long years because the soil was hard and sterile. His luminous spirit and clear vision took no account of those who advised him to make better use of the seed in his hands. And soon after the sowing of the seed the furrow he had plowed was lost to sight and forgotten. And the years passed, almost a century of them, and, another sower appeared, another luminous figure, who noted among the weeds something strange and new—flowers of such fragrance that they might well perfume the whole world. And Wilson displayed them in his famous fourteen points. And when the peoples applauded, it is recorded that he attributed with a noble gesture part of that honor to the original sower.

The present congress in Panama is organized as Bolívar would wish it to be, that is, with the representation of Brazil and the United States. The world will pause to hear what this united America will say, this America, fully conscious of its historic mission in the world, this America whose life-giving sap flows in such abundance that it might well feed and nurture the wasted tree of civilization. Honor to this Bolivarian Assembly, and to the memory of Wilson, the high peaks of two races sincerely desirous of knowing each other better; honor to him who was the herald of our American League of Nations and to him who brought into being that other league which now serves Europe; honor and laud to the son and founder of Greater Colombia which, in a high moment, he apotheosized in words of inestimable beauty and power; honor to Wilson of the generous ideals and to Bolívar the genius, the creator of nations, to whom grandeur was but a torment and who lived and dreamed but one word: *Union!*

*“Empires may be won and lost, founded and overthrown
and their names, even, extinguished in
the vortex of revolutions; but as
long as the holy cause of liberty
has an advocate on earth,
the name of Bolívar
will not be
forgotten”*

OFFICIAL PROGRAM OF THE CONGRESS ∴ ∴ ∴

THE Pan American Congress in commemoration of that of Bolívar will be in session in the city of Panama from June 18 to June 25, 1926. By executive decree of February 5, 1925, President Chiari appointed an organizing committee of three eminent citizens: Dr. Octavio Méndez Pereira, actual Minister of Public Instruction, Dr. Samuel Lewis, and Licentiate Fabián Velarde, and Señor Victor M. Villalobos C. as Secretary. By decree of June 25, 1925, the original committee was authorized to add to its number if it so desired and to appoint a secretary general. The following important paragraphs are quoted from this decree:

ART. 5. The duties of the Organizing Committee are:

(a) To make all arrangements for the congress commemorative of the first centenary of the Congress of Panama, and for the participation therein of all the Latin-American nations and of the universities and scientific and learned societies of those countries.

(b) To appoint in the respective capitals of the Latin-American nations committees which shall cooperate in arranging for the Congress by listing institutions and persons to be invited to take part in the labors thereof, by securing representative delegations from their respective countries, and by proposing the questions which by reason of their importance should be submitted to the Congress. . . .

ART. 7. The members of the Congress shall be:

(a) Official delegates of the nations represented.

(b) Representatives of the universities, institutions, societies, and scientific bodies of the American nations, and the citizens of the countries participating in the congress and foreigners there resident who may be invited by the Organizing Committee.

(c) The authors of papers presented to the Congress and accepted by the committee.

ART. 9. All members of the Congress will be entitled to attend its sessions, take part in discussions, and receive a copy of the publications issued by the Organizing Committee.

ART. 10. Citizens of American countries who are noted for their learning may be made honorary members of the Congress Commemorative of the First Centenary of the Pan American Congress convened in Panama, June 22, 1826, provided the Congress deems it advisable to confer this honor.

ART. 11. Within three days prior to the official inauguration, the Congress shall assemble for a preliminary session to elect its governing board, honorary presidents and vice presidents, and to designate its honorary members.

The officers of the Organizing Committee shall preside over this session.

ART. 12. The Congress shall hold plenary sessions, the opening and closing sessions to be marked with appropriate ceremony.

ART. 13. Papers for the Congress will be received prior to and including June 10 1926. Authors unable to send their papers by this date should send to the General Secretariat the title and outline thereof.

ART. 14. The official languages of the Congress will be Spanish, English, and Portuguese.

ART. 15. When the Congress opens, an executive committee shall be constituted, composed of the president of the Congress, the secretary general, and the presidents of the official delegations of the nations represented in the Congress, or such other persons as may be designated by said presidents as their representatives.

ART. 16. The Executive Committee, with the advice of the presidents of delegations, shall propose the conclusions to be submitted to the vote of the Congress.

ART. 17. The committee shall take action by majority vote, each country having one vote.

ART. 18. The committee may appoint subcommittees from its members and shall submit a final report to the Congress for its adoption, this report to be accompanied by an explanatory statement prepared by the secretary general.

In the fulfillment of its duties as prescribed by the foregoing resolutions, the Organizing Committee has suggested for the deliberations of the Congress the following list of subjects:

1. Genesis and history of Bolívar's Congress (the so-called "Congress of Panama").
2. Outline of a league in accord with Bolívar's Pan American concepts.
3. Organization of the future Bolivarian Pan American University.
4. Organization of the central bureau of bibliography and scientific and literary unification recommended by the Third Pan American Scientific Congress.
5. Organization of the Gorgas Institute of Tropical Medicine.
6. Panama as the chief center of Pan American interchange.
7. Influence of the Congress of Bolívar on the development of international law. Influence of the Congress of Panama on the Pan Americanism of to-day.
8. A practical method of obtaining more effective study of the principal languages spoken on the American continent.
9. Plan for diffusing a knowledge of the most important literary and scientific works by Pan American authors in schools and colleges.
10. How to convert Panama into a continental center of science and commerce, thus fulfilling Bolívar's prophecy with regard to the Isthmus.
11. Influence of the Panama Canal on the development of America:
 - (a) From the commercial point of view.
 - (b) From the political point of view.
 - (c) From the social point of view.
 - (d) From the health point of view.
 - (e) From the scientific point of view.
 - (f) From the Pan American point of view.

The agenda and plans for the Commemorative Congress are of especial interest in connection with the carrying out of certain resolutions passed by the various Pan American conferences. The agenda, it will be noted, includes two resolutions passed by the Third Pan American Scientific Congress which took place in Lima in 1924, namely, those favoring the establishment of a Pan American University in Panama and the organization of certain bureaus. Moreover, Law No. 5 of 1925, which provided for the holding of the Commemorative Congress, gave the President of Panama explicit authority to proceed, in accord with the other Pan American nations, to establish such a university in Panama.

This law also provides that the Executive shall take the steps necessary for the erection in Panama of a monument to Bolívar, in compliance with a resolution passed by the Fifth Pan American Conference, held in Santiago in 1923, this monument to be a joint homage of the Pan American Republics to the memory of the great Liberator, "to commemorate his initiative in convoking a Pan American Congress to study with the cooperation of all the Governments of America the great problems of the New World." The eminent Spanish sculptor Benlliure was chosen for this important work. The imposing monument executed by him represents Bolívar in thoughtful attitude, as the central figure, a bas-relief on either side depicting scenes connected with his heroic history. Above Bolívar's head are inscribed his words "Liberty attained is superior to riches," across which two youthful figures, incarnating Liberty and Peace, clasp hands, while above broods the condor, symbol at once of South America and freedom unfettered by the limitations of space. The rear of the monument is also embellished by figures and reliefs. This monument will be inaugurated on the date of the opening of the Congress.

Many festivities will also take place in connection with the celebration in which the Republic of Panama has invited her sister nations of this hemisphere to join, an invitation to which they have responded with enthusiasm. It is also expected that the Inter-American Union of Women will hold its second conference at this same time, since no city could be more appropriate for the purpose than Panama and certainly no Government could offer a more hospitable welcome to Pan American visitors than the Government of that friendly Republic.

*When, after a hundred centuries,
posterity shall search for the
origin of American public
law, and shall recall
the compacts
that unified its
destiny, they will
look with respect upon
the protocols of the Isthmus*

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

ARGENTINE EXPORTS IN 1925¹.—The following statement of the chief Argentine exports for the year 1925, in comparison with the year 1924, by quantities and countries of destination, has been compiled from the Boletín Mensual de Estadística Agro-Pecuaria, issued by the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture.

[Tons are metric, equivalent to 2,204.6 pounds]

	1924	1925		1924	1925
Wheat:	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	Oats—Continued.	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Brazil.....	419,828	359,038	Norway.....	14,222	3,958
Belgium.....	379,148	221,718	On orders.....	170,636	155,327
United Kingdom.....	498,810	141,860	Other countries.....	21,581	4,120
Italy.....	256,181	129,513	Total.....	729,035	457,873
Netherlands.....	218,018	108,286			
France.....	335,763	78,228	Barley:		
Germany.....	83,575	60,945	Germany.....	54,249	21,262
Africa.....	7,637	38,120	Belgium.....	20,846	16,311
Denmark.....	42,538	12,917	Netherlands.....	34,551	8,730
Sweden.....	27,019	4,265	Denmark.....	24,356	2,509
On orders.....	2,013,501	1,708,704	United Kingdom.....	16,355	695
Other countries.....	102,180	37,188	On orders.....	35,583	14,481
Total.....	4,384,198	2,900,782	Other countries.....	6,408	3,041
			Total.....	192,348	67,029
Linseed:			Flour:		
United States.....	249,323	263,488	Brazil.....	84,679	65,150
Germany.....	97,477	111,886	United Kingdom.....	13,771	12,890
Netherlands.....	114,761	84,569	Paraguay.....	11,036	10,692
Belgium.....	83,679	44,712	Chile.....	58	7,655
United Kingdom.....	126,099	26,599	Germany.....	10,066	3,856
France.....	31,110	22,763	Netherlands.....	18,411	3,197
Sweden.....	19,676	12,873	France.....	2,413	2,742
Italy.....	11,987	4,423	Belgium.....	11,022	1,928
On orders.....	584,888	455,845	Spain.....	2,706	1,841
Other countries.....	38,784	18,396	Italy.....	996	866
Total.....	1,357,784	1,045,554	On orders.....	16,719	29,083
			Other countries.....	2,661	770
Maize:			Total.....	174,538	140,670
Belgium.....	331,594	235,557			
United Kingdom.....	376,587	202,517	Hay:		
France.....	185,948	196,816	Brazil.....	6,193	2,141
Germany.....	260,288	126,661	Uruguay.....	443	222
Netherlands.....	191,705	102,034	Bolivia.....	349	123
Spain.....	199,335	79,162	Germany.....	557	-----
Italy.....	87,406	65,682	On orders.....	743	84
Denmark.....	31,402	24,373	Other countries.....	1,602	86
Cuba.....	19,676	17,153	Total.....	9,887	2,656
Sweden.....	22,576	14,570			
Brazil.....	16,904	8,238	Quebracho logs:		
On orders.....	2,721,148	2,118,332	France.....	36,123	35,398
Other countries.....	82,091	21,625	Germany.....	5,300	9,291
Total.....	4,526,660	3,212,720	Italy.....	3,296	9,431
			United States.....	15,433	15,138
Oats:			Uruguay.....	2,548	3,777
Italy.....	75,890	86,645	Belgium.....	5,944	8,602
Belgium.....	151,573	86,249	On orders.....	14,058	40,266
Germany.....	38,380	31,559	Other countries.....	11,335	9,617
Netherlands.....	70,220	28,400	Total.....	94,037	131,520
United Kingdom.....	105,514	23,466			
France.....	37,966	16,186			
Denmark.....	16,850	13,661			
Sweden.....	26,203	8,302			

By Matilda Phillips, Chief Statistician Pan American Union

	1924	1925		1924	1925
Quebracho extract:	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	Oxhides, salt—Continued.	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Germany.....	54,981	96,193	Norway.....	2,217	2,630
United States.....	35,048	51,479	Italy.....	4,386	2,584
United Kingdom.....	14,627	27,403	Other countries.....	2,757	2,250
France.....	14,696	21,694	Total.....	169,063	148,512
Belgium.....	12,782	18,047	Oxhides, dry:		
Netherlands.....	7,466	16,839	Italy.....	7,624	7,229
Italy.....	10,773	15,492	Germany.....	13,032	7,191
Sweden.....	3,843	4,695	Spain.....	2,163	2,683
Spain.....	2,489	4,312	France.....	3,607	2,519
Japan.....	1,812	4,156	United Kingdom.....	2,434	2,075
Brazil.....	4,932	4,124	United States.....	1,370	1,888
Chile.....	2,277	2,661	Belgium.....	2,126	1,758
On orders.....	6,655	13,629	Netherlands.....	1,276	289
Other countries.....	8,531	8,306	Other countries.....	862	403
Total.....	180,912	289,030	Total.....	34,494	26,035
Frozen and chilled mutton:			Sheepskins, unwashed:		
United Kingdom.....	76,908	85,006	France.....	8,848	8,740
France.....	3,696	4,722	United States.....	495	1,178
Germany.....	990	818	Chile.....	255	570
Belgium.....	923	462	United Kingdom.....	2,017	408
Italy.....	146	135	Brazil.....	152	181
United States.....	585	71	Germany.....	3	118
Netherlands.....	266	10	Other countries.....	377	137
Other countries.....	89	98	Total.....	12,147	11,332
Total.....	83,603	91,322	Goat and kid skins:		
Frozen and chilled beef:			United States.....	1,262	2,562
United Kingdom.....	510,550	462,521	France.....	353	504
France.....	47,073	64,112	Belgium.....		11
Italy.....	38,058	48,111	United Kingdom.....	38	10
Germany.....	34,870	39,011	Germany.....	66	9
Belgium.....	58,456	31,394	Other countries.....	40	2
Netherlands.....	41,839	26,595	Total.....	1,759	3,098
United States.....	1,703	109	Horsehides:		
Other countries.....	28	1,834	United States.....	1,426	1,307
Total.....	732,577	673,687	Germany.....	785	233
Frozen pork:			Russia.....		12
United Kingdom.....	48	483	Netherlands.....	79	10
Brazil.....		113	Other countries.....	423	140
France.....	29	25	Total.....	2,713	1,702
Belgium.....	13	3	Wool:		
Netherlands.....	15		France.....	22,962	31,764
Germany.....	10		Germany.....	35,627	27,198
Other countries.....	3		United Kingdom.....	20,616	17,476
Total.....	118	624	United States.....	13,584	14,554
Preserved meats:			Belgium.....	9,860	8,813
United Kingdom.....	43,216	47,807	Italy.....	5,018	5,932
Germany.....	13,246	6,959	Chile.....	2,444	2,747
United States.....	5,021	3,661	Netherlands.....	2,311	1,721
France.....	5,256	2,935	On orders.....	86	382
Belgium.....	3,237	2,639	Other countries.....	762	1,052
Netherlands.....	6,215	2,013	Total.....	113,270	111,639
Italy.....	2,313	1,042	Cheese:		
Other countries.....	2,934	3,099	France.....	409	63
Total.....	81,438	70,155	United States.....	748	49
Jerked beef:			Chile.....	111	25
Cuba.....	6,962	8,475	Italy.....	68	21
Brazil.....	3,091	2,424	Paraguay.....	91	15
Uruguay.....		1,761	United Kingdom.....	48	
United Kingdom.....	262	135	Other countries.....	95	15
Spain.....	37	63	Total.....	1,570	188
United States.....	146	6	Tallow:		
On orders.....	5,017		United Kingdom.....	33,609	35,302
Other countries.....	50	162	Germany.....	18,540	10,032
Total.....	15,565	13,026	Netherlands.....	25,353	9,219
Oxhides, salt:			Belgium.....	7,586	6,967
Germany.....	60,350	50,763	Italy.....	10,917	5,375
United States.....	56,526	43,842	France.....	11,677	3,906
United Kingdom.....	18,077	19,777	Chile.....	3	2,146
Belgium.....	7,697	13,215	Spain.....	2,055	1,721
Sweden.....	4,531	5,027			
Netherlands.....	9,045	4,319			
France.....	3,477	4,105			

	1924	1925		1924	1925
Tallow—Continued.	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	Casings, salted and dried:	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
South Africa.....	859	1,344	Germany.....	6,094	7,919
United States.....	501	607	United States.....	2,599	2,316
Uruguay.....	.....	363	Netherlands.....	1,198	1,269
Paraguay.....	182	349	Italy.....	613	673
Norway.....	1,306	293	United Kingdom.....	209	331
Sweden.....	941	156	France.....	135	257
Other countries.....	4,271	1,058	Spain.....	262	83
			Other countries.....	170	262
Total.....	117,800	78,838	Total.....	11,280	13,110
Casein:			Hair:		
United States.....	7,833	7,758	United States.....	777	895
Germany.....	3,537	5,109	United Kingdom.....	466	574
United Kingdom.....	1,625	1,484	Germany.....	400	565
Belgium.....	379	601	Belgium.....	588	546
Netherlands.....	401	576	France.....	464	377
Russia.....	.....	410	Italy.....	282	320
Italy.....	348	408	Other countries.....	94	53
Sweden.....	295	304			
Spain.....	242	172	Total.....	3,071	3,330
Other countries.....	335	432	Bones:		
Total.....	14,995	17,254	United States.....	36,668	34,285
Butter:			Germany.....	3,974	7,907
United Kingdom.....	25,376	24,848	Netherlands.....	2,690	6,174
France.....	1,586	468	United Kingdom.....	4,162	4,224
United States.....	1,578	284	Italy.....	411	1,862
Germany.....	254	273	France.....	4,167	1,800
Other countries.....	888	121	Japan.....	816	675
			Belgium.....	1,519	580
Total.....	29,682	25,994	Other countries.....	1,255	2,781
			Total.....	55,662	60,288

ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILROAD.—Last February a report was sent by the Bureau of Railroads to the Minister of Public Works approving the projected electrification of the Central Argentine Railroad from Buenos Aires to Villa Ballester and Tigre, respectively 20 and 29 kilometers¹ distant from the capital. The quadruplication of the track and the elimination of grade crossings within the limits of the national capital are in prospect.

IRRIGATION WORKS IN NEUQUÉN.—On a recent visit to the irrigated lands of Neuquén, the Minister of Public Works considered the changing of irrigation from the expensive mechanical elevation of the water to a canal gravitation system which will also permit the irrigation of more extensive tracts. Upon his return to the Capital the Minister approved plans for the construction of a 25-kilometer canal, starting near Senillosa, to join the main canal of the present system. The present irrigation system, operated by mechanical pumps, waters 3,000 hectares, which will be increased to 6,500 hectares when the new canal gravitation system is completed. The work, which will cost about 580,000 pesos, will be completed about the middle of this year.

LIGHT BUOYS IN THE ALTO PARANÁ RIVER.—Thirty iron buoys provided with compressed-gas lights are being made in Paraná at a cost of 104,850 pesos for use on the Alto Paraná River, where

¹For tables of currencies and measures, see third cover page.

they will assist navigation at night. Heretofore the channel has not been clearly marked.

BEST DAIRY COWS.—As a result of the efforts of the Argentine Rural Society the 20 best dairy cows in Argentina have been selected through records carefully kept for a year, the record for the largest yield of milk in one day and in the year being held by a Holland-Argentine cow, Martona's Salo de Kol Pontiac, with 53.9 kilograms and 12,183 kilograms, respectively. It is hoped with further investigations to have adequate statistics for the selection of animals for breeding dairy stock, since up to the present the average production of milk per cow in Argentine dairies has been below what might be obtained from better stock.

BUENOS AIRES-MONTEVIDEO AIR MAIL.—On March 1, 1926, a new Buenos Aires-Montevideo air mail and passenger service was inaugurated between the Argentine and Uruguayan capitals by the Junker Mission of South America. The plane, which left Buenos Aires at noon, returned with the Montevideo mail, which was received by the Buenos Aires post office for delivery at 6.35 p. m., and by addressees at 9 p. m.

DAIRY DEMONSTRATION CAR.—In addition to the various demonstration cars for rural instruction sent out over the railroads by the Ministry of Agriculture, the Railroad of the South, in cooperation with the Ministry, will now furnish a passenger coach to be converted into a modern dairy and sent out to give instructions in the dairying industry to farmers, who will be shown by Government agricultural experts on the train how to use modern equipment. The dairy car is to be attached to the train for farm propaganda.

BOLIVIA

PASSENGER FLIGHTS.—An excellent record for passenger carrying, which is very encouraging for the future of commercial aviation in Bolivia, is shown by the number of flights made from August 1 to December 31, 1925, by the Junker airplane *Oriente*. During that time 137 successful flights were accomplished and 623 passengers carried. Trips were made from Cochabamba to Sucre, Potosí, Oruro, La Paz, Valle Grande, and Santa Cruz.

FORESTATION OF THE BOLIVIAN PLATEAU.—A law regarding the forestation of the Bolivian plateau was promulgated by President Siles on February 3, 1926. The law states that this important work is under the patronage of the Republic and is obligatory. The prefects of the departments of La Paz, Oruro and Potosí, the departments which will receive the greatest benefits from the project, shall plant nurseries of trees suitable for cultivation on the plateau, for which an annual appropriation of 3,000 bolivianos will be

allowed in the national budget. The young trees when ready for transplanting will be distributed free to landowners. Farmers, Indian communities and all persons owning land on the plateau are obliged to have at least five trees growing near their houses at the end of three years from the date of the above mentioned law.

It is forbidden to fell any tree unless five trees at least three years old have been planted to take its place.

Commencing from the year 1929 each of the departments La Paz, Oruro and Potosí shall allow 5,000 bolivianos in their annual budgets for prizes to be distributed in the following manner: A prize of 1,000 bolivianos for the landowner on the plateau who can show over 1,000 trees growing on his property, while owners of land located on the shores of Lake Titicaca or Lake Poopó shall receive a prize of 500 bolivianos for 1,000 trees. These prizes will be awarded to a landowner only once.

BRAZIL

SILK INDUSTRY.—In article 48 of the Federal budget of revenues for 1926 is seen an effort of the Government to promote the silk industry in Brazil which, according to the 1925 report of the President of the State of São Paulo, was fostered by the drop in Brazilian exchange and the consequent high price of imported goods. The article in question provides for an additional tax of 3 per cent on duties levied on merchandise and articles of class 18 of the existing tariff, this class being made up of manufactured and unmanufactured silk, including vegetable or cellulose silk. The proceeds of the additional tax will be distributed, within certain limitations, among Brazilian mills spinning silk thread of five or more strands from cocoons.

In the State of São Paulo, which is the center of the Brazilian silk industry, six silk mills were opened between 1923 and 1925, in addition to the 12 already in operation. The State granted an annual subsidy of 250,000 milreis for five years, beginning with 1925, to a corporation called National Silk Industry, on condition that this corporation should select the breeds of silkworms best adapted to culture in Brazil, furnish free silkworm eggs and mulberry trees to São Paulo growers, and buy cocoons at a minimum price of 6 milreis per kilo.

SALES IN FREE MARKETS.—Since April 17, 1921, when, in an effort to reduce the cost of living, free markets were opened in Rio de Janeiro and the remainder of the Federal District under the auspices of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, the sales of foodstuffs and articles of prime necessity in these markets have increased in value year by year, as follows: 10,452 contos in 1921; 17,167 contos in 1922; 22,771 contos in 1923; 34,007 contos in 1924; and 51,901 contos in 1925.

ANOTHER RAILWAY TO SANTOS.—The port of Santos, which is now served only by the São Paulo Railway, is also to be connected with the Sorocabana Railway, according to a law passed by the São Paulo Congress and signed by the President of that State on January 17 last. Taking advantage of a concession granted in 1891, the Sorocabana Railway, which is under the administration of the State named, will build a branch from São João to Santos, via Cutia, Itapecerica, Santa Cruz, Conceição, and São Vicente. The necessary funds have been appropriated.

IMMIGRATION TO SÃO PAULO.—Under the name of the São Paulo Immigration and Colonization Society a number of the most prominent residents of that State have formed an organization to promote immigration and colonization in that State. It is the plan of the society not only to induce the immigration of foreign agricultural workers but to place them where their services are required, afford them all possible privileges, assist them in their relations with Federal, State, and municipal authorities, provide medical attention, and purchase land in fertile and healthful sections, already settled to some extent, for sale in lots on easy terms to colonists.

State funds to the amount of 5,000,000 milreis were appropriated by a law of October 24, 1925, for the payment of expenses in connection with the introduction of immigrants.

HIGHWAY NOTES.—The Federal Government has made provision for the construction of two roads in the northeastern section of the Republic, the maximum cost per kilometer, including the preliminary surveys, not to exceed 10,000 milreis. One road will unite a point near the Caracarahy Falls on the Rio Branco with Boa Vista, on the same river, while the second will run between a point on the Rio Negro near the Camanaos Falls to the village of São Gabriel.

Interesting features of the highway congress held in Recife (Pernambuco) last January were practical demonstrations of highway construction and conservation, an excursion from Recife to Victoria, Gloria de Goytá, and Limoeiro, and a race from Maceió to Recife. Among the resolutions passed by the congress was that on the adoption of signs in accordance with the models approved by the First Pan American Highway Congress in Buenos Aires. An automobile show was held in connection with the congress.

The State of Rio Grande do Sul reports an encouraging increase in highways, the length of macadamized and dirt highways reaching 2,144 kilometers last November, in addition to 2,980 kilometers of cart roads. As a consequence of the good-roads movement the number of automobiles in the State is growing rapidly, an average of 300 per month being imported. A highway association has been started in Rio Grande and an automobile club in Pelotas, while similar organizations are about to be formed in Porto Alegre.

CHILE

NATIONAL AND FOREIGN FUEL.—In its issue for December, 1925, the *Boletín Minero* of Santiago gives the following figures on national and foreign fuel for the years 1911 to 1923:

Year	National production				Imports			
	Gross production of coal	Consumption at mines	Net production	Amount sold to foreign shipping	Coal	Coke	Briquets	Petroleum
1911.....	<i>Metric tons</i> 1, 188, 063	<i>Metric tons</i> 145, 205	<i>Metric tons</i> 1, 042, 858	<i>Metric tons</i> 255, 281	<i>Metric tons</i> 1, 367, 874	<i>Metric tons</i> 39, 425	-----	<i>Metric tons</i> 134, 086
1912.....	1, 334, 407	139, 599	1, 194, 808	263, 072	1, 524, 652	52, 569	-----	230, 840
1913.....	1, 283, 450	164, 369	1, 119, 081	286, 536	1, 540, 747	46, 337	-----	402, 349
1914.....	1, 086, 946	142, 117	944, 829	266, 972	1, 257, 559	46, 911	100	509, 860
1915.....	1, 171, 564	120, 690	1, 050, 874	184, 962	411, 317	50, 151	3, 156	339, 066
1916.....	1, 418, 119	125, 867	1, 292, 252	173, 695	407, 708	112, 176	10, 029	755, 279
1917.....	1, 539, 314	149, 344	1, 389, 970	226, 448	406, 667	98, 197	27, 156	760, 912
1918.....	1, 516, 524	154, 918	1, 361, 543	186, 675	320, 219	65, 793	46, 286	780, 039
1919.....	1, 485, 491	158, 350	1, 327, 141	179, 210	156, 792	46, 265	18, 484	567, 442
1920.....	1, 063, 185	136, 595	926, 590	192, 656	309, 425	55, 523	18, 720	638, 088
1921.....	1, 275, 117	162, 365	1, 112, 752	178, 308	477, 752	15, 291	16, 919	541, 837
1922.....	1, 043, 574	153, 812	889, 762	104, 305	137, 287	33, 738	16, 672	459, 931
1923.....	1, 185, 875	167, 485	1, 018, 390	181, 640	146, 817	61, 021	925	753, 607

FARM PRODUCTS.—The following statistics on exports of wheat, barley, and wool are taken from the April-September number of the *Boletín de los Servicios Agrícolas* of the Ministry of Agriculture:

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Wheat:					
Kilos.....	39, 763, 081	22, 828, 987	41, 481, 627	1, 901, 259	21, 575, 556
Value (pesos of 18d.).....	7, 983, 839	7, 545, 118	7, 920, 328	289, 003	2, 314, 622
Barley:					
Kilos.....	42, 385, 143	2, 827, 298	61, 522, 341	43, 553, 439	45, 701, 651
Value (pesos of 18d.).....	7, 281, 610	410, 913	6, 644, 775	4, 614, 546	4, 576, 908
Wool:					
Kilos.....	12, 474, 081	13, 785, 710	12, 187, 161	12, 685, 664	10, 461, 578
Value (pesos of 18d.).....	21, 822, 351	30, 815, 995	8, 573, 604	5, 865, 385	8, 644, 531

The same publication states that the number of head of stock in Chile is as follows: Cattle, 1,995,538; sheep, 4,569,166; goats, 525,106; hogs, 263,330; horses, 329,454; mules, 43,816; and donkeys, 33,580.

TARIFF COMMISSION.—The Government has appointed a tariff commission, which will study the proposed tariffs formulated by the commissions of 1923 and 1925 and endeavor to reconcile in a satisfactory manner any discrepancies between the two schedules.

NEW PROCESS FOR RECOVERY OF NITRATE.—It is reported by *Chile*, a magazine issued in New York, that the production of nitrate by the new Guggenheim process to be put into operation near Tocopilla is expected greatly to reduce the manufacturing costs. The process being essentially mechanical, the problem has been mainly an engineering one, and its solution has led to a process capable of recovering 90 per cent of the available nitrate as compared with the usual 55 per cent yield. This will not only permit production at a lower cost

but also the reworking of ground previously exploited, thus greatly increasing the total amount of available nitrate.

COLOMBIA²

ROAD CONSTRUCTION IN ANTIOQUIA AND SANTANDER.—The Departmental Government of Antioquia has shown great interest in developing roads throughout that department, provisions for carrying on this work having been made by annual appropriations and by revenues from highway bonds, the total issue of which will reach 2,000,000 pesos. The department has also a special technical commission employed for the purpose of surveying and preparing plans for the construction of highways. During the year 1925, fifty kilometers of automobile roads were built and forty kilometers of cart roads. Eighteen important bridges were also constructed, one cement bridge over the Río Negro having a span of seventeen meters. Work is progressing rapidly on automobile highways from Puerto Valdivia, one of which terminates at Medellín and the other at a point on the Antioquia Railroad. Once these roads are completed the problem of transportation through the northern and central sections of the department will be solved.

The local government of the Department of Santander has contracted a loan of 500,000 pesos to be employed in the construction of roads and other important public works in that department.

REGULATIONS FOR USE OF VEHICLES.—The President recently issued an order, effective from April 1, 1926, forbidding the use of two-wheeled vehicles of any type, excepting passenger calashes, on national highways. Restrictions are also placed on trucks; those exceeding 13 tons in weight when loaded, that is, having a net weight of more than 6 tons, and a loading capacity of more than 7 tons, are forbidden. Any damage caused to public highways by the use of trucks exceeding in weight the above specifications will be charged to the owners of the trucks.

NEW WHARF AT BUENAVENTURA.—The board of directors of the Pacific Railroad has made plans for the construction of a large new wharf at the port of Buenaventura, on which work will be commenced very shortly. Once completed, this will be one of the best equipped piers on the Pacific coast, with warehouses on the three sides facing the water.

TOLIMA-HUILA-CAQUETÁ RAILROAD.—Last January the Minister of Public Works addressed an important communication to the firm of Norton Griffith & Co., contractors for the construction of 130 kilometers of the Tolima-Huila-Caquetá Railroad, informing them that 600,000 pesos were available immediately for commencing work on this railroad, and that within two months the Government would open a credit necessary for completing the sum to be employed

²The BULLETIN is indebted for many of the notes on Colombia to news releases issued by the Colombian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

in this work during the current year. The Minister of Public Works in his communication requested the company to commence building this road without delay.

COSTA RICA

CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.—On December 28, 1925, the President issued regulations for the organization of an engineer's department for the municipality of San José. This department is to direct public works, inspect the execution of municipal improvements, furnish reports and advice to the local administration, propose plans for future civic improvements, and assist in the valuation of city property.

TWO NEW BRIDGES.—Two new bridges over the Reventazón River near Chitaría were opened in February. The suspension bridge at Casorla Spur is 80 yards long and 4 yards wide, the towers being made of concrete. The second bridge is at Peralta, 3½ miles from the first.

CUBA ³

AUTOMOBILE AND TRANSPORTATION CONGRESS.—On March 11 last the inaugural session of the First Automobile and Transportation Congress was held in Habana in the building of the Automobile Club of Cuba in that city. The Secretary of Public Works delivered the opening address, in which he said that the Government was planning to spend 9,000,000 pesos a year for the next 10 years on the construction of automobile roads, completing first the Central Highway, which will be 1,100 kilometers in length with approximately 2,000 kilometers of secondary roads.

AGRICULTURAL COURSES.—In the agricultural experiment station of Santiago de las Vegas a theoretical and practical course in agriculture for teachers has been organized.

ESTIMATES OF SUGAR CROP, 1925-1926.—Estimates of the sugar crop for 1925-1926 published in the January number of *The Cuba Review* give a total of 5,292,714 tons. The following table shows the production by mills and the number of sacks:

Ports	Number of mills	Sacks	Ports	Number of mills	Sacks
Cárdenas.....	17	3,055,000	Santiago de Cuba.....	7	1,188,000
Matanzas.....	19	2,825,000	Guantánamo.....	9	1,181,000
Habana.....	20	2,790,000	Sta. Cruz del Sur.....	3	1,175,000
Cienfuegos.....	18	2,595,000	Manatí.....	1	725,000
Caibarién.....	14	2,400,000	Banes.....	1	550,000
Sagua.....	12	1,565,000	Tánamo.....	1	375,000
Puerto Tarafa.....	14	6,175,000	Gibara.....	1	275,000
Antilla.....	9	2,976,000	Casilda (Trinidad).....	2	265,000
Júcaro.....	6	2,235,000	Zaza.....	2	98,000
Pastellillo.....	10	2,120,000			
Manzanillo.....	11	1,281,000	Total.....	179	37,049,000
Puerto Padre.....	2	1,200,000			

³ The BULLETIN is indebted for many of the notes on Cuba to news releases issued by the Cuban Department of State.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.—The preparatory committee for the International Conference on Emigration and Immigration, the convening of which was decided on by the conference held in Rome in May, 1924, met in that city on December 12, 1925, and was attended by representatives of 45 Governments. The committee decided that the conference, which is to take place in 1927, shall be held in Habana.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

DEVELOPMENT OF MOTOR BUS SERVICE.—During the last few months there has been a decided interest shown in the development of motor bus service in the city of Santo Domingo. At present there are nine busses operated on regular schedules, covering two different routes. Several large and luxurious busses have recently been imported which will add greatly to the comfort and efficiency of the service. It is estimated that on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays each of these busses carries a daily average of about 1,000 passengers and on other days about 600.

TRADE INCREASE IN 1925.—The total foreign commerce of the Dominican Republic in the calendar year 1925 amounted to \$52,109,663, showing an increase of \$266,196 over the figures for 1924, when the total trade amounted to \$51,843,467. The division of the foreign trade in 1925 between imports and exports shows that imports were valued at \$25,339,052 and exports at \$26,770,611.

ECUADOR

FOOD-CONTROL BOARD.—In order to regulate the price and prevent the unnecessary raising of the cost of articles of first necessity, the Provisional Government issued a decree organizing a food-control board in Guayaquil, which shall be composed of three members—the Governor of the Province, as chairman, a merchant, and a worker to be designated by the Governor.

NEW INDUSTRY IN MANABÍ.—In the Rocafuerte district of the Province of Manabí a sugar mill has been installed with all modern machinery and equipment, and it is hoped to develop the sugar industry on a large scale. The annual production of the mill is estimated at 12,000 quintals.

GUATEMALA

HIGHWAYS.—The highway from San José Pinula to Mataquescuintla, under construction for two years, is soon to be put into public service. A road from Guatemala City to Salamá is being repaired and work is progressing on the highways from Retalhuleu to Champérico, Tumbador to San Marcos, and Huehuetenango to San Marcos,

which will open up additional sections of the country to commerce. The Hahualate-Chicacao highway extension of 18 kilometers was expected to be finished in April.

During his visit to Santa Ana, Salvador, last February, President Quiñónez Molina, of Salvador, inaugurated the work of macadamization on the international highway with Guatemala.

WHEAT PRODUCTION.—In a recent report to the Government the Department of Labor recommended the increased production of wheat as a means of reducing the cost of food. Wheat production in Guatemala has been considerably extended since 1920, both plantings and number of cultivators having increased. Mills in operation provide a good quality of flour. Community mills are recommended to help the small producer and furnish sufficient flour for national consumption.

INCREASED WATER SUPPLY.—Last February the Assistant Secretary of Promotion signed on behalf of the Government a contract with a company for providing an increased water supply for Guatemala City from the San Antonio and San Cristóbal Rivers, which unite in the Mariscal River near the neighboring town of Misco.

HAITI⁴

HAITIAN TRADE SHOWS INCREASE.—Exports from Haiti to the United States during 1925 were almost \$1,000,000 greater than in 1924, the increase amounting to 76 per cent. In 1925 imports to Haiti from the United States increased more than \$2,000,000 over the figures of the previous year, a gain of 19 per cent. Haitian commerce for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1925, showed large gains in both imports and exports over the totals for the preceding fiscal year, the former increasing from approximately \$14,000,000 to nearly \$19,500,000, and the latter from a little more than \$14,500,000 to over \$20,000,000.

ROAD IMPROVEMENT.—A road has been opened between Port au Prince and Jacmel; this is not, however, a first-class or permanent road, but rather a trial improvement. The Public Works Service has a project under consideration for building a first-class road between these two points. The first automobile arrived at Jacmel on February 11 over the road just opened, and since then a very great number of automobiles have made the trip, and several regular bus lines have been established between Port au Prince and Jacmel. It is interesting to note that during the two weeks between February 11, when the first automobile arrived, and the last day of that month sufficient automobiles were sold to people in Jacmel to reimburse the

⁴The BULLETIN is indebted for practically all of its notes on Haiti to the monthly *Bulletin of the Receiver General of Haiti*.

Government in import taxes not only the complete amount that has been expended on the road but a substantial profit as well.

RADIO TOWERS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.—Work was commenced in January last on the foundations for the steel radio towers for a broadcasting radiotelephone station at Port au Prince.

PROGRESS OF SISAL CULTIVATION.—Studies of sisal made in Haiti during the past year have definitely shown that this plant does extraordinarily well in that country. There are at the very least 100,000 acres of land in the Republic which from its location, accessibility, topography, and climate is very well suited for sisal culture. Results from a test run made at the Lamothe plantation in January were very interesting, showing the fiber to be of good color and length and the yield per acre exceptionally high.

SHIPMENTS OF VEGETABLES TO THE UNITED STATES.—The first packing of 10 crates of tomatoes was shipped to New York on January 29 last. This shipment was part of a study of the practicability of sending such crops to the United States in the winter and of the best conditions for picking and methods of packing and shipping. Plantings were also made for shipments in April and May.

HONDURAS

CIGAR FACTORY.—A request for entry, duty free, of labels, ribbons, cigar bands, machinery, and other material for the manufacture of cigars was granted in the latter part of 1925 to a manufacturer who for several years has been operating a factory in Santa Rosa, employing Honduran labor, chiefly women.

HONDURAN HIGH COMMISSION.—The Honduran section of the Inter-American High Commission met on February 23, 1926, under the presidency of Dr. Federico Boquin, Minister of Finance. Señor don Octavio R. Ugarte was elected a member of the Honduran section.

MEXICO

PETROLEUM INDUSTRY IN 1925.—The following figures given out by the Department of Industry were published in *El Universal* of Mexico City, for February 1, 1926, those for 1925 being in part estimated:

	1924	1925
Number of new wells brought in.....	296	299
Average daily production of new wells (barrels)....	3,384	3,668
Number of wells abandoned.....	403	498
Production (barrels).....	139,678,294	114,827,186
Exports (barrels).....	129,699,738	96,517,000

HIGHWAYS.—The Federal construction of highways in Mexico continues to be pushed with great enthusiasm, the Mexico City motorists hardly waiting for the roads out of the capital to receive top

dressing and oiling before they drive over the new routes. By last February the highway from Mexico City to Puebla was nearly finished, while that from the capital to Pachuca—the first section of the Meridian highway, which will extend to Nuevo Laredo on the United States boundary—was well under way. The latter presents difficult engineering problems, as it traverses a mountain range. A branch of the Mexico City-Pachuca highway leads to San Juan Teotihuacán, near which are located the famous pyramids. The northernmost section of the Meridian highway, from Monterrey to Nuevo Laredo, has also been started, and work is progressing on the Mexico City-Acapulco highway as well as on that from Comit  to Ariaga, in the State of Chiapas.

State enterprise is responsible for the 60-kilometer road from Morelia to Tac baro, via P tzcuaro, for which the State of Michoac n contributed 40,000 pesos, 25,000 pesos having been raised by persons living along the route. It is planned to extend this road 80 kilometers to Huetamo. Morelia is now connected for the first time with the warmer section of the State, and a rich agricultural section given an outlet. Another State road will be that in Tamaulipas from Tampico to the United States border. The Federal Department of Communications and Public Works provided technical experts, machinery, and tools for two important roads in the State of Oaxaca, one leading from the city of that name to the port of Salina Cruz and the other to Las Mixtecas.

IMPROVEMENTS IN TELEGRAPH AND CABLE SERVICE.—A contract has been made between the Government, the Mexican Telegraph Company, All America Cables, Inc., the Postal Telegraph Company, and the Western Union Telegraph Company, which concludes a new traffic agreement with the Mexican Federal lines. Direct automatic operation will be established between Mexico City and New York, affording also much quicker and cheaper cable communication to Europe and Cuba.

NICARAGUA

ELECTRIC LIGHT IN MASAYA.—In January, 1926, the town of Masaya began to enjoy good lighting for its streets and plazas. This improvement is considered by the citizens an indication of increasing prosperity and importance.

PANAMA

HOT SPRINGS TO BE MADE ACCESSIBLE.—As a result of the opening of national highways and the visit of the President to the interior,

the municipalities of Natá, Aguadulce, and Calobre are to unite in opening an automobile road to Calobre, whereby medicinal hot springs will be made accessible to sick persons. This town was formerly reached by horseback over a trail.

PARAGUAY

ESTIMATE OF POPULATION.—The Director of the Section of Agriculture and Agricultural Defense of the Ministry of the Treasury has recently estimated the population of Paraguay to be 853,321, with a density of 13.58 to the square kilometer.

TRANSFER OF SMALL FARMING PROPERTIES.—During the year 1925 the Government through the office of the Administration of Lands and Colonies transferred a number of small farming properties belonging to the State to persons residing thereon and engaged in agricultural pursuits. These lots range in size from 1 to 20 hectares each, a total of 8,453 hectares of land having been distributed.

RADIO RECEIVING STATION.—A receiving station was installed recently in the city of Paraguari by the officers of the army post located in that city. The first tests made with this station proved very successful, musical programs broadcast from stations in Buenos Aires and North America being heard very clearly.

PERU

EXPORTS OF COTTON.—Exports of cotton from Peru for the eight months from January to August, 1925, amounted to 26,730,730 kilos, valued at 4,122,544 Peruvian pounds, as compared with 23,334,389 kilos, valued at 3,981,023 Peruvian pounds, for the same period of 1924.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS.—Recent legislation authorizes the organization in Chiclayo of an agricultural experiment station. Particular attention will be given at this station to the cultivation of rice, and also to that of cotton. In the Department of Piura another agricultural and livestock experiment station has been established which will make a speciality of improving the livestock in that region, and also of controlling plant diseases.

AGRICULTURAL CODE.—In order to favor the better administration of questions pertaining to agriculture and livestock by compiling an agricultural code, the President has appointed a commission composed of Dr. Ángel Gustavo Cornejo, Dr. Celso S. Abad, Don Emilio Sayán Palacios, Don José Leguía Swayne, and the Director of Agriculture to draw up a project of an agricultural code for the approval of the Government.

IMPROVEMENTS IN MIRAFLORES.—A number of improvements were carried out during the year 1925 in this attractive town, which

owing to its proximity to Lima is a very popular bathing resort with residents of that city. Several projects were also planned for this year, among them being the construction of a very fine bathing establishment containing 600 rooms, the contract for which calls for the expenditure of 20,000 Peruvian pounds. An American construction company is laying a water pipe 16 inches in diameter for bringing drinking water to Miraflores. This work, which is almost completed, will cost approximately 20,000 Peruvian pounds. Plans are also being made by this same company for a new sewer system in Miraflores.

SALVADOR

SALVADOREAN COFFEE EXPORTS, 1925-1926.—Through Señor Arriseta Gallegos, consul of Salvador in Baltimore, the BULLETIN is informed that the exports of coffee from Salvador from October 1, 1925, to January 31, 1926, amounted to 122,146 bags, as compared with 120,663 bags shipped during the corresponding period of the previous year. During the month of January, 1926, coffee was exported as follows:

Destination	Bags.	Destination	Bags.
Germany.....	21, 139	Great Britain.....	115
Belgium.....	505	Holland.....	10, 367
Chile.....	535	Italy.....	4, 525
Denmark.....	1, 714	Norway.....	16, 359
Spain.....	2, 437	Sweden.....	16, 352
United States.....	18, 995		
Finland.....	250	Total.....	93, 419
France.....	126		

DAILY GUATEMALA-SALVADOR MAIL SERVICE, On February 8, 1926, the President of Salvador authorized a daily international automobile mail service between Salvador and Guatemala.

URUGUAY

STOCK, AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SHOW.—On February 7 the Second National Stock, Agricultural and Industrial Show was opened in the city of Guadalupe. Many stock raisers, farmers, and manufacturers sent exhibits, which formed a notable display in the sections devoted to agriculture, dairying, fruit culture, grape growing, poultry raising, and arts and industries. The competition for the best dairy cow is also worthy of special mention for the excellence of the entries.

NEW AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE POLICIES.—In the latter part of 1925 the State Insurance Bank offered policies insuring crops against damage by frost, drought, torrential rains, high winds, locusts, and other hindrances to agriculture.

FOREIGN TRADE.— . . Exports during 1925 were valued at 98,727,209 pesos, as against 106,826,282 pesos for 1924, or a loss in peso value of 8,109,076 pesos. However, if these amounts are converted into United States currency at the average annual exchange rates, the 1925 figure stands at \$97,147,574, and the 1924 exportation would amount to \$87,926,260, or a gain of \$9,221,314. It is only by taking into account the dollar value of the Uruguayan peso that comparisons can be made with any degree of accuracy.

The United Kingdom again took the lead as Uruguay's best customer with exports valued at 23,595,300 pesos; Germany was second with 15,411,226 pesos; and the United States shared in this trade to the amount of 11,996,172 pesos, or 12.2 per cent of the total—an advance of 5.5 per cent over our share of 6.7 per cent in 1924. In reality the United States more than doubled its purchases from Uruguay during 1925, if the improved exchange is taken into consideration. For example, American purchases from Uruguay in 1924 were valued at 7,103,608 pesos (\$5,846,269), while those during 1925 were valued at 11,996,172 pesos (\$11,804,231)—a gain of \$5,957,962, or 101.9 per cent over the previous year. . . .

The official tariff value of 1925 imports is given as 72,438,663 pesos, which amount represents only about 70 per cent of the true commercial value of goods imported, as against 62,228,753 pesos for 1924, which, in turn, represents about 76.9 per cent of the true commercial value. . . .

As has been the case for several years past, the United States was the chief supplier of Uruguay's import requirements during 1925, receipts from this country representing 26.3 per cent of the total importation; the United Kingdom was second with 17.7 per cent; and Germany third with 11 per cent. The United States showed a percentage gain of 2.3 over 1924; the United Kingdom suffered a loss of 0.6 per cent; while Germany gained 0.4 per cent. . . . (*United States Commerce Reports*, March 1, 1926.)

PASSENGER AND MAIL AIR SERVICE.—On March 1, 1926, a new regular passenger and mail air service, subsidized by the Post Office Departments of Uruguay and the Argentine Republic, was inaugurated between Montevideo and Buenos Aires. The distance between these two cities will be covered in two hours. (See note under ARGENTINA, page 600.)

VENEZUELA

PORT FACILITIES IN MARACAIBO BAY.—On November 23, 1925, the President authorized the use of treasury funds for the enlargement of port facilities in Maracaibo Bay, the contracts for which had previously been given to a concessionary who later declared himself unable to fulfil the contract.

PETROLEUM EXPLOITATION.—The results obtained from petroleum exploitations in 1925 have excelled the calculations made the previous year, when experts estimated that 20,000,000 barrels would be obtained. From January to September, 1925, the production was 13,617,000 barrels; in October it was 2,258,000 barrels, while in November it amounted to 2,396,000 barrels. There being no reason to believe that during December the same rate of increase did not occur, the total yield for the year is calculated at 21,000,000 barrels. It is estimated that in the State of Zulia the personnel working under the different companies numbers 8,000 to 10,000 men. It is believed that production in 1925 more than tripled that in 1924, while the 1924 yield was double that of 1923.

PRIZE FOR THE BEST COTTON CROP.—A prize of 8,000 bolivars and a gold medal has been offered to the farmer obtaining the largest crop of cotton in the State of Bolívar.

ATURÉS-MAIPURES HIGHWAY.—This highway, 66 kilometers long, which has several times been mentioned in the *BULLETIN*, is rapidly approaching completion. As has been stated, it parallels a section of the upper Orinoco, and saves the traveler the dangers of the rapids near the two towns mentioned. From its terminus, La Paz, the journey can be continued by boat 137 kilometers up the river to San Fernando de Atabapo, capital of the Territory of Amazonas. The completion of the highway will reduce the four months' time formerly required for the journey of 203 kilometers to 15 days.

GOVERNMENT COAL MINES.—An interesting account of the Government bituminous coal mines at Naricual, under the joint management of the Ministries of Promotion and Public Works, is given in a recent issue of the *Boletín de la Cámara de Comercio de Caracas*. The surface of the concessions exploited is 50,000 hectares. The coal mined monthly now amounts to between 1,500 and 2,000 tons, this being transported by the railway operated by the mine management to Barcelona, where it is crushed, mixed with pitch, and formed into briquets, after which the briquets and any coal not so used are sent by rail to the port of Guanta, the terminus of the railway. This railway has a total length of 36 kilometers from the mines to Guanta, where the management has a concrete wharf accommodating vessels of 30-foot draft. In connection with this wharf are operated a corral for 1,000 head of cattle, a water supply for boats and for the cattle, a sailing vessel of 250 tons which carries coal to Puerto Cabello and La Guaira and brings pitch for the briquets from Guanoco, and a lighter for use in coaling ships. There is now under construction at Guanta storage for 1,000 tons of coal served by a mechanical carrier which will permit the coaling of vessels at the rate of 100 tons an hour. It is proposed to construct electric transmission lines from Los Montones to Guanta and to the mines, install electrical

and compressed-air apparatus for working the mines, and make other improvements, increasing the monthly amount of coal mined to at least 3,000 tons. The coal is at present used by railways and shipping, including the Venezuelan Navy.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

BRAZIL

LOAN TO STATE OF SÃO PAULO COFFEE INSTITUTE.—In January of this year the State of São Paulo Coffee Institute secured from Lazard Bros. Co. (Ltd.), of London, a loan of £10,000,000, to be issued in two equal parts. The loan, which was placed at 90, bears 7½ per cent interest and is redeemable at 102 on or before January 1, 1956. The bonds for the first half of the loan were put on the market at 94, according to *Wileman's Brazilian Review*.

CHILE

CENTRAL BANK OF CHILE.—On Saturday, January 16, the new Central Bank of Chile, which opened its doors on January 11, presented its first general balance as follows:

DEBIT	
	Pesos
Notes of the Central Bank in circulation.....	8, 358, 350. 00
Government monetary emissions.....	379, 987, 229. 00
Interest received.....	7, 137. 30
Operations pending.....	1, 810. 00
Paid-up capital.....	26, 724, 088. 58
	415, 078, 614. 88
CREDIT	
Gold.....	207, 209, 721. 52
Silver and nickel.....	36. 50
Sight deposits of gold in foreign countries.....	207, 669, 476. 06
Furniture.....	22, 981. 20
Expenses of organization.....	134, 866. 80
Expenses of installation.....	27, 000. 00
General expenses.....	14, 532. 80
	415, 078, 614. 88

The rate of discount for member banks was 9 per cent.

COLOMBIA

LOAN FOR MEDELLÍN.—The Municipal Council of the city of Medellín has asked the Minister of the Treasury for authorization to con-



LEGISLATION

BRAZIL

ANNUAL VACATION FOR WORKERS.—A law passed by Congress and signed by the President on December 24, 1925, provides that 15 days' annual vacation with pay shall be granted to all employees of commercial, industrial, and banking establishments throughout the Republic.

EXTENSION OF RENT LAW.—It is reported by the daily press that Congress has extended the provisions of the rent law affecting Rio de Janeiro, first passed December 21, 1921, regulating the rental of houses and fixing the responsibility of landlords and tenants.

COSTA RICA

RESTRICTION OF MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ARMS.—On January 15, 1926, the President approved Decree No. 40 passed by Congress on November 25, 1925, prohibiting the manufacture, introduction, or sale of firearms or knives with blades over 3 inches in length except by license issued by the Department of Public Safety. Permits for the carrying of arms must be issued by the Department of Public Safety. Merchants having permission to sell arms must furnish a quarterly report of such sales to the Department. The full text of the decree was published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of January 19, 1926.

MEXICO

LEGATION IN GUATEMALA RAISED TO RANK OF EMBASSY.—On February 1 of this year Sr. Lic. Aarón Sáenz, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, announced that Mexico and Guatemala had decided to raise their mutual diplomatic offices to the rank of embassies, because of the importance of the interests which each country has in the other and their friendly relations. Señor Alfonso Cravioto, first ambassador of Mexico in Guatemala, and Dr. Miguel Aguirre Velázquez, first ambassador of Guatemala in Mexico, presented their respective credentials last March.



INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

CUBA-UNITED STATES

SUPPLEMENTARY EXTRADITION TREATY AND CONVENTIONS FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF SMUGGLING.—On March 3, 1926, the supplementary

extradition treaty between Cuba and the United States, signed in Habana on January 14, 1926, was ratified by the Senate of the United States. Conventions for the suppression of smuggling between Cuba and the United States were signed in Habana, March 4 and 11, 1926, by the Secretary of State of Cuba and the American Ambassador.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC-PAN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

TREATY ON CUSTOMHOUSE DOCUMENTS.—The treaty on the communication and publicity of customhouse documents concluded at the Fifth International Conference of American States, held at Santiago, Chile, in May, 1923, was ratified by the President of the Dominican Republic on December 10, 1925, after having been approved by Congress. (*Gaceta Oficial*, December 30, 1925.)

MEXICO-UNITED STATES

TREATY FOR THE PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING.—The treaty for the prevention of smuggling between Mexico and the United States signed in Washington on December 23, 1925, by the Mexican Minister to the United States and the American Secretary of State, was ratified by the United States Senate on March 3, 1926. Mexico having already ratified this treaty, ratifications were exchanged in Washington on March 18, 1926.

SALVADOR-UNITED STATES

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND CONSULAR RIGHTS.—A treaty of friendship, commerce, and consular rights between Salvador and the United States was signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Salvador and the American Minister to Salvador on February 22, 1926, in the city of San Salvador.



ARGENTINA

CHABUCO PARK VACATION CAMP.—On February 12, 1926, the fifth vacation camp for school children of Buenos Aires was opened in Chabuco Park. Here, as in the other four day camps for children below normal in health, the Bureau of Parks and Playgrounds has provided means to give outdoor exercise, wholesome meals, and

BRAZIL

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN PERNAMBUCO.—According to the *Brazilian American* for January 23, 1926, the State of Pernambuco has appropriated a total of 2,753,244 milreis for public education in that State during 1926, this sum being divided as follows: 1,805,143 milreis for primary education, 290,304 milreis for secondary schools, 342,518 milreis for normal schools, and 274,600 milreis for subventions to various educational institutions, the balance being divided among small items. The total number of primary schools in the State is approximately 1,400; the number of pupils registered in the first half of 1925 was 14,784.

CHILE

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF PRIMARY TEACHERS.—The Fourth National Convention of Primary Teachers took place in Valdivia last January, with an attendance of nearly 200. Among the resolutions approved by the convention was that for the purchase of a building in Santiago to be used as headquarters.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND TENEMENT LIFE.—According to investigations made by students of anthropology at the University of Concepción, a relation exists between the height of the child and tenement life. By measuring 368 children from the ages of 8 through 10 years, it was noted that the children of poor families are retarded in their growth, and that the average height of children living in tenements is much less than that of children who live in separate houses.

COLOMBIA

STUDENTS' CONGRESS.—In accordance with a resolution approved by the Second National University Congress held in Bogotá in July, 1924, the National Executive Committee of Students has selected the city of Cartagena and the month of May, 1926, as the place and time for holding the Third National Congress of Students. This congress will discuss subjects pertaining to educational reforms, prepare plans for student organizations, and endeavor to obtain the participation of students in the administrative councils of schools and universities.

PEDAGOGICAL INSTITUTE.—Last March the beautiful new building of the Pedagogical Institute, located on the Avenida Chile in Bogotá, was officially inaugurated. The classrooms, as well as the dormitories, conform to all the rules of modern hygiene. The school also has gymnasium facilities and adjoining athletic fields. A series of lectures on various branches of science will be organized by the Minister of Public Instruction and delivered by eminent professors in the lecture hall of this institute.

CUBA

APPOINTMENT OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.—In order to give unity to the administration and supervision of the primary schools, the office of General Superintendent of the Schools of Cuba has been restored, and Dr. Ramiro Guerra Sánchez, who is peculiarly well fitted for the post, has received the appointment.

SCHOOLS FOR ISLE OF PINES.—A commission has been appointed to study the best types of rural and city schools for the Isle of Pines. It is proposed to build about 546 new schools, of which 96 will be educational centers similar to that now under construction at Nueva Gerona, in the Isle of Pines. The Government plans to spend about \$12,000,000 on this construction, half of which will be used for schools costing from \$10,000 to \$20,000 each, and the remainder for buildings costing from \$50,000 to \$100,000 each. These schools will be up-to-date and equipped with modern gymnastic and playground facilities. (*United States Commerce Reports.*)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ACADEMY OF LETTERS.—A recent law creates an Academy of Letters in the city of Santo Domingo, composed of 12 life members, two-thirds of whom must be residents of that city. The 12 original members appointed by the above-mentioned law are the following: Dr. Adolfo Alejandro Nouel, Dr. F. Henríquez y Carvajal, Sr. Rafael Justino Castillo, Dr. Américo Lugo, Sr. F. Velázquez H., Dr. José Dolores Alfonseca, Sr. Fabio F. Fiallo, Sr. Félix E. Mejía, Sr. Enrique Henríquez, Sr. Jacinto B. Peynado, Sr. Jacinto R. de Castro, and Sr. Elías Brache. Hereafter vacancies occurring through the prolonged absence or death of a member shall be filled by appointments made by the other members of the Academy. The creation of a national library will be initiated by the Academy, and later the organization of a historical museum will be undertaken. Appropriations will be made every year in the national budget for the Academy, \$20,000 having already been designated in the 1926 budget for this purpose.

PUBLIC-SCHOOL BUDGET.—At the session of January 5, 1926, the Senate approved the public-school budget submitted by the Chief Executive. Some of the most important items are the following: For remodeling the university building, \$20,000, and for upkeep of the university, \$39,780; for establishing and maintaining a manual-training school, \$20,000; for scholarships in various schools, \$3,000; for establishing 175 elementary schools throughout the Republic, \$73,000; and for new classrooms in the graded schools, \$12,000. The new budget amounts approximately to \$985,274.

ECUADOR

SECONDARY INSTRUCTION.—According to a decree on the organic law of secondary education issued by the Provisional Government November 20, 1925, this branch of instruction is governed by the Minister of Public Instruction, a technical council, the inspectors of secondary education, the rectors and assistant rectors, and the administration boards. This decree also states that teachers who have served in State secondary schools during 20 years and are permanently disabled for work, or who have attained the age of 55 years, may retire with full pay. In the event of disability before having served 20 years, a teacher may retire, receiving a pension in proportion to the time of service.

GUATEMALA

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.—In his recent message to the Legislative Assembly the President stated that the number of primary schools open during 1925 was 2,761, and that in addition there were 48 institutions of other types—professional schools, normal and secondary institutes and special schools. The total number of students enrolled was 103,314, and the average attendance, 77,838. During the year 973 students were supported by scholarships, 7 of these being granted for study abroad. In conclusion, the President states:

As indicating a new and wholesome trend in our educational methods, special reference should be made to the efforts already under way in order to vocationalize the primary schools. When this important change has been carried out, a decided advance, I trust and believe, will have been made toward the regeneration of Guatemala. * * * The necessary steps are now being taken to provide the schools with plots of ground, and industrial studies and monographs of the departments are being made in order that in all places pupils may be taught the raising of crops and the industries peculiar to the region where they live and in order to develop such other new ones as can be introduced.

HONDURAS

EVENING SCHOOLS.—The evening classes of the vocational school of Tegucigalpa were opened early in the year, attendance being compulsory for students registered for the course. The city has appropriated the sum of 50 pesos a month as a subsidy for night schools.

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENTS.—The Municipal Council of Tegucigalpa has resolved to enlarge the Francisca Reyes School for Girls immediately, as this school has consisted of only three grades. Two other grades are to be added and the school given a new building. Three other schools were provided with new desks, and entire new equipment was supplied for a fourth school of the same city.

MEXICO

SCHOOL SAVINGS.—With the opening of the school year in February the School Savings Bank of the Federal District, founded by a recent

Executive decree, began to operate, each pupil being expected to deposit 5 centavos per week. By February 19 forty thousand of the sixty thousand children registered in the 228 elementary schools had begun to make their deposits.

SCHOOL REGISTRATION.—In addition to the registration figures for the elementary schools cited above, early returns for the new school year from educational institutions in the Federal District were as follows: National University, 3,000 students; Normal School, 5,400 students, more than 80 per cent being women; and technical schools 12,000.

SCHOOL FOR INDIANS.—A group of boys of various Indian tribes from all parts of the country has been brought together by the Federal Department of Education in a school in Mexico City called El Internado del Indio, where they will be afforded educational opportunities along the lines of their desires and abilities. The purpose of the institution is not only to educate these boys, but to promote a friendly feeling between those living in widely separated regions and thus contribute to a true patriotism.

UNIVERSITY INTERCHANGE.—Doctor Pruneda, rector of the National University, has received a letter from the president of the University of Oklahoma proposing an interchange of professors and students which it is hoped to arrange between the two institutions.

PANAMA

SECONDARY CURRICULA.—The curricula for secondary schools, as given in a presidential decree of March 1, 1926, will go into effect on May 3. The lyceum section of the National Institute will have three different courses: A six-year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, a six-year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science, and a four-year course for a diploma in commercial training. The normal section of the National Institute will give a five-year course. The Women's Normal School will also have a five-year course, the domestic science section of the Women's Professional School a four-year course, and the commercial section of the same school a four-year course.

COSTA RICAN TEACHERS.—A group of 50 Costa Rican teachers, accompanied by the secretary of public instruction, visited Panama early in February to study educational methods, receiving during their visit every attention from the Panama Association of Teachers and from officials.

PARAGUAY

FOREIGN PROFESSORS FOR MEDICAL SCHOOL.—The board of directors of the Medical School of Asunción has started negotiations for engaging foreign professors for the chairs of general physiology and

special pathology, and also for the medical clinic and surgical clinic professorships. After arrangements for their services have been completed with the professors selected, funds will be provided for them to purchase abroad the apparatus necessary for equipping their respective laboratories in the Medical School of Asunción.

AVIATION SCHOOL.—The aviation school building plans presented by the Technical Board to the Secretary of War have been approved by the Chief Executive. These plans include, besides the main school building, officers' quarters, barracks, two hangars, a workshop and storage room for equipment.

SALVADOR

NIGHT SCHOOL FOR APPRENTICES.—The Labor Federation of San Salvador announced the opening on February 1 of evening classes for apprentices. The announcement was especially directed to shop foremen. Illiterates were urged to join the classes.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.—According to the President's message, in 1925 there were 826 schools giving primary instruction, employing 1,465 teachers. The enrollment was 49,749 and the average attendance 33,675. A comparison of these statistics with those of the previous year shows an increase of 93 schools, 332 teachers, 4,570 pupils enrolled and 3,601 in average attendance.

UNITED STATES

"JUEGOS FLORALES".—An inheritance of the days of the troubadours, "Juegos Florales," or Floral Games, competitions in which poets vied with each other for the prize of a flower, are still celebrated in Spain to-day in a modified form. It is interesting to note that this picturesque custom has been transplanted to Baker University in Kansas, where "Juegos Florales" will be held for the fourth time this year, with the participation of the Spanish and French departments of neighboring universities, colleges, and high schools. Each institution will take part in the program by the performance of a short play, the rendition of a song, or other addition to the program in Spanish or French. A money prize is offered for the best translation from Spanish to English of an essay on lyric poetry by Machado. It is hoped that a Hispanic *mantenedor* will give the opening address in fulfillment of the university's purpose that those in attendance should discern in the study of a foreign language its value in promoting friendly relations between nations.

URUGUAY

SCHOOL GARDENS.—The Bureau of Agriculture is cooperating actively in the growing practice of establishing school gardens in

connection with rural schools, where instruction in modern agricultural methods can be given to the pupils. The gardens already started are said to have been productive of beneficial results.

VENEZUELA

VENEZUELAN PAINTER HONORED.—Manuel Cabral, noted Venezuelan painter, was awarded second prize in the Latin American exhibition of paintings which inaugurated the new Los Angeles Museum of History, Science and Arts. The beautiful painting that merited the award, called *Fishing Boat at Martiques*, will remain permanently in the museum.



BRAZIL

COMMERCIAL EMPLOYEES' UNION.—The Commercial Employees' Union of Rio de Janeiro, which numbers 15,000 members, has sent out a questionnaire to other similar organizations throughout the Republic in an endeavor to promote closer mutual relations. The union seeks to collect data on the number of members, date of organization, benefits offered to members, provisions of the respective constitutions, ideas on cooperative movements, and other pertinent facts.

ANNUAL VACATION FOR WORKERS.—See page 616.

CHILE

SANTIAGO COMMERCIAL EMPLOYEES' SOCIETY.—The report of the Santiago Commercial Employees' Society rendered at the end of 1925 gave the following interesting figures regarding expenditures on behalf of its members during the last 10 years, 1916–1925, inclusive:

Care of sick members, including physicians' fees, operations, medicines, sick benefits, etc.....	Pesos 604, 919. 86
Disability benefits to members unfitted to work.....	16, 821. 80
Funeral expenses of deceased members.....	164, 611. 19
Death benefits to families of deceased members.....	737, 650. 00
Pensions to widows and orphaned children of deceased members..	109, 605. 00
Total.....	1, 633, 607. 85

MEXICO

NATIONAL LABOR CONVENTION.—On March 1 the seventh convention of the Mexican Regional Federation of Labor, the national labor organization, convened in Mexico City for a week's sessions, with

the attendance of approximately 800 delegates from all parts of the Republic. The following officers of the convention were elected: President, Senator Fernando Rodarte; recording secretaries, Sr. Eugenio López Guerra and Salvador Campa Siliceo; and corresponding secretary, Sr. Felipe Leija Paz. Committees were appointed on resolutions, organization, agriculture, education, international affairs, and press.

One of the first addresses was made by Deputy Ricardo Treviño, who said that to solve the industrial problem the cooperation of all those engaged in national activities was necessary. Unnecessary employees and operatives must be dismissed, since their salaries only increase the cost of production, and methods of production must be modernized.

On a later day President Calles addressed the convention, thanking the delegates for their vote of confidence in his administration and sending his cordial greetings to President Green of the American Federation of Labor through the American labor representatives attending the convention.

Among the important motions passed were resolutions favoring the following: The establishment of a labor bank; the negotiation of treaties protecting Mexican workers in foreign countries; the reduction of taxes on the sugar industry; a civil service law; and the taxation of bull-fights, boxing matches, etc., to provide money for an opera season in Mexico City and to foster the art of singing in general.

A very interesting feature of the convention was the report of the Labor Attachés connected with Mexican diplomatic posts. It was voted to thank the Argentine labor organizations for their attentions to the Mexican Labor Attaché in Buenos Aires.

Artistically engraved gold medals were presented to the American fraternal delegates.

The following officers were elected: Secretary General, Deputy Ricardo Treviño; Home Secretary, Sr. José Marcos Tristán; Agricultural Secretary, Sr. Lamberto Elías; Foreign Secretary, Sr. Luis Navarro; and Treasurer, Sr. Ignacio Vizcarra.



ARGENTINA

NEW ANTITUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY IN ROSARIO.—On February 14, 1926, a new antituberculosis dispensary was opened in the city of Rosario by the Argentine Anti-Tuberculosis League to serve six outlying wards, thus saving a tiresome trip for patients who would otherwise have to go to dispensaries in the heart of the city.

NEW EYE CLINIC.—The National Department of Hygiene has decided to open a new eye clinic in connection with its dispensary on Calle Sarmiento, Buenos Aires. Here free treatment will be given to children, inmates of asylums, school children, and Government employees who are suffering from trachoma or other communicable diseases of the eye.

BOLIVIA

PLATFORM OF PRESIDENT SILES.—Among the salient plans expressed by President Siles in his inaugural address on January 10, 1926, were those regarding a proposed bureau for maternal and infant welfare to prevent the heavy toll of infant mortality, the protection and education of the Indian, and the complete reform of the educational system, with three universities to be patterned after the University of California.

BRAZIL

RED CROSS.—The Red Cross reports the following for its dispensary services during 1925:

Consultations.....	39, 382	Hypodermic injections.....	3, 574
Prescriptions.....	2, 024	Vaccinations.....	116
General treatments.....	39, 382	Radiographs.....	585
Operations.....	1, 941	Treatments with light, heat, etc.	737
Electrical treatments.....	1, 916	Patients in hospital.....	1, 239
Applications of apparatus.....	1, 501	Radioscopic observations.....	133
Massage treatments.....	5, 711		

CHILE

COST OF LIVING.—Sr. Moisés Poblete Troncoso, professor of social economy in the University of Chile, is contributing a series of three articles on the problems of the high cost of living to *El Mercurio* of Santiago. Of these only the first has come to hand at this writing. According to the figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics and cited by Prof. Poblete Troncoso, the index figure for retail prices in Chile in 1925, taking 1914 as the base of 100, was 202. Index figures for the cost of living for the years 1913–1924, in terms of paper pesos, are given as follows:

Year	Light and fuel	Domestic food-stuffs	Imported food-stuffs	Beverages	Clothing	Transportation	Total
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914.....	106	116	112	100	102	101	108
1915.....	108	128	136	100	128	111	120
1916.....	106	109	144	106	140	109	117
1917.....	101	112	141	110	147	107	118
1918.....	108	110	151	110	155	106	121
1919.....	128	132	238	110	177	110	143
1920.....	151	165	256	127	207	112	168
1921.....	174	151	230	136	208	126	169
1922.....	184	146	227	131	229	138	173
1923.....	186	152	236	131	230	138	176
1924.....	191	153	241	131	236	138	179

It is to be regretted that space prevents the inclusion of a table giving the average prices per kilo for 10 articles of prime necessity, which is also printed with the above in *El Mercurio* for January 31, 1926.

SOCIAL DISEASES.—The Prophylactic Institute of Social Diseases maintained for the last six years by the city of Santiago makes the following report for the year 1925: New patients, 4,036; Wassermann tests, 1,972; ultramicroscopic examinations, 810; positive microscopic examinations, 396; and various treatments, 66,606. The budget for the year was 79,700 pesos.

HOUSING.—It will be remembered by readers of the BULLETIN that a decree law of last year provided for Government loans in assistance of housing projects. It is gratifying to record that 2,000 houses are about to be erected under the provisions of this law, their value ranging between 12,000 and 30,000 pesos, the total amount available for 1925 applications being 44,712,000 pesos. Plans presented by the following bodies have been approved by the Superior Council of Social Welfare, after which the financial aspect of the transaction must be passed on by the Mortgage Loan Bank: Employees of Domestic Tax Offices, Military Legion, Santiago Police, Barbers' Union, Graphic Arts and Press Cooperative, Public Employees' Saving Association, and numerous other groups and individuals. The sum of 8,500,000 pesos will be expended in Valparaíso in loans.

MUNICIPAL BAKERY TO COMBAT HIGH COST OF LIVING.—The city of Santiago has taken an interesting step to combat the high cost of living, by making a contract with an individual to furnish 20,000 kilos of bread daily, gradually increasing this amount to 50,000 kilos, the baking to be done in the bakeshop of the penitentiary. The bread will be sold at municipal stands in the poorer districts of the city and from trucks in outlying districts. The price for first-quality bread will be 80 centavos per kilo, while for the second quality it will be 60 centavos. The average price per kilo for bread last year was 1.11 pesos.

COLOMBIA

PORT SANITATION.—By virtue of Decree No. 1814 of December, 1925, the board of directors of the Antioquia Railroad were authorized to undertake, at the expense and under the direction of the Federal Government, the sanitation of Puerto Berrío and the construction in that port of a building for Government offices.

On January 26 the Minister of Public Health addressed a communication to the Governors of Barranquilla, Cartagena, Cali, Pasto, and Santa Marta, advising them that, in order to carry out the

measures necessary for the preservation of public health in these ports and to comply with the international health regulations to which the Government has subscribed, work will be commenced immediately on the sanitation of the above-mentioned ports. Among the important health measures to be undertaken is a campaign against mosquitoes and rats, in order to prevent the appearance of yellow fever or bubonic plague. The cooperation of both the departmental and municipal authorities is asked for the success of this campaign.

COSTA RICA

RED CROSS NOTES.—On Red Cross Day, March 19, 120 houses built by the Red Cross in San José were opened to occupancy. A money prize was offered to the tenants of the Red Cross houses who keep their homes in the best condition throughout the year. On the same day the gold cross was conferred by the Red Cross on Sr. Macabeo Vargas Castro, founder of that society in Costa Rica.

The Costa Rican Red Cross, which is raising funds for the injured and the relief of the families of the dead in the wreck of an excursion train near San José on March 14, 1925, received a donation of \$1,000 from the American Red Cross through the State Department, as well as cables expressing the sympathy of the American people.

ANTITYPHOID AND SMALLPOX VACCINATION.—The Bureau of Hygiene and Public Health in San José has announced that it offers free antityphoid injections daily at certain hours, and also free vaccination against smallpox.

CHILD HEALTH CENTER.—The San José child health center is caring for 155 children. According to the president of the association, a lack of funds prevents an increase in the number of small patients. The mothers able to do so pay 25 to 50 centavos a week for the services of the dispensary and milk station. The principal financial assistance comes from the Government, the city, and the Railroad of the Pacific. Two physicians, one of them a woman, attend to the medical service.

CUBA

SOCIAL WELFARE BILL.—An interesting bill on social welfare has been presented to Congress, some of the proposed features being the following: A national pension fund for all employees and workmen who are not protected by other pension laws; establishment of a national bank and insurance company under the ownership of employees and other workers; organization of a national employment committee, and a committee to obtain comfortable and sanitary homes for workmen, either by purchase or rental; organization of a national clinic for workers; protection of old people, women, and

children; classes on thrift in public and private schools; establishment of prizes in provincial schools for children of workers who excel in their studies; organization of provincial and municipal labor boards; and the passage of a Sunday rest law.

MEDICAL SERVICE.—A decree signed by the President on February 8, 1926, regulates the services of attending physicians in medical and surgical wards of charity hospitals. This decree states that in each hospital the number of doctors giving their services free shall be designated by the Secretary of Sanitation, these appointments being made for a period of two years.

RED CROSS DISPENSARY.—From November 13, 1922, to December 31, 1925, 19,895 patients were registered at the Red Cross dispensary in Habana, and 45,809 prescriptions were filled. The dispensary staff members give their services free, and treatment is entirely gratuitous to the poor. Statistics of the treatments given and services rendered by this dispensary during the last six months of 1925 were as follows:

General medical treatment....	1, 268	Nose, ear, and throat diseases_	231
Urinary tract.....	208	Extraction of teeth.....	780
Digestive organs.....	562	Injections.....	528
Respiratory organs.....	812	Patients registered.....	4, 568
Children's diseases.....	513	Consultations.....	5, 230
Venereal and skin diseases....	381	Prescriptions filled.....	10, 642

CHILD WELFARE.—According to an article in the *Diario de la Marina* of Habana, Dr. Fernando J. del Pino, director of charity associations and a member of the National Committee for the Protection of Mothers and Infants, said that the above-mentioned committee had at its disposal 10,000 pesos which will be used for making improvements in several of the day nurseries in Habana. Doctor Pino also stated that in the future all assignments of funds for asylums and day nurseries will be made according to the number of inmates, providing approximately \$15 a month for each child.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

SCOUT ORGANIZATION.—An attractive ceremony was held on February 13 in the city of Santo Domingo on the occasion of the formal organization of the Boy Scout and Girl Scout brigades. One hundred boys and fifty girls were present as members of these new associations.

SANITARY REGULATIONS FOR BARBER SHOPS.—The Secretary of Sanitation recently issued a circular letter to health officers throughout the Republic regarding the enforcement of that section of the Sanitary Code relating to sanitary conditions in barber shops. These regulations require a health certificate for barbers in order that they may exercise their professions; that fresh towels shall be provided for every patron and that all instruments and brushes must be sterilized

after each time they are used; and that persons suffering from a skin disease shall not be given service in barber shops.

PREVENTION OF HOOKWORM.—The Secretary of Sanitation has issued instructions to health officers asking for cooperation in the campaign against hookworm by urging people in country districts to boil drinking water, take special precautions as to personal cleanliness, and to wear shoes in order to protect themselves against infection from hookworm germs. These instructions suggest also the organization of lectures on hookworm and its prevention to be delivered in schools.

ECUADOR

CHILD WELFARE.—In the children's public dispensary of Quito 3,355 children of both sexes were given treatment for various ailments during the seven months from June, 1925, to the end of January, 1926.

VITAL STATISTICS.—According to figures taken from the civil registry office of Quito vital statistics in that city and outlying districts for the year 1925 were as follows: Births in the city, 3,349, and in the outlying districts, 3,345; deaths in the city, 2,395, and in the outlying districts, 2,074; marriages in the city, 437, and in the outlying districts, 618. In order to have all information regarding vital statistics uniform through the Republic, the Provisional Government issued a decree requiring that physicians when reporting contagious diseases or deaths shall use the number corresponding to the disease designated by the Bertillon nomenclature, as adopted by the International Commission of Paris and approved by the Seventh Pan American Sanitary Conference.

HONDURAS

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SPECIALISTS.—The hookworm and tropical disease department of the Bureau of Public Health recently opened a course for the technical training of laboratory assistants in microscope work. Applicants were required to be Hondurans between 18 and 40 years of age, holding the degree of bachelor or a normal-school certificate. The course covered two months, after which six candidates were selected by competitive examination for the posts in the hookworm department.

MEXICO

CLINIC FOR THE BLIND.—The Association for the Prevention of Blindness in Mexico has recently completed a new building on a site in Mexico City presented by the Government, the public treasury also contributing 7,000 pesos for construction purposes. That the new

clinic will be of great value may be seen from the following figures for activities during 1925: Consultations, 74,990; treatments, 66,536; operations, 592; injections, 3,262; prescriptions, 3,285; medicines, 752; and glasses, 687.

DISPENSARIES FOR INDIAN POPULATION.—The Department of Public Health has commenced this year an interesting and novel form of health service, by opening 10 dispensaries in various centers of indigene population, located in the States of Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Guerrero, Chiapas, Puebla, Oaxaca, and the Territory of Lower California. Each dispensary is served by a physician, a bacteriologist, and several assistants. One of the main purposes of the dispensaries will be to vaccinate as many persons as possible. Health talks and practical instruction in hygiene will be given to the residents of the district in their own dialect.

CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND.—The Rotary Club of Saltillo has presented a children's playground to the city.

NICARAGUA

REGISTRATION OF PHYSICIANS.—The Governor of the Department of Managua has instructed the director of police to notify the physicians, pharmacists, and veterinary surgeons practicing in Managua to present their respective diplomas for registration in accordance with the requirements of the drug law of December, 1925.

PANAMA

FOURTH SOCIOLOGICAL CONGRESS.—The Fourth International Sociological Congress organized by the International Institute of Sociology and Political and Social Reforms will meet in Panama from June 26 to June 30, 1926, at the time of the Congress commemorating the centenary of the Congress convoked by Bolívar, which assembled in Panama in 1826.

PARAGUAY

WOMAN PHYSICIAN.—The recent appointment of Dr. Gabriela Valenzuela as chief physician of the children's ward in the National Hospital of Asunción shows a growing tendency among women to enter professional fields heretofore considered exclusively for men.

PERU

EXPENDITURES FOR CHILD WELFARE.—At a meeting in Lima of the Government Child Welfare Board the following expenditures were approved for infant welfare during the present year:

Object of appropriations	Peruvian pounds
General expenditures.....	1, 092
National Institute of the Child.....	900
School for Nurses, Lima.....	720
Center for Modified Milk, Lima.....	5, 609
Infants' clothing centers, Lima.....	660
San Sebastián Child Health Center, Lima.....	1, 158
Ayacucho Child Health Center, Lima.....	946
Tomás Valle Child Health Center, Lima.....	972
Child Welfare Center, Callao.....	1, 200
Child Welfare Center, Barranco.....	996
Day Nursery at Central Market, Lima.....	1, 883
Chosica Mountain Camp.....	1, 692
Legal service for mothers.....	96
Sanitation.....	420
Subventions to private institutions.....	4, 260
New services and extension of those already existing.....	1, 000
Total.....	23, 604

It should be noted that visiting nurses are employed in the child health centers.

HOME ECONOMICS.—The social welfare society named *Bien del Hogar*, organized a short time ago in Lima, will soon take possession of its new building, where the society will establish a domestic science school. The following courses will be given at this school: Cooking; general physiology; child hygiene; first aid; home chemistry; botany; and home nursing.

PLAYGROUND.—The municipality has arranged for a certain section of the Alameda de los Descalzos, a public park of Lima, to be used in the afternoons between the hours of 5 and 6 as a playground for children. A guard will be stationed there to watch over the children and a number of amusements will be provided for them.

SALVADOR

AHUACHAPÁN HOSPITAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The hospital in Ahuachapán, which has recently added two more physicians to the staff, has opened an out-patient clinic and a bacteriological laboratory.

AHUACHAPÁN FREE-MILK STATION.—A *Gota de Leche*, or free-milk station and child health center, was opened in the city of Ahuachapán on January 1, 1926. The work is being forwarded by the ladies of that town.

URUGUAY

HOSPITAL IN CANELONES.—On February 7, 1926, in the presence of the President of the Republic, the cornerstone was laid for the new hospital for the Department of Canelones. It is expected that the building will soon be completed.

PRESIDENT OF THE HYGIENE COUNCIL.—Dr. José Scoseria was appointed by the National Council of Administration on January 27 to fill the important post of president of the National Hygiene Council.

VENEZUELA

HOUSING.—It is reported that much activity in the construction and repair of dwellings is under way in Caracas, since a scarcity of houses for workers and persons of moderate means has arisen. In order to supply this deficiency, a company has been formed which proposes to build 3,000 houses of wood soaked in creosote, in order to avoid damage by insects, the houses to be stuccoed on the outside.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE LEPROSARIUM.—A vocational school has been opened in the leprosarium of Cabo Blanco, in which school the patients will be taught a trade and thus given a profitable means of employing their time.



SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO APRIL 15, 1926

Subject	Date	Author
ARGENTINA		
The dairy industry in Argentina.....	1926 Mar. 4	Harvey S. Gerry, vice consul at Buenos Aires.
BRAZIL		
Review of commerce and industries at Bahia, for quarter ended December 31, 1925.....	Jan. 4	Howard Donovan, consul at Bahia.
Declared exports from Bahia during the year 1925.....	Jan. 11	Do.
"Gazeta Economica," Commercial and Economic Review of Pernambuco, monthly.....	...do....	Nathaniel P. Davis, consul at Pernambuco.
Review of commerce and industries of Pernambuco for the year 1925.....	Jan. 12	Do.
Review of commerce and industries for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1925.....	...do....	Do.
Bids for exploitation of precious stone mines in the State of Rio Grande do Sul called for by State Government.....	Jan. 14	E. Kitchel Farrand, vice consul, Porto Alegre.
Piassava exports from Bahia during 1925.....	Jan. 15	Howard Donovan.
Exports of Carnauba wax from Bahia during 1925.....	Jan. 19	Do.
Tobacco market, State of Rio Grande do Sul.....	Jan. 20	E. Kitchel Farrand.
Organization of road building company in State of Bahia.....	Jan. 21	Howard Donovan.
Activity of the Federal Cotton Service in State of Parahyba.....	Jan. 22	Nathaniel P. Davis.
The highway system of the State of Alagoas.....	...do....	Do.
Reorganization of the Nazareth Railway.....	Jan. 23	Do.
Receipts of the Bahia Dock Company for 1925.....	Jan. 25	Howard Donovan.
Crop prospects in Brazil.....	...do....	Allan Dawson, vice consul at Rio de Janeiro.
Preliminary annual report for the year 1925.....	Jan. 26	A. Gaulin, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
Tobacco exports from Bahia during 1925.....	...do....	Howard Donovan.
Paper mills in Brazil.....	Jan. 28	Rudolf Cahn, vice consul at Rio de Janeiro.
Cocoa shipments from Bahia during 1925.....	...do....	Howard Donovan.
Declared imports and exports at Bahia during December, 1925.....	...do....	Do.
Preliminary review of commerce and industries of Bahia, Brazil for the year 1925.....	Feb. 1	Do.
Declared exports from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to the United States during January, 1926.....	Feb. 4	Allan Dawson.
Crop prospects in Brazil last ten days of January, 1926.....	Feb. 5	Do.
Message to Congress of President of State of Paraná, on February 1, 1926.....	Feb. 8	Walter C. Thurston, consul at Sao Paulo.
Review of Brazilian commerce and industries for January, 1926.....	Feb. 10	A. Gaulin.

Reports received to April 15, 1926—Continued

Subject	Date	Author
CHILE		
Budget for the city of Antofagasta for 1926.....	1926 Jan. 16	George D. Hopper, consul at Antofagasta.
COLOMBIA		
Annual report on commerce and industries of Cartagena for calendar year 1925.....	Jan. 28	Lester L. Schnare, consul at Cartagena.
Statistics of coffee exports at Buenaventura, for 1925.....	Jan. 22	Donald A. Crosby, vice consul at Buenaventura.
Highways in the Cartagena consular district.....	Feb. 2	Lester L. Schnare.
Barranquilla customhouse activities.....	Feb. 5	Alfred Theo. Burri, consul at Barranquilla.
Damage to cotton crop of the Cartagena consular district.....	Feb. 11	Lester L. Schnare.
Operation of packing house at Coveñas.....	Feb. 12	Do.
COSTA RICA		
Enforcement of metric system.....	Feb. 1	Henry S. Waterman, consul at San Jose.
January, 1926, report on commerce and industries.....	Feb. 5	Do.
Fire insurance monopoly to become effective immediately, "La Gaceta" of February 19, 1926, Decree No. 9, of February 17.	Feb. 19	Do.
CUBA		
General condition of the sugar industry.....	Feb. 2	Augustus Ostertag, vice consul at Matanzas.
Gypsum deposits in the Province of Matanzas.....	do.	Do.
Annual report on commerce and industries, 1924-25 sugar crop; other agricultural crops of district.	Feb. 4	Francis R. Stewart, consul at Santiago de Cuba.
Alterations in the freight service offered by the Atlantic Navigation Corporation.	Feb. 10	Horace J. Dickinson, consul at Antilla.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		
Modifications in the bankruptcy law.....	Feb. 2	James J. Murphy, jr., consul at Santo Domingo.
Export trade of cacao for 1925.....	do.	Do.
Improved steamship service to the Dominican Republic.....	Feb. 15	Do.
Report on economic conditions.....	Feb. 20	W. A. Bickers, consul at Puerto Plata.
Crop prospects in the district.....	do.	Do.
Proposed road construction.....	Feb. 23	James J. Murphy.
HAITI		
Review of commerce and industries of northern Haiti during calendar year 1925.....	Jan. 25	Winthrop R. Scott, consul at Cape Haitien.
Market for confectionery.....	Jan. 30	Do.
Economic and commercial summary for Haiti.....	Feb. 23	Maurice P. Dunlap, consul at Port au Prince.
NICARAGUA		
The mahogany industry.....	Mar. 4	A. J. McConnico, consul at Bluefields.
Review of commerce and industries for western Nicaragua, for the months of December 1925, and January and February, 1926.	Mar. 5	Harold Playter, consul at Corinto.
PANAMA		
January, 1926, report of commerce and industries of the Republic of Panama.	Feb. 11	H. D. Myers, vice consul at Panama City.
February, 1926, report on commerce and industries.....	Mar. 18	William P. Robertson, vice consul at Colon.
PERU		
Increase in foreign trade of Amazonian Peru.....	Mar. 4	Geo. A. Makinson, consul at Callao-Lima.
URUGUAY		
The mining industry in Uruguay.....	Feb. 19	O. Gaylord Marsh, consul at Montevideo.
Trade-mark registration in Uruguay.....	do.	Do.
The exports from Uruguay in 1925.....	Feb. 25	Do.
Importation of fuel into Uruguay in 1924 and 1925.....	Mar. 8	Do.
Fluctuation in foreign exchange during February, 1926.....	Mar. 9	Do.
VENEZUELA		
Coffee report for the district of Maracaibo for January, 1926...	Feb. 5	Alexander K. Sloan, consul at Maracaibo.

ARGENTINA • BOLIVIA • BRAZIL • CHILE • COLOMBIA

JULY

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HIS EXCELLENCY, SEÑOR DON MIGUEL CRUCHAGA

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Chile before the Government of the United States



VOL. LX

JULY, 1926

No. 7

THE NEW AMBASSADOR OF CHILE

ON March 23, 1926, Señor don Miguel Cruchaga who since September, 1925, had been in the United States as the special Chilean agent before the arbitrator in the Tacna-Arica controversy, presented to President Coolidge at the White House the letters accrediting him as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Chile before the Government of the United States, on which occasion he spoke, in part, as follows:

May I be allowed this opportunity to reiterate to Your Excellency the thanks of the Government and people of Chile for the valuable service you have rendered to the cause of continental good will and peace by deciding, as arbitrator, an old controversy between sister nations, in an award which will bring about the reestablishment of the friendly relations they maintained in the past and which constituted a tradition in their foreign policies.

President Coolidge in response said, in part:

The friendly relations so long existing between our countries afford great satisfaction to the Government and people of the United States, and I assure you that you may always count upon the cordial cooperation of the officials of this Government in the endeavor to strengthen still further the bonds of friendship and mutual esteem which happily unite our countries and to which you refer in such felicitous terms and to promote, as well, commercial intercourse between them.

I have not failed to note your generous remarks with regard to the steps now being taken in the interest of peace and good will on the American Continent in an endeavor to reach an honorable and permanent settlement of a question that has for so long a time disturbed the relations of two sister Republics.

The new ambassador is one of the most eminent Chileans of the present day. He first saw the light of day in Santiago, the beautiful capital of Chile, on May 5, 1867. After completing his preparatory

studies in the Instituto Nacional he entered the law school of the University of Chile, from which he was graduated in 1889.

Subsequently Señor Cruchaga occupied the chair of international law in his alma mater, his book on this special branch of the law, entitled "Nociones de Derecho Internacional," now in its third edition, being widely used as a text-book in many universities. He is also an honorary member of the law faculty of the University of La Plata in Argentina.

Among other interesting points in Señor Cruchaga's career it should be noted that he has occupied the position of Councilor of Public Education, and that in 1900 he was elected deputy to the National Congress. On various occasions since that time he has represented Chile at international conferences, among which may be mentioned the First Pan American Scientific Congress at Montevideo, the Commission of Jurists at Rio de Janeiro, and the Fourth Pan American Conference at Buenos Aires. He has also served as a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, having represented Chile at the inauguration of the Peace Palace in that capital. In 1903 he was named Minister of Finance, while in 1905 he shared in the Government as head of the Cabinet and Minister of the Interior.

Señor Cruchaga's brilliant diplomatic career began in 1907, when he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Buenos Aires, whence he was transferred in a similar capacity to Montevideo, to Berlin, The Hague, and Rio de Janeiro. Named Minister of Chile in Great Britain, he was commissioned, before he had assumed that important post, to serve in the United States as special Chilean agent before the arbitrator in the Tacna-Arica controversy, a position which, as stated, he was holding when appointed Ambassador in Washington.

Señor Cruchaga is a member of numerous international cultural and scientific societies, among which may be mentioned the Institute of International Law. In connection with this organization he is serving on the respective commissions for the study of international law on international aerial navigation, on diplomatic and consular immunities and immunities which should be recognized in the case of persons invested with functions of international interest. The reports presented by these commissions will be submitted to the consideration of the Institute at its sessions to be held in Washington in 1927.

The BULLETIN of the Pan American Union takes this opportunity of presenting its most cordial greetings to the new Ambassador of Chile, together with its most earnest good wishes for the success of the high mission intrusted to him by his Government.

THE MODERN HIGHWAY SYSTEM OF VENEZUELA

By Capt. C. A. WILLOUGHBY

Military Attaché, Legation of the United States, Caracas, Venezuela

CITIZENS of firmly organized States have accepted many features of modern civilization as a matter of course, without fully appreciating their influence upon economic and social progress. This applies particularly to land communications, such as highways and railroads. It is well known that in colonization the extension of roads has always meant the progress of civilization. Great colonizing nations therefore put road construction at the head of their general administrative program, for the roads of a country are veritable arteries of economic life.

The great Republics of South America are awakening to this fact. Everywhere an interest is displayed in road development, many States being engaged in road-building projects of considerable importance.

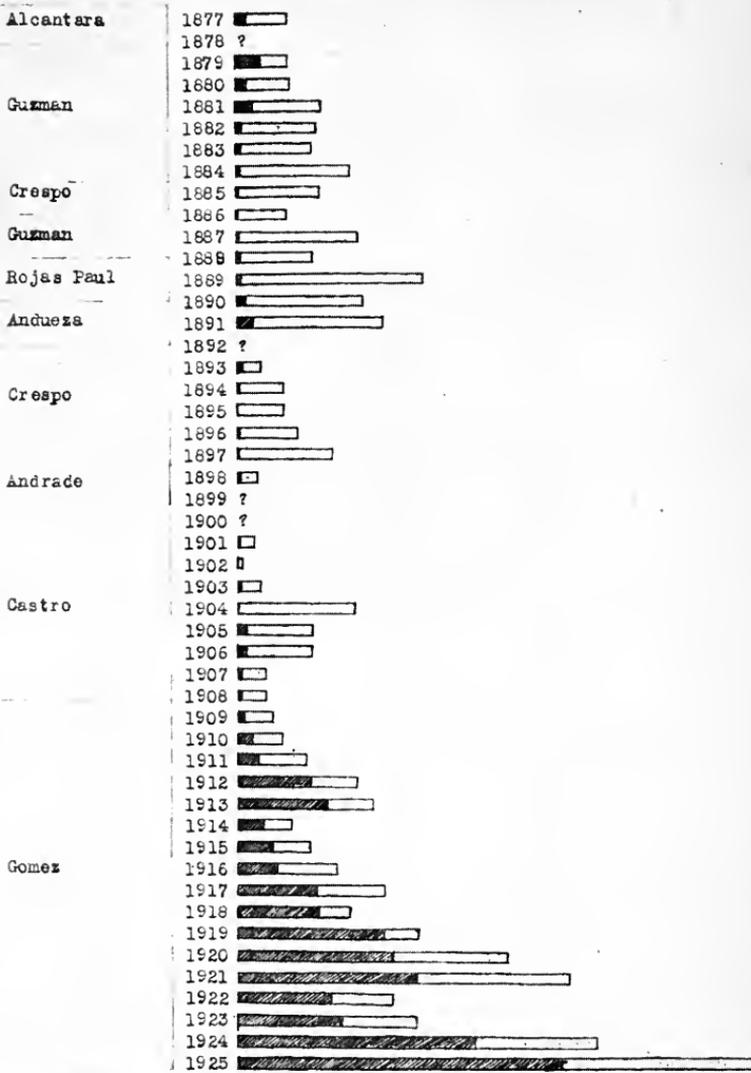
In this connection the ambitious work done in Venezuela merits attention. The economic and material progress of that country, since 1908, is an outstanding achievement of the administration of General Gómez. The energy of this remarkable statesman, moreover, has been particularly applied to a very extensive road-construction program.

In evaluating work done in this field, no comparison can be made with developments under governments having huge resources at their disposal; material construction is, of course, largely a matter of money. The outstanding feature of the Venezuelan program is the fact that an immense amount of work has been done without a foreign loan, that every piece of construction was financed from ordinary Government receipts. The fiscal policy of the Venezuelan Government deserves unqualified praise; from financial chaos and a very critical international situation brought about by general economic collapse, Government income and expenditure have been developed and controlled until to-day the financial status of Venezuela is perfectly sound.

FINANCIAL FEATURES

Under the present administration, over 150,000,000 bolivars have been expended for public works alone, in the period from 1908 to

Million Bolivers : - 0 5 10 15 20 25 30



Expenditures for Roads Tot. Exp. for Pub. Works

The record of expenditures during the War years 1914-1918 is noteworthy. Appropriations for Public Works have varied from 6% to 25% of the total Appropriations for all Departments.

EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC WORKS IN VENEZUELA

Chart showing annual expenditures for public works and roads under various administrations

December, 1924. The expenditures under this heading for the fiscal year 1925 will probably reach 30,000,000 bolivars.

With admirable common sense and prudence, expenditures for this purpose are increased or diminished as receipts become larger or smaller; the income for 1925 having been estimated at 100,000,000 bolivars, expenditures beyond the average were authorized.

The relation of the total expenditures for public works to those for other government departments in the same period 1908-1924 is illustrated in the following tabulation:

Total expenditures, Federal Government, 1908 to 1924

Department of—	<i>Bolivars</i>
Interior.....	301, 486, 579. 58
State.....	32, 069, 415. 72
Treasury.....	263, 831, 977. 75
War and Navy.....	205, 571, 121. 42
Commerce.....	77, 985, 280. 11
Public Works.....	150, 883, 060. 22
Public Instruction.....	57, 326, 636. 02

It should be noted that expenditures for public works have a wide application, from the repair of government buildings and the installation of sewage systems to the construction of highways and their maintenance; but an average of over 60 per cent of the total has been devoted to road construction.

ECONOMIC FEATURES

Since 1908 over 3,500 kilometers of highways have been reconstructed or newly built, while nearly 2,000 kilometers have been surveyed and will be developed as funds become available. The program is extensive and has been designed with a view to immediate practical utility.

There is a direct relation which should always be maintained between the general road program and the distribution of population, i. e., arteries of communications should be planned to serve the principal economic regions and the zones of major density of population, for it would be a manifest waste of money to lay expensive roads through regions which are unproductive or thinly populated.

A glance at the following population chart will indicate that the principal highways of Venezuela conform to the largest groupings of the population and tap the most productive areas.

For example, the original project of the Western Highway led through the States of Portuguesa and Zamora via Guanare, Barinas, etc. Later on, the route was abruptly changed to run via the valley of Mérida, a much more expensive and difficult project, as the road then had to cross the immense barrier of the Cordilleras. This

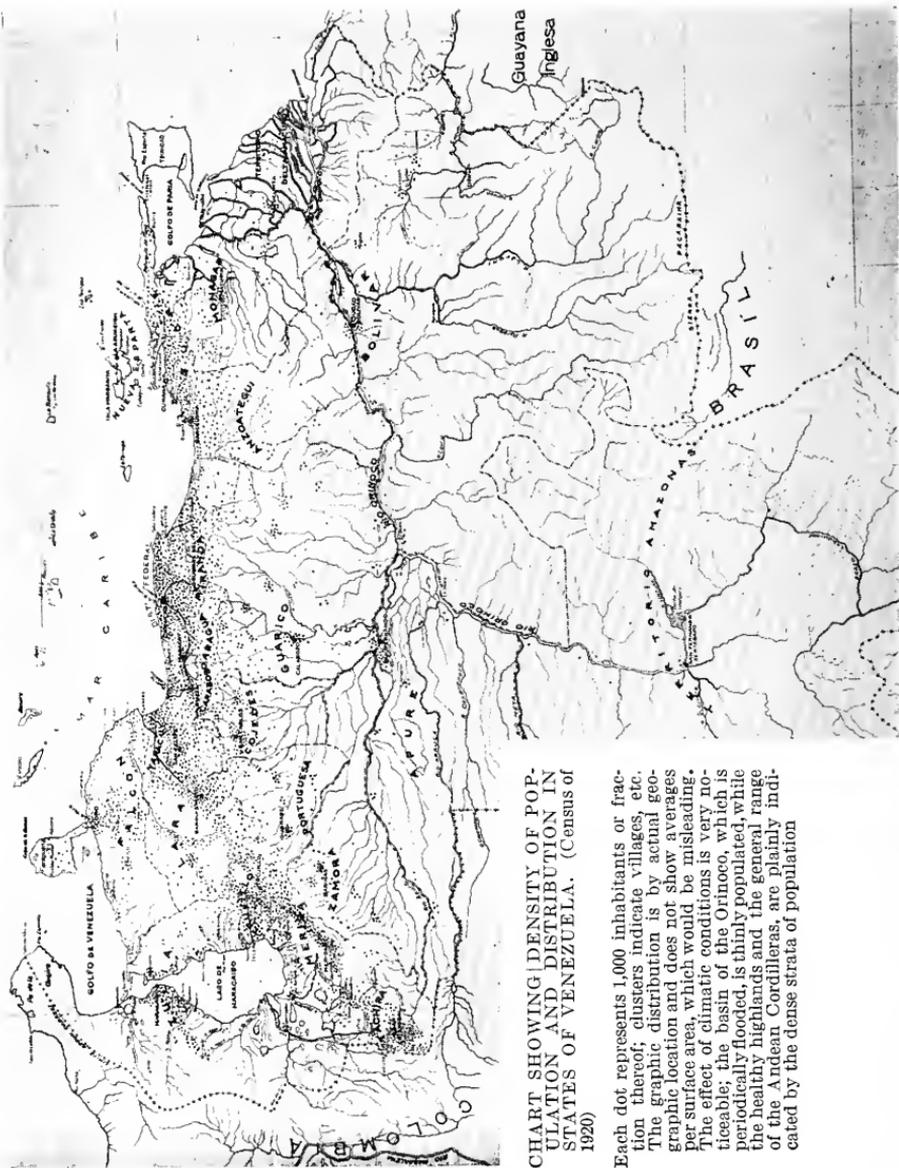


CHART SHOWING DENSITY OF POPULATION AND DISTRIBUTION IN STATES OF VENEZUELA. (Census of 1920)

Each dot represents 1,000 inhabitants or fraction thereof; clusters indicate villages, etc. The graphic distribution is by actual geographic location and does not show averages per surface area, which would be misleading. The effect of climatic conditions is very noticeable; the basin of the Orinoco, which is periodically flooded, is thinly populated while the healthy highlands and the general range of the Andean Cordilleras, are plainly indicated by the dense strata of population

change was, however, perfectly justified, since the new route traverses a region with a population aggregating 200,000, while the former more southerly route would have served a thinly populated district of only 50,000.

The primary object of the general road net is therefore economic. Naturally, it exercises a certain political effect in knitting isolated regions together, in facilitating administrative supervision, and in strengthening the authority of the Government. This feature is interesting, because so-called *regionalismo* is an actual political element in many South American Republics, while solidarity and national spirit are undoubtedly promoted by easy intercommunication.

THE GENERAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM

The improved highways of Venezuela can be grouped roughly into several principal arteries, viz:

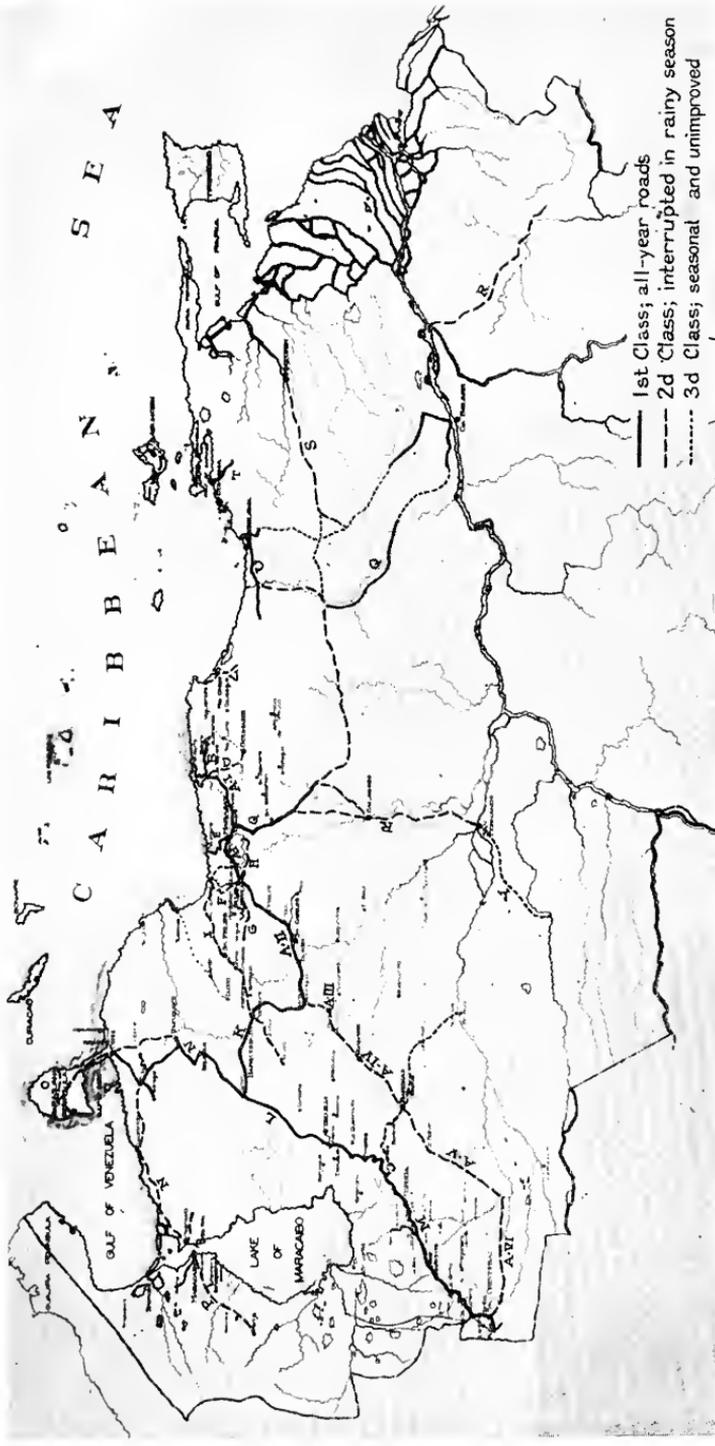
1. *The Gran Carretera Occidental* (the Great Western Highway).—A trunk line from Caracas via Valencia, San Carlos, Guanare and San Antonio de Caparo to San Cristóbal. The portion below Guanare is incomplete on account of the unfavorable economic situation of this region. In view of the distribution of the population the route was diverted to the north, through the Andean Cordilleras.

2. *The Carretera Transandina* (the Trans-Andean Highway).—This route has taken the place of the incomplete Western Highway. It is a boldly conceived and most interesting road project, via Acarigua-Barquisimeto-Valera-Mérida to San Cristóbal and the Colombian border town of Cúcuta.

This is the ancient highway of the *Conquistadores* from the hot plains of Carora to the icy Páramo of Mucuchíes and Zumbador, at an elevation of 13,000 feet.

The route presents extraordinary construction problems; for many kilometers the road had to be cut out of sheer rock, as in the valley of the Chama, or carved from the steep wall of narrow gorges.

This central trunk line connects with the Lake Maracaibo region through the Central Highway of Táchira, which unites San Cristóbal with the terminus railway to the lake, through the road to El Vigía and through the junction of Motatán, both of which lead to the lake also. Like the central column of a nervous system, this highway taps the fertile valleys of the Andean Cordilleras, where the products of every clime, from wheat to bananas, are grown in shelf-like zones. The combination of the Western with the Trans-Andean Highway represents a continuous connection between Caracas, the capital, and the Colombian frontier, near Cúcuta, with, as has been said, two links with the Lake Maracaibo Basin. The entire journey



MAP SHOWING CLASSIFICATION OF VENEZUELAN HIGHWAYS

Great Western Highway. A-I. Caracas-Valencia, first-class. A-II. Valencia-San Carlos, first-class. A-III. San Carlos-Guanare, second-class. A-IV. Guanare-Barinas, second-class. A-V. Barinas-San Antonio de Caparo, second-class. A-VI. San Antonio-San Cristobal, first-class (partial). C. Caracas-La Guayra, first-class. E. Maracay-Ocumare de la Costa, first-class. F. Valencia-Puerto Cabello, first-class. H. Valencia-Guigute, second-class. G. Valencia-Nirgua, second-class. I. Coastal Highway, San Felipe-Barquisimeto, second-class. K. Barquisimeto-Carora, first-class. Barquisimeto-Acarigua, first-class. J. Carora-Valera, first-class. M. The Trans-Andean Highway. Valera-Merida-San Cristobal, first-class. Q. Eastern Highway. Encrucijada-Sombroero, first-class. Sombroero-Calabozo-San Fernando de Apure, second-class. B. Caracas-Guatire, first-class. D. Sur Ocumare del Tuy Road, second-class. B. Eastern Highway. Orinoco River-Calla, second-class. U. Barcelona-Zaraza, first-class. S. Cantaura-Maturin, second-class. T. Cumana-Cumanacoa, first-class. O. Farnagua Road, second-class. P. Perija Road, second-class. X. Isla Margarita, second-class. Y. Apure-Arauca, third-class.



THE GREAT WESTERN HIGHWAY

Upper: A stretch of concrete roadway. Center: Tamanaco bridge, on the road between Valencia and San Carlos. Lower: Outside of Barquisimeto, looking toward Carora

can be made comfortably in four days; the road was finished and opened to traffic in December, 1925.

The rapid development of the Maracaibo Basin as a great potential oil field prompted the recent construction of an overland route to Maracaibo and Altagracia; this road leaves the Trans-Andean Highway at Carora and runs north to Coro, via Squisique and Churuguara, thence turning west along the flat, arid coast line of the Golfo de Venezuela to the town of Altagracia opposite the thriving port of Maracaibo. Although open to traffic, this route contains certain areas which will be subject to interruption during the rainy season, particularly where the road follows *quebradas*, or dry river beds.

3. The next important artery is that known in one section as the Eastern Highway and, farther on, as the Road to the Llanos; as originally projected, this highway was to connect Caracas with Ciudad Bolívar, on the Orinoco, via El Sombrero, Valle de la Pascua, Cantaura, and Soledad.

It follows the Great Western into Aragua and branches south at La Encrucijada, near Turmero. From this point to El Sombrero, the road is known as the Llanos Road; this portion is of excellent construction, and derives its name from the ancient cattle trail from the lowlands to the coast.

The Llanos are the immense plains which stretch from the mountain ranges of the coast down to the valley of the Orinoco. At one time these vast stretches contained immense herds of cattle and horses; although the economic importance of this region has somewhat diminished, the cattle industry is still dominating.

Road construction faces a problem here which is probably unique in the world. These plains are periodically flooded during the rainy season, until they are transformed into a shallow sea; it is obvious that a standard road is impossible. Consequently, the roadbed disappears near El Sombrero and gives way to irregular wagon tracks, which wind over the grassy plains. During the dry season, these trails can be used by light cars. The journey from Caracas to Ciudad Bolívar can be made in four days. There is also a branch from Cantaura to Maturín, the capital of the State of Monagas; within the past year this region has become prominent on account of tentative oil developments.

From Ciudad Bolívar, an extension of the Eastern Highway leads to the important gold region of El Callao, near the frontier of British Guiana, via Caruachi, Guasipati and Upata; this is a second-class road as far as Upata.

4. Intensive road construction has taken place in the Federal District and on roads from central States to the sea ports of Puerto Cabello and La Guayra. These are first-class roads, of Telford macadam, passable throughout the year for all types of traffic.



THE TRANS-ANDEAN HIGHWAY

Upper: The road to the Venezuelan Andes, between Acarigua and Barquisimeto. This stretch of the highway is considered third-class. Lower: A section of the road between Valera and Timotes



THE EASTERN HIGHWAY

Upper: A sharp curve on a stretch of second-class roadway which is now being improved. Lower: A section of the road in the State of Anzoátegui. When construction work is completed this will be a first-class road

The paving of the quadrangle La Guaira-Caracas-Valencia-Puerto Cabello, approximating 250 kilometers in perimeter, will be changed to reinforced concrete, the large portions already completed being of excellent modern construction.

The picturesque road from La Guayra to Caracas climbs from sea level to 3,072 feet; a new cut-off with more uniform grade is practically completed. This is a model road in every respect, with a substantial cement top, heavy rails along the precipitous turns, and solid construction in bridges, culverts, and retaining walls.

From Maracay, the favorite residence of the President, a good road crosses the mountains to the small port of Ocumare de la Costa; this road has probably more strategic than economic utility.



THE LA GUAIRA-CARACAS HIGHWAY

A model road in every respect. Strong guard rails have been built along the precipitous curves

The important highway from Valencia to the seaport of Puerto Cabello will also be surfaced with concrete. This modern improvement has great economic significance, as it will break the strangle hold of several small railroads in this region which are operating under long-term concessions.

From Caracas, a fine cement road also extends as far as Guatire, merging into the projected Highway of the South, partially completed, via Santa Lucía, Santa Teresa, Altigracia and Saraza. When finished, this road will be clear of the zone of inundation of the Llanos, and will undoubtedly become the principal route to Ciudad Bolívar. A branch will extend to Barcelona, capital of the State of Anzoátegui, on the coast, possibly connecting also with Cumaná, from which a good road has recently been completed to



THE LA GUAIRA-CARACAS ROAD

Upper: Picturesque curves in the highway. Lower: A deep cut through rock

Cuamanacoa, in the interior. In addition to the highways described there are numerous local roads, dirt roads, and mule trails which can be used during the dry season. Many of them are being slowly improved as time and funds permit. The so-called Coastal Highway from Puerto Cabello via San Felipe to Barquisimeto is an example of a local road which is slowly being converted into a first-class road, through bridge construction and surfacing.

At present, there is a marked lack of lateral communication along the coast of the Caribbean.

TECHNICAL FEATURES

The varied topography of Venezuela has brought about conditions of road construction ranging from those required for simple, scraped



A TYPICAL CONCRETE BRIDGE ON THE PUERTO CABELLO-VALENCIA ROAD

dirt-roads, across savannahs as level as a billiard table, to endless grades cut out of sheer granite at altitudes higher than Mont Blanc. Construction costs have consequently differed considerably. The road to Ocumare de la Costa cost an average of \$12,223 per mile, while sections in the Andean Cordillera, across the Páramo of Muchuchíes and in the valley of the Chama, cost as high as \$25,000 per mile. Macadam roads have cost from 5 to 8 bolívars (\$1.60) per square meter.

As a rule, costs have been lower than corresponding costs in the United States; this, of course, is due to lower wages for day labor. Maintenance—which is as important as initial construction—has not yet reached the point of continuous system; native workmen are

employed to care for about 3 kilometers of road each. As this is not uniform, certain sections have consequently begun to deteriorate. On the principal roads, however, in the central States, workers are constantly employed.

The standard specifications for road construction are as follows: Width, 4 to 5 meters; radius of curves, 20 meters; and maximum grades, 6 per cent. Roads generally follow the contours on their grade allowance; as a rule no tangents are cut, and bridges are used only across the larger streams. Varied types of bridges, depending on the locality, have been employed, from substantial steel trestles to narrow wire suspension bridges. Generally the roads have natural



ROAD BUILDING

A second-class road under construction in the State of Miranda, near Santa Lucía, showing concrete culvert in foreground

road beds; approximately 500 kilometers only are of standard macadam or cement construction, the rest having a light top dressing of gravel or crushed rock.

The administration of the road system is almost entirely in the hands of the Ministry of Public Works. States are supposed to contribute to construction, but as their funds are relatively limited, most of the expense is being borne by the Federal Government.

In its broader aspects, this road program represents a notable achievement. Within relatively few years, the principal economic regions of the country have been linked by interstate highways running from east to west, from Maturín to the Colombian frontier, and from north to south from the Caribbean to the llanos of the Orinoco.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES¹ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

I

LIBRARIES IN SOUTH AMERICA

By AUGUSTO EYQUEM

Of the National Library of Chile; Member of the A. L. A.

I

THERE still prevails a gross misconception of the motives that prompted Spain to the conquest and settlement of America. We still hear sometimes that her only motives were greed and sordid ambition. Facts, however—and facts based upon the most recent historical discoveries—show an entirely different panorama. Not only did Spain try her best to protect and civilize the Indians, but she did not fail to endow her colonies with books and instruments of learning. The fact that universities were founded as early as 1538 is very significant and proves that the policy of Spain was not that of trying to get everything she could out of America without giving back something. On the contrary, we see her trying to impart to her colonies the very best she could find in her culture. And we must remember that in those days Spain was the most powerful and brilliant country in the world. The earliest record of a university being founded in America dates back to the aforesaid date: 1538. In that year was founded the Universidad Imperial y Pontificia de Santo Domingo. A few years later, in 1551, was founded the University of Mexico, and in 1553 the Universidad de San Marcos was established in Lima. On the other hand, both Mexico City and Lima, then the Spanish capitals of the New World, had printing presses long before the English colonists settled in North America. The first city in America that had a printing press was Mexico City, and the first book printed in America was printed in Mexico City in 1539. All this shows that Spain was neither backward nor parsimonious in offering to the great continent she discovered the culture and the lofty ideals that have placed her in an eminent position among the nations. Spain has been often misunderstood. More than that,

¹ Read at the last biennial meeting of the Texas Library Association, held at Houston, Texas.

she has often been slandered. And I, as a Spanish-American, must declare . . . that I feel an intimate pleasure in emphasizing the fact that the origin of the Spanish-American libraries and of the keen interest in things literary that prevails throughout Latin America is to be found in the wise statesmanship and generosity of our mother country.

The date of the foundation of the first Spanish-American library is difficult to determine, although it is certain that collections of books existed in many monasteries and schools long before the end of the sixteenth century. An Argentinian historian claims that "the oldest library in America" was that of the University of Córdoba, which—according to him—was established 10 years after the foundation of Buenos Aires.² This assertion, however, does not rest upon historical authenticity. At any rate, the fact remains that throughout the Spanish colonial empire there were numerous libraries—both in universities and monasteries. These libraries were not public libraries in the modern sense of the word. First of all, the monasterial libraries were intended for the exclusive use of the monks and bishops; and as to the university libraries, they were used only by university people, the clergy, the well-to-do, and the officers of the Government, in other words, by a comparatively small *elite*. And if we bear in mind that the student body of these Spanish-American universities never exceeded a few hundred students—the University of San Felipe, founded at Santiago in 1738, and which possessed one of the finest libraries in South America, could never boast of a student body superior to 100—we can imagine how small that elite was!

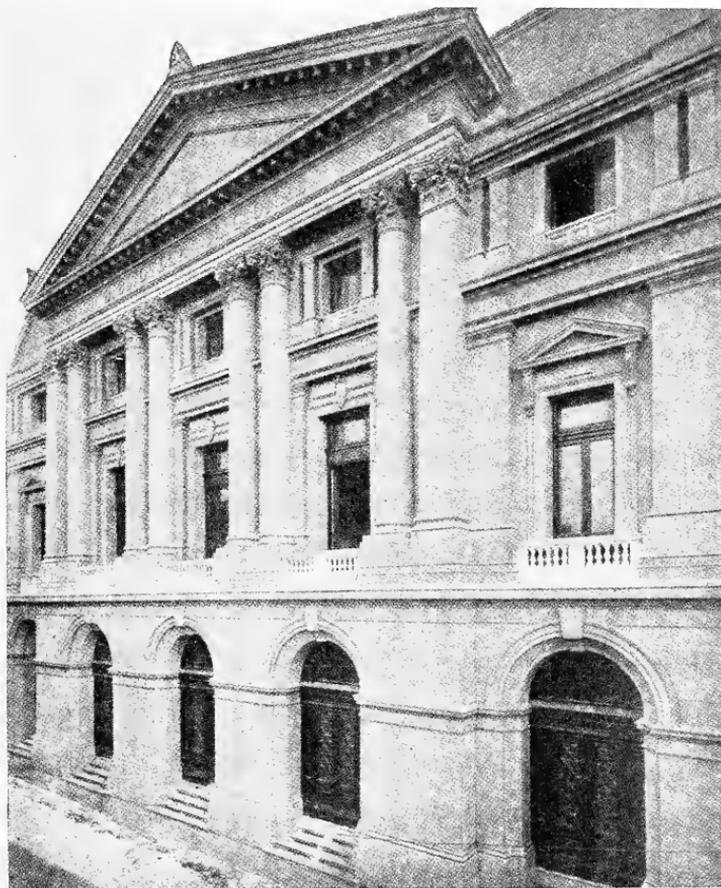
It has been repeated often that no books whatsoever could be taken to the Spanish dominions. This is exaggerated. It is true that a royal decree of April 4, 1531, put a ban on the introduction into the Spanish colonial empire of books of fiction or imagination. But what actually happened is that practically every kind of book could be taken to America after 1580 with the sole exception of those declared heretical by the church. So we see that Spain furnished her colonies with libraries, with universities, and with books. Commenting on this, the *Library Journal* says in one of its editorials:

Spain left to the Latin-American countries rich traditions of culture, and the habit of establishing libraries in her municipalities affords the germ for modern library development.

With the emancipation of the Spanish-American colonies, which for most of them took place in the memorable year of 1810, a new spirit and a new life animated those, until then, remote and apparently

² Buenos Aires was founded by Juan de Garay in 1580.

quiescent regions of these world. In order to make the break with Mother Country as complete as possible, the newly constituted Republics wanted to create everything anew. Governments took the form of democratic representations, they proclaimed the liberty of commerce, the public administration was organized on an entirely new plan, armies and navies were created under the guidance of European military experts, and schools and colleges were established in the capitals and chief cities of the new States. The necessity of



PART OF THE FAÇADE OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY, BUENOS AIRES

providing the citizens with new means of reading and information was not overlooked by the statesmen that molded the young nations. In the very same year of 1810, national libraries were founded in most Spanish American capitals. The National Library of Argentina, founded also in 1810, was not opened until 1812, and in the following year that of Chile was established at Santiago. The National Library of Uruguay was founded in 1816, and that of Peru in 1822, that is, the year following the proclamation of her independence.

The nucleus of the National Library of Chile was the old collection of the Jesuits, consisting of 5,000 volumes, which had been kept at the Universidad de San Felipe ever since the expulsion of that order; while the collection of the National Library of Argentina, like the one of Harvard, was started in 1796, with a gift from a theologian, the Right Reverend Don Manuel Azanor y Ramírez, bishop of Buenos Aires. This collection, together with some books of the Colegio de San Carlos, constituted the nucleus of the present Biblioteca Nacional of Buenos Aires.

We have seen that with the birth of the Spanish-American nations a new era begins for the Spanish-American libraries—the era of *national* libraries. As it is easy to imagine, the organization of those libraries was very imperfect. Most of them were started with a staff of not more than five or ten persons, and these had not the least training in things pertaining to library economy. They were picked from among members of prominent families who had graduated from the university and who had influence with the Government. The respective collections of books were installed in very poor buildings, lacking all the essentials required in modern libraries. Such things as cataloguing or classification were absolutely unknown and the people had to rely on the memory—and sometimes on the good will—of the librarians, who knew by heart the location of a given book or the resources of the library on a given subject. It was not until many years after they were founded that catalogues began to be prepared, and these catalogues—as they are still made in some countries—were written in books, not on cards. It was not until the middle of the nineteenth century that catalogues in book form began to be printed.

The same condition prevailed throughout Latin America during the nineteenth century, the only real progress achieved being the acquisition of new books, which, however, was quite slow. There is, indeed, a remarkable exception in the famous attempt made by President Domingo Faustino Sarmiento of Argentina to infuse rejuvenating blood into the spiritual life of his country. Sarmiento had been for many years in Chile, where he published his first essays—among others his celebrated *Facundo*—and where he taught in several colleges. In 1845 he came to the United States with the purpose of studying American institutions, and especially the organization of the universities and libraries. A few years later he was elected President of Argentina, whereupon he started a series of sweeping reforms bearing on public education. His enthusiasm knew no limits. He had decided to make every Argentinian go to school and use the libraries. And he almost succeeded. By 1870 he had established about 200 new libraries from north to south. Unfortunately, the times were not ripe for these innovations on so extravagant a scale,

and of the 200 libraries founded in 1870, only about a dozen survived in 1895.

In 1908 a new era of library progress was inaugurated in Argentina with the foundation of the "Asociación Nacional de Bibliotecarios," an organization the aims of which correspond, on general lines, to the aims of the American Library Association. In the same year was also founded *La Universidad Popular*, organ of the aforesaid society, the first Argentine library congress met, and the first attempt toward a course in librarianship was made. A second Argentine library congress met in 1910, and a third in 1916. Unfortunately, the great enthusiasm that characterized this library movement was confined to the spoken and written word and did not fully materialize,



THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF PERU, IN LIMA

so that at present, Argentina is still far from the United States standards of library organization.

The Argentine library movement of 1908 had its counterpart in several other Latin American countries, particularly in Chile. In 1910, Señor Carlos Silva Cruz was appointed director of the National Library at Santiago. Now Señor Silva Cruz is one of the foremost intellectuals of Chile and is looked upon as the ablest librarian in Latin America. Like Sarmiento, he came to the United States in order to study American institutions. As soon as he was appointed librarian, he started a series of reforms and implanted American standards of cataloguing. At present, most of the books in the National Library are catalogued on cards as in the United States libra-

ries. Thanks to the unflinching efforts of Señor Silva Cruz, the Government appropriated the necessary funds for the erection of a new building for the National Library. This building, inaugurated this year, is considered by experts as the most beautiful and most scientifically planned building of its kind in Latin America. Another important measure implanted by Señor Silva Cruz is that when a vacancy occurs the position must be filled by a person chosen in public competition. Any person who has his A. B. (Bachiller en Humanidades) from the University of Chile, and who can speak two foreign languages, is entitled to take part in this competition. The competition consists of a series of examinations bearing on librarianship, literature, bibliography, geography, history, two foreign languages (English, French, and German preferred), Spanish composition and typewriting. The candidate who attains the highest grade in this series of examinations is given the position. This measure became a law on the 25th of October, 1921.

Another fine feature of the National Library of Chile is its circulation department, which stands second only to that of the Brazilian National Library. The idea of library courses has also won favor in Chile, Señor Ignacio Silva Arriagada being the first to realize that they are essential to the progress of public libraries. He, accordingly, established an elementary course in 1913, but owing to lack of funds it could not be maintained for long, and in the end the idea had to be abandoned.

The National Library of Uruguay has also joined in the renovating movement initiated in her sister countries, and is at present making steady progress under the able guidance of Señor Arturo Scarone, one of the most distinguished writers and bibliographers of Latin America and its greatest apostle of the idea of establishing library schools. The fact that the number of books, 29,793, consulted by the public during the year of 1917 was increased in the year 1924 to 57,237 shows that new life has been imparted to this library by its progressive librarian.

It is but fair to emphasize here the fact that Mexico has been, so far, the most successful Latin American country in attempting to establish schools of librarianship, the first one founded in Mexico being that established by the director of the National Library, Señor Agustín Loera y Chávez in 1916.

In Peru there is also a movement in favor of the modernization of the public libraries. Our distinguished colleague, Mr. Forrest B. Spaulding, was called in 1921 by the Peruvian Government, and after a careful survey of the present situation of the Peruvian libraries he proposed a series of reforms that, if put into effect, would place

those libraries on a quite up-to-date level. Unfortunately, however, in spite of the fact that the Chamber of Deputies passed a resolution on October 19, 1921, recommending to the Minister of Instruction that Mr. Forrest B. Spaulding be given charge of the cataloguing of the Biblioteca Nacional in addition to his other duties, this has never been carried out.

The public libraries of Brazil have undergone a tremendous change during these last 15 years. In 1910 was erected the new palatial building of the Biblioteca Nacional at Rio de Janeiro, which stands second only to the building of the Chilean National Library at Santiago. The catalogues of the Brazilian National Library are



Courtesy of All Americas Cables

THE BEAUTIFUL NEW NATIONAL LIBRARY, SANTIAGO, CHILE

the most complete and its circulation department the most efficiently run in Latin America.

Mention must be made of the excellent work being carried out at the Biblioteca Nacional of Cuba by its present librarian, Dr. Francisco de Paula Coronado. Dr. Coronado, who is one of the most distinguished Cuban writers of the present generation, came to the United States in order to study the organization of the public libraries, and he is now implanting in his country, the American standards of librarianship.

Outside of the countries mentioned, little progress, in the modern sense of the word, has been made. In other parts of Latin America they still cling to the old standards: The catalogues—where they exist—are written in book form, there is no classification whatsoever,

members of the staff are appointed under political or social influence, and no one has ever dreamed of library schools.

In conclusion: Latin-American libraries are passing through a period of transition. Several countries have already realized the need of scientifically trained librarians. In the North, Mexico has the lead; in the South, the leading countries are those known as the A. B. C.: Argentina, Brazil, and Chile. Unfortunately we have not yet reached the stage of library schools. And we need them badly. But what we need most—allow me to put it frankly—is the kind help of the American libraries, librarians and library schools. This help could be extended in two principal ways: (1) Establishing



THE NATIONAL LIBRARY, RIO DE JANEIRO

scholarships for Latin-American students; (2) giving temporary positions in large public libraries to Latin-American librarians. The Latin-American students and librarians should be carefully selected in competitive examinations by the respective Governments and would spend at least a year in the United States. Those given positions in large public libraries would be placed in the departments of cataloguing, classification, and circulation—since these are at present the departments that need first attention in Latin-American libraries—and whenever possible would take evening courses or outside courses in library science. I respectfully suggest this idea in the name of Latin-American librarians because I am sure that if put into practice it would contribute more than fictitious

articles or diplomatic interviews to the mutual knowledge, understanding and affection of the two portions of this wonderful continent.

II

LIBRARY WORK IN MEXICO

BY JUANA MANRIQUE DE LARA

Departamento de Bibliotecas de la Secretaria de Educación Pública, Mexico City

Mexico has had rich and well supplied libraries since the colonial days; but libraries to which the public had free access were almost entirely unknown at that time. The only public library, and historically, the first one of that kind in our country, was opened by the Catholic Cathedral at the end of the eighteenth century. . . .

This state of things was prolonged several decades after the proclamation of Independence, and it was not until 1857 that President Ignacio Comonfort gave out a decree founding the National Library, taking for that purpose 90,000 volumes from the libraries of the University of Mexico, the Catholic convents, and the religious colleges. Many years later, in 1882, this library was inaugurated and the Government appropriated a fund of about \$3,000 yearly to buy books. The library was located in a beautiful old church building, adapted for the purpose, where it remains to this day. This establishment has a wonderful collection of 200 incunabula, and many other rare and valuable books. It has also a large number of documents relating to Mexican history. The whole stock of books amounts to a quarter of a million volumes, and the annual budget is now \$63,000. . . .

According to statistics, 10 years ago there was a total of 92 libraries in the whole country (not counting of course the private ones). To several of them, the public had free access; some, however, were for the exclusive use of the members of the learned societies where they were established, or for the pupils of the colleges and schools. Anyway, few people took advantage of them; and the State public libraries were as little frequented as the others. . . .

Since then, the library movement has grown, and in 1921 the Secretary of Public Education created a library bureau which took charge of everything concerning libraries, books, and librarians.

Knowing the true needs of the Mexican people, the attention of the department was directed to the establishment of small public libraries with a stock varying between 300 and 2,000 books, in Mexico City and all over the country.

At the end of the second year after the library department was founded there were 1,272 libraries of this kind scattered throughout

the Republic and reaching even the humble people of the most hidden little villages. Of all these libraries, 24 were established in Mexico City alone, and the people of this city showed their appreciation by visiting these libraries to the number of 50,000 people monthly.

By 1924 the total number of libraries founded by the bureau and enriched with gifts of books was 4,000; and the number of volumes sent to these libraries and to many private ones, in the whole country, was 407,476. . . .

At the end of the same year three important new libraries were opened to the public of the capital of the Republic: The Library of



THE NATIONAL LIBRARY, MEXICO CITY

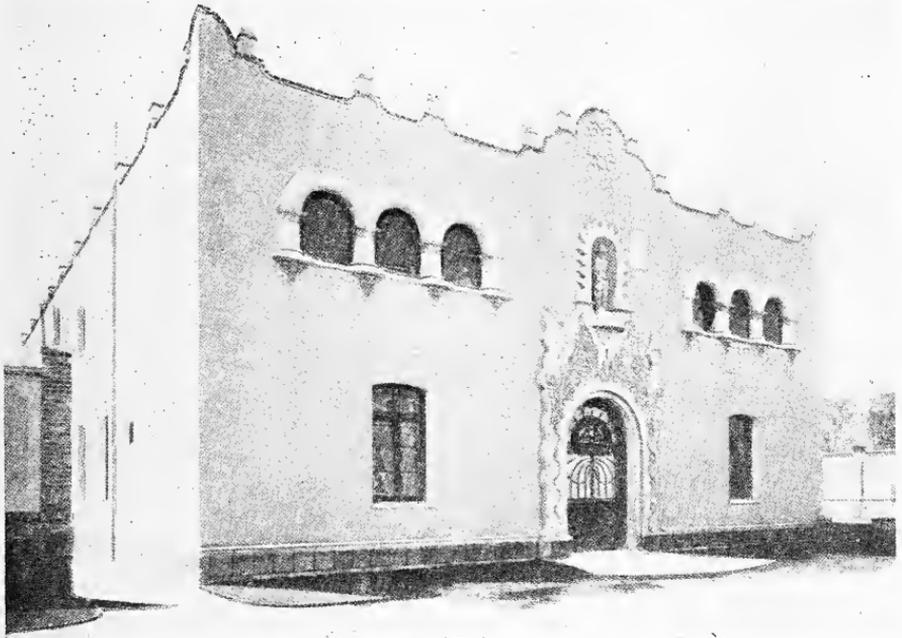
the Department of Education, with 17,000 volumes, the Cervantes Library, with 20,000, and the Ibero-American Library, devoted to books of Latin-American authors and about Latin America, with 10,000 volumes. . . .

By this time loan service was established in libraries, being very useful especially to students and those devoted to scientific and historical research. . . .

Several students were sent to the United States to study modern systems of library economy, and they have come back to this country with new suggestions and ideas for the organization of our libraries.

The beginning of the year 1925 brought many changes in the library department. With the new government of President Calles, there was a new Secretary of Education, and a new head of the library department was appointed, a young woman, Miss Esperanza Velásquez Bringas. In accordance with the policy of economy which President Calles is following with regard to public finances, the budget of the department was lowered to \$238,000, about \$34,000 less than the appropriation for 1924. . . .

The first step of the bureau was to reopen the library school in January, 1925, with a list of about 120 pupils registered. It has met



Courtesy of Texas Library Association

THE CERVANTES LIBRARY, MEXICO CITY

One of the larger libraries in the Mexican capital opened to the public in 1924

with great success, the first course ending this November, and we expect to graduate a good number of librarians ready to go to the small public libraries. The majority of these pupils are already in library positions. . . .

Many small libraries have been founded in and out of Mexico City, reaching even the smallest towns all over the country. Numerous little collections of well-selected books have also been sent to workmen's associations, schools, jails, hospitals, military quarters, and other similar institutions. Many of these collections are sent to rural communities and industrial centers, care being taken to select books

of a not too technical nature, in order that they may be of real use to the people who will read them. . . .

As interest in the study of sociology and its allied subjects has increased in the last few years among the Mexican people, the bureau thought it necessary to establish a special library devoted to that purpose. In the middle of the year the Social Research Library was established with a collection of about 10,000 volumes on every branch of the social sciences. . . .

Eight thousand copies of *The Bulletin of the Book and the People* are issued monthly and sent free throughout the country to everybody who applies for it. This *Bulletin* contains accurate information on popular books that can be found in the public libraries, lists of useful books on various topics, and little editorials on subjects related to books, how to use them, how to select them, their meaning in life, and so forth. . . .

One of the chief activities of the bureau in 1925 was to keep a competent staff of supervisors, which oversees the service of the libraries, and points out the necessary reforms and other needs. In this way every library in Mexico City is being organized, classified, and catalogued, and every provision for good administration and service is being made. . . .

The library department does not have absolute control over the libraries outside of Mexico City, as they depend financially on the State governments and that of the University of Mexico, but it has the right to assist them in any technical problem. There are many inquiries every month applying for information about library organization methods, and many bibliographical questions. We promptly answer them all by mail, giving every kind of available information about the matter. Besides, since the beginning of the year, a course of library science by correspondence has been established for the benefit of everyone who may be interested in this topic. There are now 90 pupils registered, counting among them many owners of good-sized public libraries.

Last summer, the University Division of the Department of Education organized several courses for Mexican teachers, adding to the curriculum a small course on school libraries. Several teachers were keenly interested in this study, and attended the lectures. At the end of this two months' course, the university issued them a certificate. All the teachers were highly enthusiastic about library work in the schools, and I think we have accomplished with this a new step in the development of library activities in Mexico. . . .

I am not exaggerating if I say that almost 90 per cent of the visitors to the small public libraries are children. Every establishment has its children's section, and special shelves for juvenile and children's literature are set off in each one.



Courtesy of the Department of Education, Mexico

PUBLIC LIBRARY PROGRESS IN MEXICO

Since the establishment of the Library Bureau by the Department of Education, many new libraries have been founded throughout the Republic. Upper: A model library opened recently in Mexico City. Lower: Interested readers in a branch library in one of the poorer quarters of the city

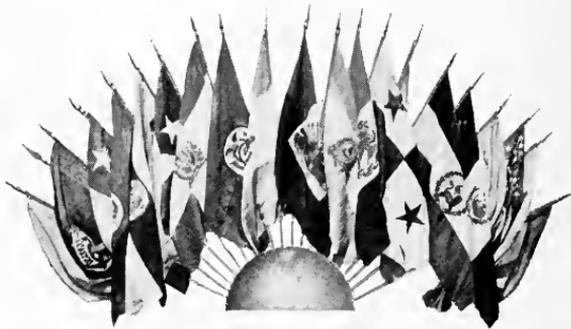
The library department bought in 1925 a great number of books for children to supply the needs of the little readers. These books go to the public libraries not only to entertain the children with Perrault's and Andersen's fantastic tales, but also to help them to study their lessons. As many primary schools have no libraries as yet, and books are expensive for the average pupil, the children's libraries are helping the young people do their home work according to the instruction their teachers give them.

The library of the Department of Education has annexed a room for the special use of children, decorated with panels by a famous painter. Perrault's charming version of Little Red Riding Hood runs along the upper part of the shelves for the delight of the little visitors. The room is well lighted and furnished, and more than 1,500 books spread the charm of their bright-colored covers and illustrations before the wondering eyes of the children. The library is always full, having an average daily attendance of 200 readers.

The Cervantes Library also has a special room for children, where the attendance reaches the number of 400 daily.

Librarians are beginning to study carefully Spanish literature for children, and several lectures in the book selection course of the library school have been devoted to that purpose. . . .

The modern library movement in Mexico is still in its beginning; its rapid growth has been hampered by scarcity of means, money and properly trained librarians. Nevertheless, we look forward to the year 1926 as a year full of opportunities to develop to a high extent the library activities throughout the country. But if we are short of means, we are, on the other hand, rich in enthusiasm and faith and we, the Mexican librarians, know that the library movement is of very great benefit to the culture and happiness of our country.



FINANCIAL AND COM- MERCIAL SITUATION IN HAITI ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

(Courtesy of W. W. Cumberland, Financial Adviser-General Receiver of Haiti)

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, JANUARY, 1926

Revenue receipts of 4,068,000 gourdes¹ were drastically smaller than those of December, 1925, which amounted to 5,372,000 gourdes. They were also materially smaller than the 4,519,000 gourdes, which were collected in January, 1925. This is the first month for a considerable period of time during which total revenues were smaller than those of the corresponding month in the previous fiscal year. Nevertheless, receipts were well in excess of the estimates of this office, and on the whole may be regarded as satisfactory.

Both internal revenues and miscellaneous receipts were larger than in January, 1925. Therefore the entire decline occurred in customs receipts, which were 3,667,000 gourdes as compared with 4,159,000 gourdes in the same month of the former year. This situation was to be expected in view of the excess importations which characterized the concluding months of the calendar year 1925. It is believed, however, that during January some progress was made toward liquidating excess stocks of merchandise, and this office is of the opinion that by the end of February, which is expected to be a rather poor month from the point of view of governmental receipts, conditions will again approach normal.

For the first four months of the fiscal year 1925-26, total revenues amounted to 19,876,000 gourdes, as contrasted with 17,209,000 gourdes in the first four months of 1924-25. The increase was 2,667,000 gourdes, or 15.49 per cent. All three categories of revenues, customs, internal and miscellaneous, were well in excess of those during the equivalent period of the former year. It is therefore apparent that the present fiscal year is likely to be one of the best, if not the best, in the history of Haiti from the financial point of view. Revenues will have to decline precipitately during the remaining months if an unsatisfactory showing is to result. And since general conditions are quite normal there is no reason to expect any serious

¹One gourde equals 20 cents United States, and the gourde is, by law, exchangeable on demand and without expense at the fixed rate of 5 gourdes for \$1 United States. Accordingly the exchange value of the currency of Haiti does not fluctuate.

decline of commercial activities below those which characterized the month of January. Indeed, revenues will merely have to equal the estimates of this office for the remaining months of the present fiscal year in order that total revenues shall substantially exceed the 40,000,000 gourdes mark. It might be added that revenues during the four months from October to January of the fiscal year 1925-26 were greater than average annual revenues of Haiti during the entire period from 1901-02 to 1914-15, inclusive. This is convincing evidence of the progress which has been made in developing the economic life of Haiti.

Expenditures from revenue in January amounted to 2,664,000 gourdes. These compared with 5,078,000 gourdes in January, 1925, but the latter figure is explained by supplementary amortization of the public debt, which was reported in that month. During the present year, although supplementary amortization of the public debt occurred in January, the transactions were not recorded until after the close of the month and will, therefore, appear in the February accounts. Practically the entire difference between expenditures during the month under review and those of January, 1925, is explained by payments of 277,000 gourdes on the public debt in January, 1926, and 2,811,000 gourdes in January, 1925.

Costs of operating the services of the Financial Adviser-General Receiver were almost identical during January of this and the previous year, while disbursements for the internal revenue service were smaller during January, 1926.

In the other spending departments of the Government, a normal situation was evident. Operations of the Gendarmerie showed a slight increase, those of the Public Works Service a material increase, and those of the Public Health Service a very decided increase.

As for non-revenue payments, awards of the Claims Commission were not so great in the month under review as in the previous January. Expenditures for new construction of the National Railroad proceeded in normal fashion. As a matter of fact, it will be only a few months until disbursements both for awards of the Claims Commission and for new construction of the National Railroad will be terminated.

Revenue receipts exceeded expenditures from revenues by 1,403,000 gourdes, and this was in sharp contrast to excess expenditures of 568,000 gourdes which occurred in January, 1925. Nevertheless, the deficit of the previous year was entirely due to supplementary amortization on the public debt. In all probability a similar deficit will be shown in February, 1926, when supplementary debt retirement for the present fiscal year will be reported.

Total expenditures from revenue for the first four months of the present fiscal year were 16,735,000 gourdes, as compared with 17,-831,000 gourdes in the similar period of the prior year. Smaller dis-

bursements during the present year were explained by larger payments on the public debt during the former year, these items being 7,690,000 gourdes in 1925-26 and 9,492,000 gourdes in 1924-25. However, when the accounts for February are prepared and data for the public debt become more comparable, it will probably appear that revenues during the present fiscal year have increased more rapidly than have expenditures. This opinion is further supported by the surplus of revenue receipts over payments from revenue of 3,141,000 gourdes in October to January, inclusive, of the present fiscal year, as contrasted with a deficit of 634,000 gourdes in the equivalent period of the previous year. The improvement of 3,775,000 gourdes was considerably greater than the amount by which payments on the public debt during the first four months of 1924-25 exceeded those of the like period of 1925-26.

PAYMENTS BY HAITIAN GOVERNMENT TO AMERICAN PERSONNEL

Recently a newspaper editor of Port au Prince wished to know the total sums paid by the Haitian Government to American personnel and the sums spent abroad by the Haitian Government for materials and supplies. At that time the requisite data were not available, but the question was of sufficient general interest to justify assembling the statistics, and they are presented herewith.

In the first place, it should be explained that the figures are only approximate but are believed to be accurate. In some instances averages for the entire year were taken, and in other instances months or series of several months which were believed to be representative were selected. In the second place, there are not included in the present tabulation payments made by the Government to the French priests or to the French and Belgian religious orders. Only payments to Americans and to Haitians are considered. In the third place, it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to determine with accuracy the sums of money paid by the Haitian Government for foreign materials and supplies. For example, when orders are placed with local merchants or contractors it is quite probable that part of the payments against such orders are for foreign material. The most satisfactory solution that could be devised was to segregate payments of the Haitian Government for materials and supplies into purchases from or through individuals and companies in foreign countries on the one hand and individuals or companies in Haiti on the other hand.

During a typical month, therefore, it was found that the Government of Haiti paid to American personnel in the service of the Haitian Government approximately 177,000 gourdes, whereas payments in the amount of 1,192,000 gourdes were made to Haitians. Thus, payments made to Americans constituted 13 per cent of the total, whereas

Haitians received 87 per cent of disbursements for combined American and Haitian personnel. Of particular interest, however, is the fact that the American personnel, which received a total of 177,000 gourdes from the Haitian Government, received 207,000 gourdes from the Government of the United States. In other words, the Government of the United States spent 17 per cent more for American personnel in the service of Haiti than did the Haitian Government. It should be carefully noted that in the foregoing computations all American personnel has been considered, including those who were exclusively paid from the Haitian treasury and those who were paid both from the treasuries of the United States and of Haiti.

Under the circumstances, it would appear that Haiti is obtaining technical assistance on very favorable terms.

As for supplies, it was found that 37 per cent of total expenditures was paid to foreign individuals or firms and 63 per cent to individuals and companies in Haiti.

As payments on the public debt are neither for personnel nor for supplies they have been disregarded. It is well known, however, that the greater part of the public debt of Haiti is held abroad.

Approximate monthly averages of salaries and allowances paid to American and Haitian personnel and approximate monthly average purchases made in Haiti and abroad

Department or service	Salaries and allowances		Purchases from or through individuals and companies	
	To Americans	To Haitians	Foreign	In Haiti
	<i>Gourdes</i>	<i>Gourdes</i>	<i>Gourdes</i>	<i>Gourdes</i>
Financial Adviser-General Receiver.....	25,495.85	55,488.32	4,207.16	8,779.24
Internal Revenue Service.....	4,374.95	11,121.35	858.19	4,541.81
Department of Foreign Affairs.....		39,155.00	1,383.33	1,883.33
Department of Finance.....		55,540.77	700.00	1,100.00
Department of Commerce.....		16,360.17	125.00	1,633.33
Department of Interior.....		83,666.57	1,150.00	4,450.67
Gendarmerie.....	64,550.00	207,530.25	77,315.00	166,027.08
Public Health Service.....	21,250.00	103,577.17	35,111.03	48,609.68
Department of Public Works.....		3,102.75	102.03	250.00
Public Works Service.....	25,083.31	316,254.88	125,250.00	160,263.63
Department of Justice.....		108,476.64	320.83	1,000.00
Department of Agriculture.....		2,808.55	20.83	300.00
Technical Agricultural Service.....	36,196.60	60,996.08	11,938.40	45,299.65
Department of Public Instruction.....		127,045.80	2,650.00	2,350.00
Department of Religion.....		1,171.40	250.00	80.00
Total.....	176,950.71	1,192,295.70	261,381.80	446,568.42
Per cent.....	13	87	37	63

Salaries and allowances paid by the United States to their naval and marine personnel loaned to the Haitian Government

	Gourdes
Gendarmerie.....	137,061.80
Public Health Service.....	51,118.10
Public Works Service.....	18,583.33
Total.....	206,763.23

or 17 per cent more than is paid by the Haitian Government to all Americans, including civil employees, in the service of the Haitian Government.

CASH POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT, JANUARY 31, 1926

On January 31, total assets of Haiti reached a figure never before approached since the asset and liability accounts were constructed. They were but little inferior to 31,500,000 gourdes. Furthermore, they were greater by more than 1,500,000 gourdes than on December 31, 1925, and exceeded assets on January 31, 1925, by almost 3,700,000 gourdes.

Funds of the Haitian Government in New York, representing the balance of Series "A" loan, increased by reason of certain payments of interest by the depositary bank. Funds of the General Receiver in New York also increased by approximately 1,660,000 gourdes due to transfers from non-interest-bearing accounts in Haiti to interest-bearing accounts in New York. In spite of such transfers, funds of the General Receiver in Haiti showed almost no decline from the previous month.

As to liabilities, reserves for budgetary credits showed the usual increase, as is expected during the earlier months of the fiscal year, and reserves for extraordinary credits increased by more than 3,350,000 gourdes by reason of recent appropriation for continuation of the program of development.

Unobligated cash stood at 4,326,000 gourdes, as compared with a deficit of 156,000 gourdes on January 1, 1925. In comparison with unobligated cash at the end of the previous month, a decline of some 4,200,000 gourdes occurred, due to the approval of extraordinary credits, as outlined above. In view of the present situation in regard to the public debt and in regard to current payments, the financial position of Haiti has never been more favorable.

PUBLIC DEBT

Little activity occurred in the public debt during January. Small amortization purchases of Series "A" and Series "C" loans were effected, and the regular payments into the reserve for nickel currency were made. Gross debt, therefore, somewhat declined, but net debt advanced by approximately 4,100,000 gourdes, due to shrinkage in unobligated cash by reason of appropriations for the development program.



"BROADCASTING" PROGRESS IN LATIN AMERICA¹

BECAUSE of the tremendous strides made in the United States in the development of radio broadcasting, a visitor from the States observing radio conditions in Latin America might not be greatly impressed. After one has the facts, however, it is evident that most Latin American nations have done remarkably well during the last two years. Plans are on foot everywhere and in particular at Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, and Santiago to build powerful broadcasting stations, a project which has in some cases interested the Radio Corporation of America and others to the extent of financial support. These new stations are the key to further development in South America and once in operation will do for South American countries what major stations in the United States have done to build up in the short space of four years a listening audience of millions. Certainly the factors of isolation and of inadequate existing means of communication will prove most compelling forces in the rapid expansion of radio, once the people grasp its complete possibilities.

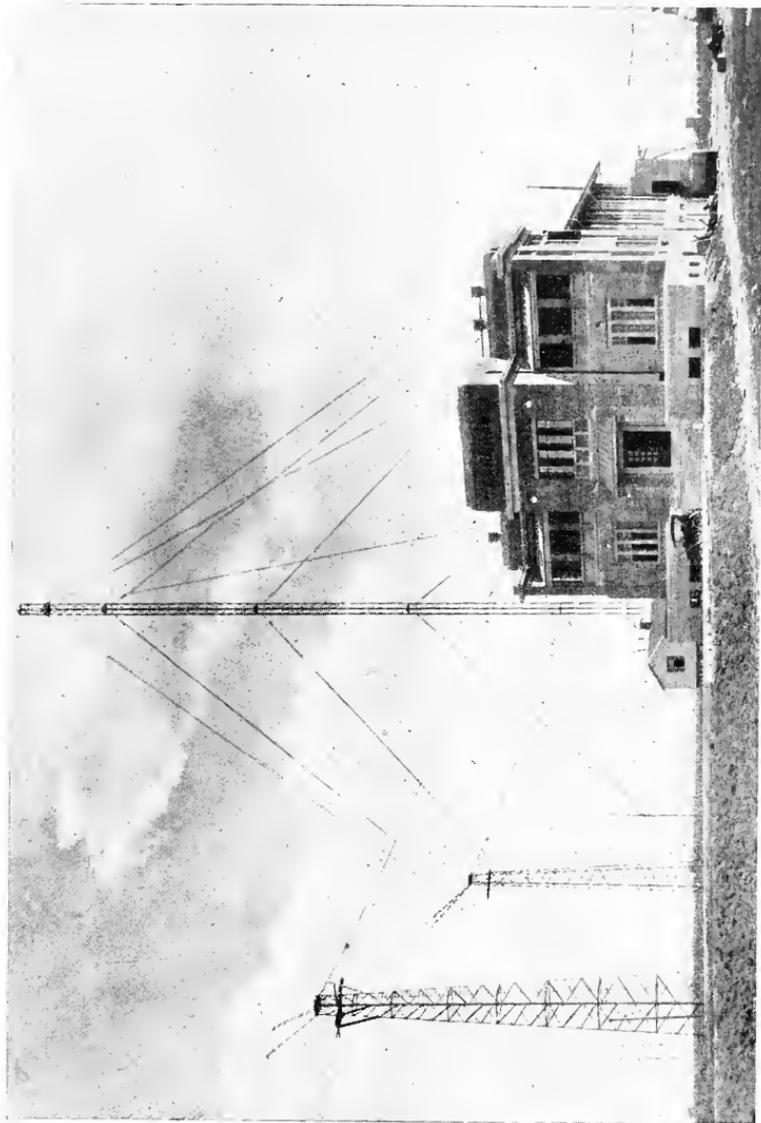
But what has taken place in the United States has also taken place in Latin America, although on a somewhat smaller scale. In the matter of international radio communication, for instance, marked progress has been made of late. In the past year Argentina has been joined by direct circuit to the United States, providing instant and reliable communication between the business men of Buenos Aires and New York. Communication is likewise provided to Europe *via* radio through cooperative agreements with various European interests. A great wireless station is soon to be completed near Rio de Janeiro and another is being erected near Santiago, Chile. Colombia has a similar outlet from Bogotá, through stations in Central and North America, and there are more stations in prospect which will complete this vast network. Indeed U. S. radio "fans" will soon be able to listen in on Caracas, Venezuela, and San Salvador, capital of the Republic of El Salvador, according to the latest official reports.

The aim has been and continues to be one of cooperating with Latin-American countries in establishing modern, direct, and uncensored communication facilities with American and several Euro-

¹ English version of article, "El desarrollo de la radiotelefonía en Sud America," in *The Grace Log*, New York, January-February, 1926.

**A COMMERCIAL WIRELESS STATION,
BUENOS AIRES**

Notable progress has been made recently in
Argentina in international radio communi-
cation



Courtesy of The Grace Log

pean countries. Great Britain, France, Germany and to some extent Italy, are interested with the United States in this effort, which is the outcome of the so-called A. E. F. G. Consortium formed by a group of leading radio interests of the world to unify their Latin-American endeavors.

Not only in international communication but also in broadcasting endeavors most of the Latin American countries have followed in the footsteps of the United States. Argentina has 12 broadcasting stations, all in Buenos Aires, according to latest available information, and a large number of receiving sets are in use to-day in that prosperous country.

Across the expansive Rio de la Plata is progressive Uruguay, with two stations in Montevideo and some 5,000 receiving sets in the entire Republic.

Brazil, not to be outdone in the matter of broadcasting, has several stations in Rio de Janeiro, one rated at 6,000 watts. In addition, there are numerous other stations in São Paulo and Pernambuco, while additional stations are planned or are already under construction. Chile has two broadcasting stations in operation in Santiago, and Peru has one station in Lima which, according to information obtained, is a 1,500-watt transmitter.

Mexico is extremely active in radio broadcasting, with seven broadcasting stations in operation, three being located in Mexico City, with 10,000 receiving sets in that city alone, and American listeners-in have often heard the Mexican stations. The most important one in Mexico City is operated by the Department of Education, indicating that the Mexican Government is in full sympathy with radio broadcasting as an educational factor.

Cuba is also active in broadcasting. The number of receiving sets now in use is variously estimated from 5,000 to 7,000, while there are several broadcasting stations. Station PWX at Havana, renowned for its programs and technical attainments, is often heard by American listeners-in, even as far away as Massachusetts during the winter months.

Several other Central America countries are interested in broadcasting, although as yet little tangible progress has been made. In Porto Rico there is one broadcasting station, WKAQ, doing good work for a large Porto Rican radio audience. This station also is heard in the United States under favorable conditions.

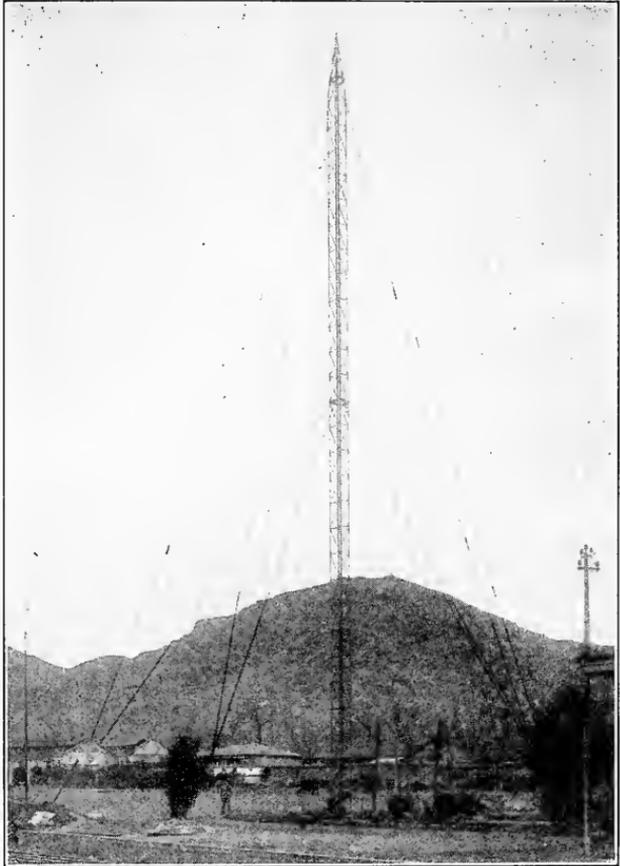
MANY AMATEURS ACTIVE

South America has a goodly portion of amateurs, young enthusiasts who have built their own receivers and who in some cases even operate small local broadcasting stations. Quite a few of these

experimenters “reach out” occasionally to the United States and other distant lands and receive broadcasting programs in various languages. The greatest success obtained is from American stations, principally KDKA, Pittsburgh. Much radio data of great interest and assistance to amateurs is published regularly in the newspapers of Buenos Aires, Argentina, and Santiago, Chile.

TRANSANDINE RAILWAY TRANSMITTER AT LOS ANDES, CHILE

This is the first instance of a Latin American railway using radio for regular traffic communication service



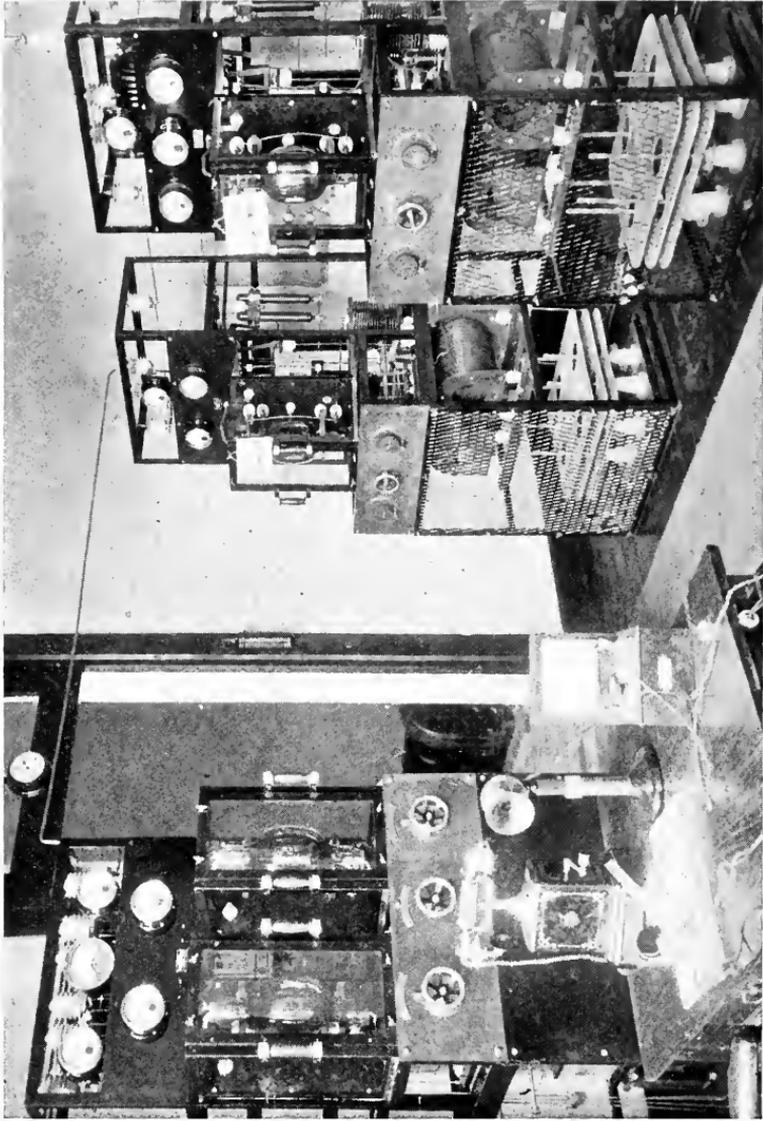
Courtesy of International Telephone and Telegraph Co.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

Broadcasting reception in Latin America is at present chiefly confined to the large cities, and to put radio on a national basis it will be necessary to supply radio programs to the rural districts as well as the metropolitan centers. This obviously calls for more and higher powered stations. Latin Americans engaged in radio are fully aware of these necessities and plans are now under way to improve existing facilities, to erect additional stations at important centers and to effect still greater improvements in studio management.

STATION "OAX," LIMA, PERU

Showing the transmitting apparatus of the station which is operated by the Peruvian Broadcasting Co.



Courtesy of The Grace Log

Latin American listeners generally prefer classical music, in fact, being Latins and artistic, they like it better than anything else. The remote line control or "pick up" method of gathering special program features has not developed there to the extent that it has in the United States, but applications of this method are already in use at such points as Buenos Aires, where opera is broadcast throughout the entire opera season. With the great musical centers of Buenos Aires and Rio, as well as the musical talent to be found in all of the large cities, Latin American broadcasters need never suffer for want of radio program material, just as American broadcasters to the number of almost 600, have never experienced a dearth of material for their microphones.

The near future possibilities for superpower broadcasting and rebroadcasting programs from abroad are evident. Because of the many countries in Latin America, there can be an interchange of programs making for greater enjoyment and better understanding between nations. All that is necessary is the interception of a distant program and the rebroadcasting of it to the local audience. The practicability of this procedure has already been proven.

There is also the vast possibility of radio broadcasting as a public utility. This will help materially to build radio interests in Latin America. The broadcasting of weather forecasts, storm warnings, crop and market prices, the quotations from the bourse, the day's news and the like are highly valuable. Radio will keep the people living on the farm, mining camp, and rural districts in as close touch with the nation's activities as the citizen of the leading city.

Never before has there been such a remarkable means of reaching the citizenry by the duly elected authorities, for a fair presentation of government problems and achievements.

But broadcasting extends beyond borders which, after all, are merely man-made lines and solely of political consequence. It is bound to provide a valuable interchange of ideas, ideals, and culture in general, especially as more powerful radio broadcasting stations come into existence. In Latin America radio broadcasting is certain to provide a beneficial exchange of first-hand information concerning the life, the entertainments, the arts, and the sciences, as well as the general political and economic thought not only of each nation but of neighboring countries as well.

One of the world's leading manufacturers of radio receiving sets is the Radio Corporation of America, whose products and models have been widely distributed throughout the Latin American countries at prices within the range of all.

YUCATAN DEVELOPS A TRULY AMERICAN ART

By JAMES C. BARDIN,
University of Virginia

THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS IN YUCATAN, BASED ON
THE ART OF THE ANCIENT MAYA CIVILIZATION

FIVE nights out of every week, at about 7.30 o'clock, groups of ragged boys, all of Indian type and ranging in age from 10 to 20 years, pass through a tall doorway and disappear into a handsome building on Sixtieth Street, near the Plaza de los Héroes, in Mérida, the capital of the Mexican State of Yucatán. The visiting foreigner who happens to be loitering near that doorway on one of the five nights is almost sure to notice that some of the boys passing through that doorway have, a few hours before, been trying to shine his shoes, or sell him newspapers, chewing gum, or lottery tickets in the Parque Hidalgo or the Plaza de Independencia, in front of the Cathedral; and he remembers that he has seen others of them driving laden donkeys to market early in the morning, helping stonemasons or carpenters, or pedaling along on bicycles delivering packages for the merchants.

From within the dignified colonial building into which the boys trooped soon comes that subdued, unmistakable humming noise that means but one thing throughout the world—a school; and the traveler, his interest awakened by something he did not expect to see in Mexico, knocks on the door. It is opened by an Indian clad in spotless white, who bows and in soft, somewhat broken Spanish, bids him enter. The doorkeeper, after indicating a bench placed in the entryway, glides off on bare feet; after a moment he returns and ushers in a heavily built man whose face is serious, gentle, and finely molded—the face of an artist. “El Director,” murmurs the doorkeeper and vanishes into the shadowy patio. Across the court, whose darkness is splashed here and there by blobs of golden light that pricks out here a palm frond, there a rose, drifts that steady subdued humming noise. For a moment, the big man of the gentle face stands in the entryway, abstracted and tense, listening to it. Then, half shyly, he advances and greets the stranger.

“I am Alfonso Cardone, the director, at your service,” he says in a hearty voice. “You will have come to see the school?”



THE SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS, IN MÉRIDA, YUCATAN, MEXICO

The Maya Salón

The traveler bows and the big man's eyes light up with pleasure. "So few strangers from the Republic of the North care to come here," he declares. "It is a pleasure to see you. This is your house, sir."

He leads the way into the corridor flanking one side of the great court—a long colonnade, lighted at the far end. Under the lights, seated on homemade stools and holding drawing boards on their laps, are some twenty ragged but very clean little boys, all industriously sketching in charcoal or pencil some vases and odd-shaped pieces of wood set upon a table. The director speaks to them; they stop drawing and hold up their boards for inspection. The visitor exclaims at the excellence of the drawing, the freedom of conception,

the spirited execution shown in the work of the grinning infants. Again the eyes of the director light up with pleasure.

"They have the gift," he murmurs.

"They all seem to be Indians," ventures the visitor.

"So they are," confirms the director. "And, being Indians, they have artistic souls. See how eager they are. Those of their people who have learned that now they are free—who can shake off the mental shackles that bound them for so long—reveal marvelous artistic gifts, and display a pathetic eagerness to give expression to them."

He paused and said something to a round-faced little boy, who was staring at his drawing board with eyes glittering with determination.

"The Indians—especially the children—are so eager for some chance to give expression to the long pent-up dreams of the race



FRIEZE IN THE MAYA SALÓN

that we have to keep this school going all day long, from early morning until late at night. In the morning we have classes for the girls, and for some of our most advanced pupils. In the afternoons come the boys who are able to do their work at that hour. And at night, the poorer boys come, those who have to work all day to make a living and sometimes to support a whole family."

He led the way into a small salon, where somewhat older boys were making full-sized drawings in charcoal from anatomical casts.

"These are our second-year students," explained the director. "In the next room are the third, and in the room beyond, the fourth, or most advanced class."

The third-year students were engaged in working out problems in perspective, design, and composition, while the fourth-year class was painting from a living model—a shy Maya girl, fully clad.

“We can not get nude models often,” sighed the director. “The Mayas are so very timid——”

The boys in the room grinned, glanced briefly at the visitor, and went back to work. Several elderly men appeared, and were presented as teachers—this one of drawing, another of composition, that one of painting.

“I am a sculptor,” the director stated, in reply to a question. “I shall show you.”

He led the way into a large salon filled with countless objects of pottery, busts of clay and plaster, statues, figurines, plaques. The traveler drew in his breath in astonishment at the beauty of form and color about him. The director silently pointed out a few—a very few—of the objects.

“They are interesting,” he observed, modestly.

“Everything seems to be Indian—design, coloring, technique!” the visitor exclaimed, delightedly examining a series of small vases in polychrome that were true masterpieces.

“Of course,” agreed the director, as if nothing else were thinkable. “If you will come with me, I shall show you the sort of thing we are trying to do—the goal for which we work. Come into the Maya Salon.”

He went back across the patio and unlocked a door just beyond where the small boys were doing their drawing. He bowed the traveler into a great, dark room, and closed the door behind him.

“All the lights—together,” he called to some one outside. Switches snapped and the room glowed with soft radiance.

The effect was dramatic, to the delight of the director. Everything was Maya—sculptured door frames and lintels, carved roof beams, painted frieze around the walls, the furniture, the decorations. The traveler felt that he was standing in the throne room of some ancient Indian king—perhaps a king of the old city of Chichén-Itzá, whose ruins he had recently visited.

“You remarked,” said the director, when all had been inspected and he and the visitor sat in his office smoking cigarettes, “that everything has an Indian basis. Everything has—and for a reason.”

And he proceeded to explain the theories upon which the school is conducted; what he said ran something like this:

One of the most striking and important results of the prolonged revolution in Mexico is the emancipation of the Indian, who had been held in servitude for almost four centuries, and the recognition, on the part of the Government, of his significance as the basic and

most numerous element of the population of the Republic. Previous to Madero, the Indian was looked upon as a member of an inferior race, with but little intelligence and few capabilities; he was a beast of burden—one of the sons of Martha for whose servitude there is Biblical warrant.

Ruled by men whose education, religion, political tradition, and social environment all conspired to make them believe that the Indian was of inferior race, whose ancient civilizations were the inspired work of the Evil One, in which no good, but much peril, was to be found, it is not to be wondered at that the indigenous population of Mexico languished in practical enslavement for long centuries,



POTTERY IN THE MAYA STYLE

These articles were made by students of the School of Fine Arts in Mérida

nor that what their ancestors were and did before the coming of Cortés and his *conquistadores* should almost have faded out of memory. Ignorant, brutalized by unending hard labor, pinned to the soil and the service of estate owners of Spanish origin by an iniquitous system of debt slavery, made to feel a cringing inferiority to the white master and his family, the Indian lived in a state of abject physical misery, mental torpor, and spiritual atrophy. Life to him was bleak and unrewarding. His only amusement was drunkenness; his only sure hope, death.

Yet, statistically, the Indians formed by far the largest part of the population. According to the leading authorities in this matter,

only some 15 per cent of the 17 or 18 millions of people can be classed as of white race. Forty per cent are Indians of pure blood. Forty-five are mestizos—individuals of mixed Indian and white blood—in whom the Indian strain predominates over the white, usually by three to one or more. Consequently, the 15 per cent of whites, aided by perhaps 10 or 15 per cent of the mestizos, tried for centuries to wipe out, in the remaining 70 or 75 per cent all memory of their history and of the great works in science and art carried out by their ancestors.

The tenacity of the Indian race and the perdurability of its ancient institutions is witnessed by the fact that the dominant class failed, in large measure, in its effort to Hispanicize the Indians. The forms of government and religion were of Spanish origin, and superficial customs were based on Spanish models and fashions, and upon models and fashions (not always well understood) of the United States. But fundamentally, the life of Mexico was Indian and is Indian in character. The whites adopted the Indian's way of living, his food, his dress, his methods of doing the day's work, his arts. In many parts of the Republic they adopted his language as well; this is conspicuously true in Yucatan and Campeche, where almost everybody speaks Maya, and many Spanish families speak it by preference in their homes. Because of these facts, and the further fact



A PORTRAIT STUDY

that the children of the Spanish estate owners received their first impressions and instruction from nurses who spoke no other tongue than Maya or Nahuatl, the background of many of the high-class Mexicans' psychology is Indian, and no amount of European or North American education, received later in life, can eradicate it.

Sociologists of the new school in Mexico now admit these facts, and advocate, as a curative measure for Mexico's century-old ills what they term "Indianismo," which may freely be translated as "back to the Indian." The Governments of Obregón and Calles have based their internal (and to some extent, their external) policies upon the principle that until the condition of the Indian is improved and he is raised to economic and political competency, Mexico can

not advance in civilization. To bring about this basic social reform, the entire educational system has been reorganized, and now rests on the theory that the Indian can be brought to modern civilization only along the road of his racial idiosyncracies: by starting with what the Indian has as a racial inheritance, and developing that to the highest point possible, it is believed that the Indian will recover his racial consciousness and pride, and will develop self-confidence and a desire to learn more and to better himself through his own efforts.



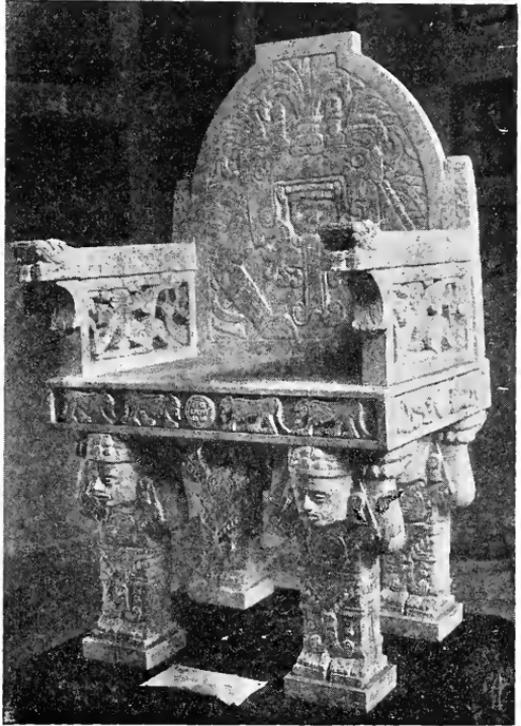
DRAWINGS BY THIRD
YEAR NIGHT SCHOOL
PUPILS

As a preliminary to undertaking this work, the Government established a Department of Anthropology, whose duty it was to study the existing institutions of the Indians and deduce therefrom principles upon which to erect an educational system and method which will make the most of whatever genius and capabilities the Indian has naturally within him. This work—still going forward—has been very enlightening, and the Department of Anthropology already has accomplished enough to be able to mark out the main lines upon which

the educators have to work. The entire program presupposes, of course, a betterment of the economic condition of the Indian, and an amelioration, through medical and hygienic means, of his physical miseries. The entire theory of the new order is very satisfactorily embodied in the program issued in 1923 by the Secretaría de Educación Pública; although most of the principles embodied in the program have been in force since 1916.

The Director searched in his desk and brought out a pamphlet, from which he read the following:

“First, to give land to the Indians, so that they will be able to make a living; second, to make more healthful the environment in which they live; third, to bring them into communication with the urban centers by means of good roads; fourth, to protect them in their work by special laws; fifth, to increase their agricultural efficiency by teaching and applying scientific methods; sixth, to assist them in the early stages of this work by giving them free such agricultural implements, seeds, plants, and animals as they need; seventh, to civilize them by means of proper educational institutions; and so on.”



A CHAIR IN THE MAYA STYLE

With these principles to guide them, the School of Fine Arts, as a department of the University of the South East, located in Mérida, was established in 1916. Under the directorship of José del Pozo (1916–1918), the work was organized, orientated, and placed on a solid footing. Under Francisco Gómez Rul (1918–1920) the study of regional art was intensified. In 1920 the present director, Señor Alfonso Cardone, an Italian of long residence in Yucatan, took charge. He has continued in admirable fashion the work of his predecessors, and himself established, in 1923, the department of pottery making, which has come to be one of the most important and original activities of the school.

“Our basis is Indian,” Señor Cardone repeated again and again. “Almost every week end groups of our students, under a professor’s



STUDENTS OF THE SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS

A visit to the newly discovered Temple of the Warriors at Chichen-Itzá. Groups of students, under a professor's guidance, frequently go to the ruined cities of the State to study ancient native art

guidance, go out to the ruined cities of the State to study the ancient native art, or to centers like Valladolid or Campeche, to observe and study the art of our colonial times. Yet we copy nothing. While it is not our practice to tell our pupils what they *must* do, we constantly keep before them the suggestion that they observe and study the ancient forms until they have made them a part of their souls, and then to make original designs based on what they have learned. Being Indians, they readily understand the spirit and the

significance of the forms and methods of their ancestors. When they begin to synthesize what they have learned and to express it with technique of their own devising, the results are often astonishing."

He pointed to several paintings hung on the walls of his office.

"Observe how well they have learned the methods of Picasso and Gauguin," he said, with a smile. "Yet, what they paint remains Indian. We let them paint as they will, model as they will. We show them the classics and the moderns. Theirs is the choice between them. But we insist upon soundness in drawing, which many of the modernist masters do not. Thus, we get combinations of ancient Indian conceptions expressed by means of a combination of Indian and modernistic technical procedures. The results are at times astonishingly good."

He paused and smiled with humorous patience.

"And the results are at times—at most times, perhaps—very bad. But we can not expect to advance very fast; we must study, experiment, seek new inspirations constantly. We are content to have made what progress we have."

Real progress has indeed been made, but difficulties are numerous. The Mexican Government is financially embarrassed most of the time, and can not adequately support work of this kind. Many times those in authority forget the careful plans of the Secretaría de Educación Pública and lapse into the evil habits of former epochs. The Indians, oppressed for so many centuries, are often apathetic—sometimes hostile—to the efforts of the director. The school has to fight for very existence, at times. Yet, despite these things, progress is being made, and the school's influence is growing. Its light slowly spreads, especially among the younger Indians, driving away the heavy, tragic shadows that hung about the Indian's spirit for 400 years, lighting for him a road to spiritual emancipation, showing him that all about him lie things—for the most part, the work of his own ancestors—which, if properly used, will restore beauty to his life and again make his heart know the delights of hope and joy and true accomplishment.



COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES OF VENEZUELA :: :: ::

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION IS NOT CONNECTED IN
ANY WAY WHATEVER WITH THE PAN AMERICAN
FEDERATION OF LABOR

We take this opportunity of reproducing the following statement
of the Chargé d'Affaires of Venezuela, Dr. F. G. Yanes:

“Señor Doctor L. S. ROWE,
Director General, Unión Panamericana,
Washington, D. C.

MUY ESTIMADO AMIGO:

“En el BOLETÍN de la Unión Panamericana correspondiente al mes
de abril de este año aparecen dos documentos emitidos por la Pan
American Federation of Labor. La circunstancia de que esta
organización se da el nombre de Pan Americana y el hecho de que sus
proclamas figuren en el órgano oficial de la Unión Panamericana,
haría creer al lector mal informado que semejante asociación está
conectada con la Unión y el suscrito considera conveniente aclarar
este punto por varias razones:

“Primero porque el nombre de Pan American Federation of Labor
envuelve la idea de una asociación realmente panamericana, es
decir, formada por grupos obreros de todas o de casi la totalidad de
las Repúblicas americanas, y esto no es cierto. No hace mucho
tiempo que el Señor Gompers, difunto presidente de la Pan American
Federation of Labor, declaraba en un documento su esperanza de
que pronto aceptarían la invitación a esta organización—antici-
padamente constituida en papel impreso—los obreros de Argentina,
Bolivia, Brasil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chile, Haití, Panamá, Paraguay,
Uruguay y Venezuela! En cuanto a esta última, puedo decir a usted
con la más absoluta seguridad, que ni entonces ni ahora, ni nunca,
obrerros venezolanos han estado afiliados a la Pan American Federa-
tion of Labor. Muy al contrario, la Asociación General de Obreros
y Artesanos de Venezuela, no sólomente declinó la invitación sino
que protestó enérgicamente contra la intervención que la Pan Ameri-
can Federation of Labor quiso tener en sus asuntos, pues los obreros en
Venezuela estaban satisfechos por completo con el Gobierno del

Presidente Gómez, disfrutaban de la jornada de ocho horas, de la libertad de huelgas y de todo género de garantías.

“Segundo, porque en su forma Pan Americana, la American Federation of Labor se ha hecho instrumento de propagandas políticas contra los Gobiernos legítimos de América, sin la menor precaución, acogiendo con la mayor ligereza acusaciones infundadas, para declinar luego la responsabilidad de las declaraciones en informantes anónimos e imaginarios. Un hecho que dará idea del descuido de la Pan American Federation of Labor es que en ella figura una Unión Obrera Venezolana que no existe en Venezuela, sino que está formada,—como su madre, la Pan American Federation of Labor, en papel impreso,—siendo en realidad una agrupación de revolucionarios que se han dado el nombre de obreros para obtener un medio de propaganda antipatriótica al través del sistema de intromisión en asuntos ajenos que ha sido política frecuente de aquella asociación.

“Tercero, porque la Unión Panamericana, cuyos altos ideales son la asociación y no la disociación de los países americanos, no puede prestar su apoyo moral a esa ni a ninguna otra agrupación que se llame Pan Americana y que no se derive accesoriamente de la entidad principal, bajo riesgo de arruinar una labor de tantos años y de perder todo el prestigio de su serenidad, a todo lo cual, justo es reconocerlo, ha contribuido usted de manera tan decisiva.

“Si como espera el suscrito, el apoyo moral de la Unión Panamericana no puede respaldar ni respalda la llamada Pan American Federation of Labor ni el órgano oficial de la Unión Panamericana puede estar a disposición de semejantes organizaciones, sería deseable que la presente aclaratoria fuese publicada en las columnas del BOLETÍN, en ambas ediciones, la española y la inglesa, cosa que, puedo asegurar a usted, estimaría altamente mi Gobierno.

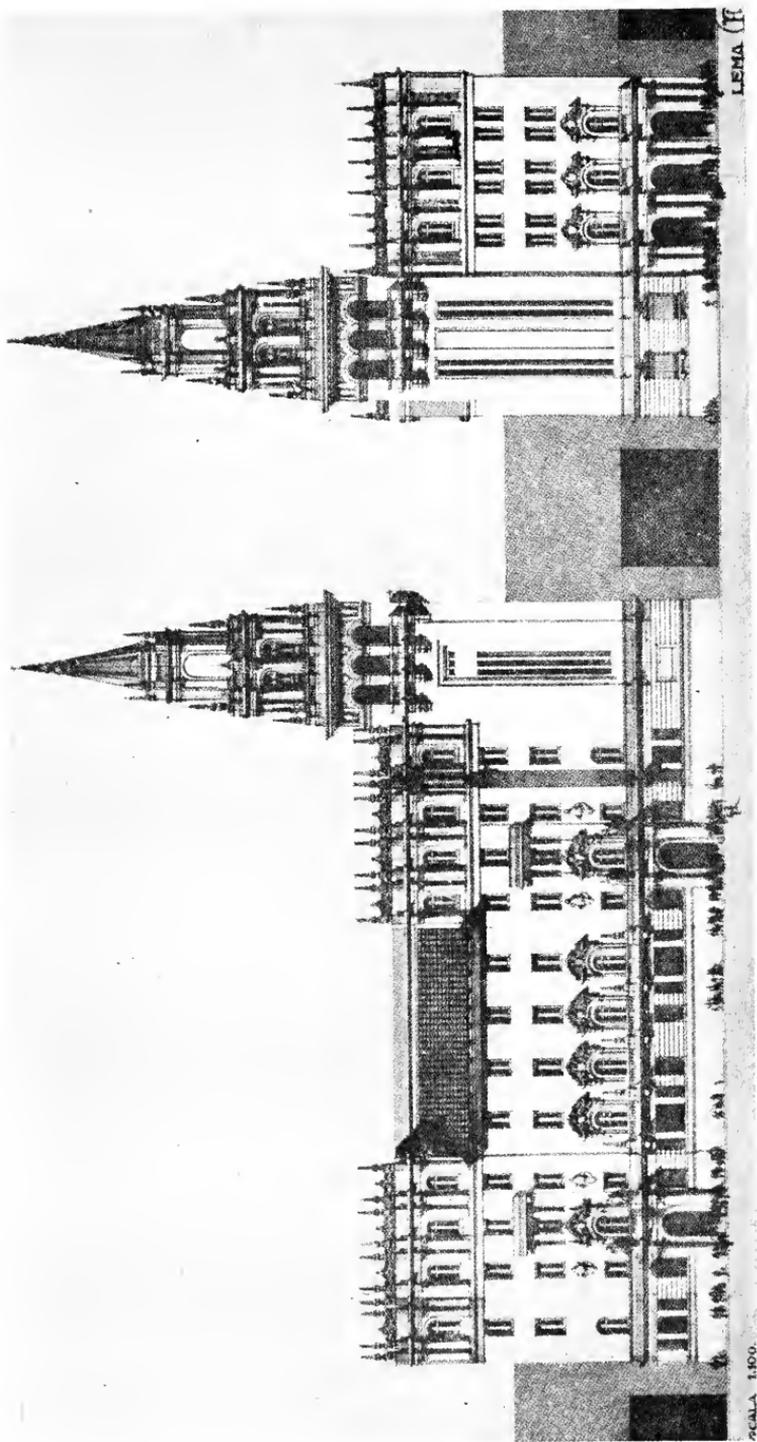
Soy del Señor Director muy atento seguro servidor,

F. G. YANES,

Encargado de Negocios de Venezuela.”

Abril 2 de 1926.





BUILDING TO HOUSE THE INSTITUTE FOR THE PROPHYLAXIS OF SYPHILIS AND THE NATIONAL HYGIENE COUNCIL,
 MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY

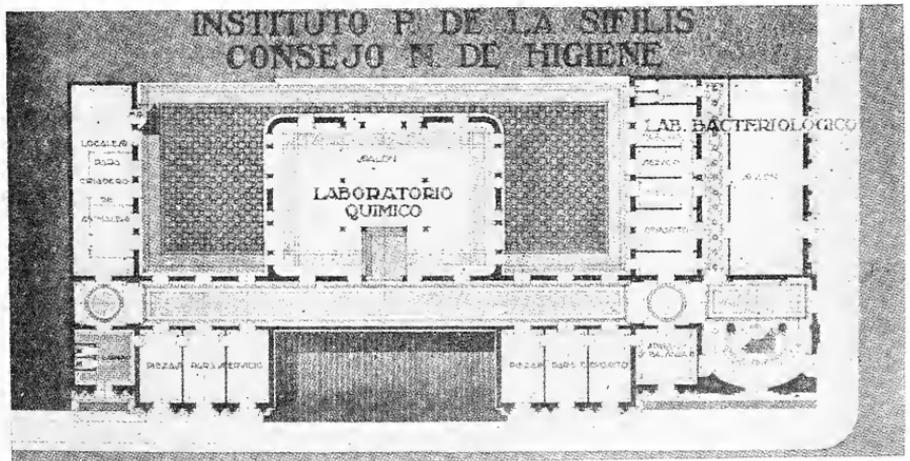
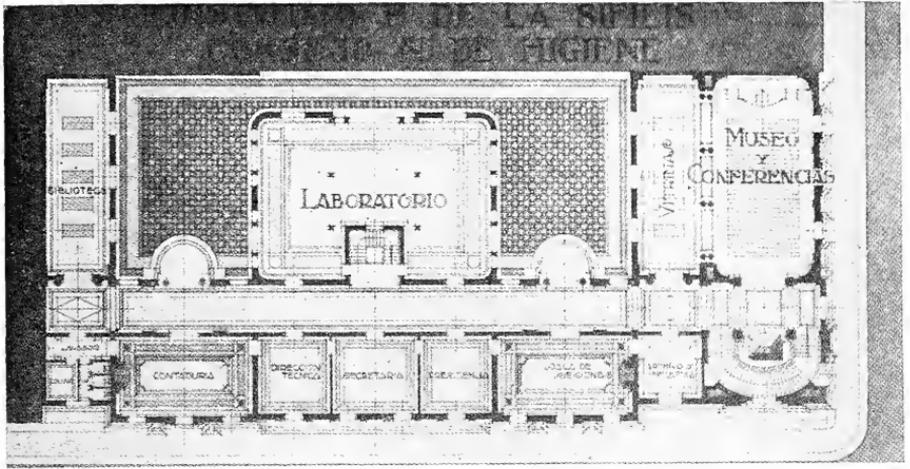
This design, the joint production of Señores J. Veltroni and R. Lerena Acevedo, was awarded the first prize in the recent architectural competition

IMPORTANT ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

THE BULLETIN takes pleasure in reproducing herewith the architects' drawing of the façade and floor plans of the imposing building to be erected in the city of Montevideo to house the Institute for the Prophylaxis of Syphilis and the National Hygiene Council of Uruguay. The design for this important structure is the joint production of Señor J. Veltroni and Señor R. Lerena Acevedo, two well-known architects who were awarded the first prize over 14 other competitors, they having also carried off the palm on other occasions, notably in the competitions for the main office of the Bank of the Republic and for its branch in La Aguada.

The jury of award for the competition now under discussion was composed as follows: Dr. Alejandro Gallinal, Dr. Héctor del Campo, and Señor Horacio Terra Arocena, architect, for the Institute for the Prophylaxis of Syphilis; Dr. Alfredo Vidal y Fuentes for the National Hygiene Council; Señor A. Jones Brown and Señor E. Conforte, architects, for the Ministry of Public Works; Señor J. Vázquez Carela, architect, for the School of Architecture; Señor H. Acosta y Lara, architect, for the Architects' Society; and Señor Francisco Lasala, architect, for the competitors.

The conditions to be fulfilled in designing the edifice for the Institute and the National Hygiene Council were peculiarly difficult, since it was required that while one building was to serve both institutions, yet each was to be completely independent of the other. The Institute needed for its use dispensaries, laboratories, clinics, a museum of easy access to the public which would also seat audiences of 200 persons, a library, offices, and other rooms, while the Council wished to provide offices for its own chief officials and for its departments, such as sanitary inspection, pharmacy inspection, the statistical bureau, and the chemical and bacteriological laboratories. The site to be occupied is on the corner of the Avenida 18 de Julio and Calle Sierra, with a frontage of approximately 30 meters on the former and 70 meters on the latter.



Courtesy of "El Arquitecto," Buenos Aires

FLOOR PLANS OF THE INSTITUTE

Upper: The main floor. Lower: The fourth floor

SOME PRESENT AND FUTURE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES ∴ ∴ ∴

I

PROGRAM OF THE BOLIVARIAN FESTIVITIES

READERS who have followed the plans for the celebration of the Congress Commemorative of that of Bolívar, as described in the June, 1926, issue of the *BULLETIN* (a number especially devoted to this glorious centenary), will scan with interest the following detailed program of the festivities arranged by the Republic of Panama in honor of the occasion:

JUNE 16 AND 17

Presentation of credentials by the delegates to the Congress.

JUNE 17 (THURSDAY)

From 5 to 7 p. m.—Reception at the Palace of the President of the Republic in order to present the delegates to the Diplomatic Corps and to the public officials.

JUNE 18 (FRIDAY)

9 a. m.—Visit to Old Panamá and to other places of interest in the city.

4 p. m.—Athletic drill at the National Institute.

8.30 p. m.—Solemn inaugural session of the Congress in the National Theater.

JUNE 19 (SATURDAY)

9 a. m.—Session of the Congress.

11 a. m.—Swimming exhibition at Balboa.

8 p. m.—Dinner given by His Excellency, the President of the Republic, in honor of the delegates.

JUNE 20 (SUNDAY)

2 p. m.—Horse races at Juan Franco track, at which the "Classic Bolívar" will take place.

8 p. m.—Concerts in the city parks.

10 p. m.—Reception and ball given by the Union Club.

JUNE 21 (MONDAY)

9 a. m.—Session of the Congress.

4 p. m.—Unveiling of the busts of the Heroes of Independence at Cathedral Park.

7 p. m.—Illumination of the city.

9 p. m.—Gala performance at the National Theater.

JUNE 22 (TUESDAY)

5 a. m.—Reveille by the Fire Brigade.

8 a. m.—Te Deum at the Cathedral, to which will be invited: His Excellency, the President of the Republic, the delegates, the public officials, and the diplomatic and consular corps.

9.30 a. m.—Inauguration of the monument to Bolívar, and floral offerings by the public schools.

3 p. m.—Session in commemoration of the Congress of 1826 and trip to the tomb of the secretaries of the English Mission who died in 1826.

7 p. m.—Illumination of the city.

9 p. m.—Inauguration of the Bolivarian University.

10 p. m.—Ball given by the Secretary of Foreign Relations to the delegations to the Congress.

JUNE 23 (WEDNESDAY)

9 a. m.—Trip to the Panamá Canal.

4 p. m.—Session of the Congress.

8.30 p. m.—Fireworks at the Exhibition Grounds and band concert.

JUNE 24 (THURSDAY)

9 a. m.—Session of the Congress.

3 p. m.—Visit to the Sala Capitular where the Congress of 1826 assembled; visit to the hospitals and institutions of learning.

9 p. m.—Festival arranged by the Municipality of Panamá at the Paseo de las Bóvedas.

JUNE 25 (FRIDAY)

9 a. m.—Closing of the Congress.

10 a. m.—Trip to Miraflores.

From 2 p. m.—Official visits by the delegates.

8 p. m.—Dinner given in the Union Club by the Organizing Committee of the Congress to the delegates, the public officials and Panamanian society represented by some of its members.

II

WORLD POWER CONFERENCE

Among the great international conferences to be held in the near future is the World Power Conference, which is scheduled to take place in the city of Bâle, Switzerland, from August 31 to September 12, 1926. Of all the servants of man electricity, whether as power and light of hydraulic derivation or any other of its numerous forms, is daily becoming more indispensable, not only as the source of many of the necessities and comforts of life but as the principal element in national and international communication. The broad scope of the conference in question, which counts among its members six Pan American countries—Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, and the United States—may be seen from the following official statement of its objectives:

The purpose of the World Power Conference is to consider how the industrial and scientific sources of power may be adjusted nationally and internationally:

By considering the potential resources of each country in hydro-electric power, oil, and minerals; by comparing experiences in the development of scientific agriculture, irrigation and transportation by land, air, and water; by conferences of civil, electrical, mechanical, marine, and mining engineers, technical experts, and authorities on scientific and industrial research; by consultations of the consumers of power with the manufacturers of the instruments of production; by conferences on technical education to review the educational methods in different countries, and to consider means by which the existing facilities may be improved; by discussion of the financial and economic aspects of industry, nationally and internationally; and by conferences on the possibility of establishing a permanent world bureau for the collection of data, the preparation of inventories of the world's resources, and the exchange of industrial and scientific information through appointed representatives in the various countries.

The technical program has been outlined as follows:

A. UTILIZATION OF WATER POWER AND INLAND NAVIGATION:

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) General (e. g., water flow and amount of deposit in rivers as a function of the time, influence of river and lake regulation and dams on the water flow, etc.). | |
| (b) Technical details: | |
| <i>Utilization of water power</i> | <i>Inland navigation</i> |
| 1. Civil Engineering: Work above and below ground. | 1. Civil Engineering: Work above and below ground. |
| 2. Hydraulic machinery and accessories. | 2. Boats, barges, tugs, etc. |
| 3. Electrical machinery and accessories. | 3. Equipment. |
| 4. Switch gear. | |
| (c) Economic considerations, e. g., cost of producing energy in relation to the size of the installation, etc.; transport costs and transport times in comparison with other methods of transport. | |
| (d) The relationship between water power utilization and inland navigation. | |

B. EXCHANGE OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY BETWEEN COUNTRIES:

- (a) General particulars as to existing and projected exchange possibilities and their advantages and disadvantages.
- (b) The influence of factors which make the exchange of electrical energy difficult.
1. National and international law.
 2. Import or export duties on electrical energy when crossing national frontiers.
 3. Legal questions regarding exchange of energy.
- (c) Influence of the exchange of energy on the running of electric power stations and on the cost of production of electrical energy.

C. THE ECONOMIC RELATION BETWEEN ELECTRICAL ENERGY PRODUCED HYDRAULICALLY AND ELECTRICAL ENERGY PRODUCED THERMALLY: CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE TWO SYSTEMS CAN WORK TOGETHER WITH ADVANTAGE:

This question should not be treated in a general way but only on the basis of concrete examples (installations completed or projects which have been carefully worked out). In order that the conclusions of the various reports may be compared with one another, it is very desirable that those factors which have had an important influence on the conclusions should be mentioned separately, and that the prices which have been taken as the basis of comparison should be given.

D. ELECTRICITY IN AGRICULTURE:

(a) General.

(b) Technical descriptions of the various possible applications of electrical energy.

(c) Economic considerations.

E. RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION:

(a) General (e. g., choice of system and basis of choice).

(b) Technical descriptions:

1. Power stations.

2. Converting and transforming stations

{ So far as they differ from
general electricity supply
systems.

3. Line equipment.

4. Locomotives and equipment of other rolling stock used in connection with electrification.

(c) Economic aspects with special consideration of those advantages of electric traction which can not be expressed numerically.

Complete information with respect to this conference may be secured from the secretary, Bâle sectional meeting, World Power Conference, Albangraben 18, Bâle, Switzerland.

III

THIRD PAN AMERICAN COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE

Preparations for the Third Pan American Commercial Conference, to meet at Washington in May, 1927, have been undertaken by the Pan American Union. The Governing Board of the Pan American Union, at the meeting held on May 5 last, authorized the calling of the conference to assemble at Washington in May next, for the purpose of considering questions affecting the commercial relations of the American Republics.

At the same time, the Governing Board designated May, 1927, as the date for the convening of the Inter-American Commercial Aviation Commission, provided for in a resolution adopted at the Fifth Pan American Conference at Santiago, Chile, in 1923. This will be a meeting of technical experts for the purpose of considering aviation routes, landing stations, customs, regulations, etc. It was thought desirable to have the two conferences meet at the same time

in order that the delegates might consult together relative to the best means of accomplishing the purposes of the meetings.

The First Pan American Commercial Conference was held in 1911, the principal question under discussion being the probable effect of the opening of the Panama Canal on inter-American commerce. In 1919 the second meeting was called to consider the commercial problems which had developed as a result of the war. A majority of the nations of the world having now readjusted themselves to postwar economic conditions, the time is deemed opportune for a Third Pan American Commercial Conference to discuss questions arising out of these newly created conditions and the extension of the commerce of the American Republics in the years to come.

One of the important features of the conference will be the presence of a large number of business men from Latin America. Bankers, importers, exporters, railway and highway officials, steamship and purchasing agents, and other leaders in the commercial and industrial upbuilding of the various nations, are to be present. It will be the first time in recent years that the South and the North American business man have had the opportunity of actually meeting and discussing common business interests and problems.

Many manufacturers of the United States will recall the numerous large orders for goods that were placed in this country as a result of the 1919 conference in Washington. At that time the nations were at the beginning of the recovery from abnormal conditions resulting from a distracted world. The forthcoming conference, however, will occur at a time when decided progress and vast construction activities are widespread in all the Americas. It should, therefore, be a most important meeting.



NEW IRRIGATION PLANT IN SANTO DOMINGO :: ::

TO the courtesy of Señor Rafael A. Espaillat, Secretary of Agriculture and Immigration of the Dominican Republic, the BULLETIN owes the following brief account and photographs of the Guayubín irrigation project, an important engineering operation recently completed by the Government in the



GUAYUBÍN IRRIGATION CANAL

At the left of the photograph is seen Señor Bagaert, engineer in charge of the work, turning the completed canal over to Señor Rafael A. Espaillat, Secretary of Agriculture and Colonization. At the left of the lady appears Senor Horacio Vásquez, President of the Republic, who delivered an eloquent address on this occasion

town of Juan Gómez, Monte Cristy Province, and officially inaugurated April 4, 1926, in the presence of His Excellency the President of the Republic, other high Government officials, and the members of the diplomatic corps.



GUAYUBÍN IRRIGATION CANAL
View of the principal sluice gate



GUAYUBÍN IRRIGATION CANAL
The canal as seen from the sluice gate when the water was let in

The canal in question, which has a capacity of 6 cubic meters of water per second, will irrigate an area of 8,400 hectares. It is located, as has been said, in Monte Cristy Province which, although arid, has a large amount of land which only awaits water to become one of the most fertile and productive sections of the country. Moreover, the city of Monte Cristy, being the nearest Dominican port to Cuba and the United States, will undoubtedly come to be eventually a leading business center. The cost of the irrigation canal, including the machinery, amounted to \$150,000. The Government has already proceeded to colonize its share of the area thus provided with life-giving water, while the Department of Agriculture and Immigration has asked Congress to appropriate \$25,000 for the colonization of the part belonging to Monte Cristy Province.

Additional irrigation projects, for which Congress voted in January the sum of \$200,000, will extend their beneficent effects to Santiago and Guayubín, on the north, and to Azua, San Juan, and Baní on the south, thus evidencing a definite irrigation policy on the part of the Dominican Government which can not fail to culminate in agricultural and economic progress for the country.

CHILD WELFARE IN PERU

IT WAS the Junta de Defensa de la Infancia¹ of Lima, Peru, which added the most significant and vital feature to the last national observance of what is, perhaps, the most fundamental secular holiday not only in Peru, but in every Spanish-speaking country in the world, namely, *el-Día de la Raza*, the Day of the Spanish Race. This feature, full of promise for the future of that race which discovered and settled this continent, was the solemn inauguration of the headquarters of the national Child Welfare Work of Peru, as also of the manifold activities to which that beautiful building is dedicated.

From the eloquent speech of the President of the Republic, Don Augusto B. Leguía, on this interesting occasion, the following significant paragraphs have been extracted:

The human capital represented by population should be carefully conserved, strengthened, and increased. The entire future of a nation is based upon its population. In our scant record of vital statistics, mortality reaches a very considerable proportion, while infancy and maternity play a fundamentally important rôle. I have always been convinced that not only helpless and destitute infancy, but also forlorn and abandoned motherhood are matters which

¹ National Council of Child Welfare.

do not concern philanthropic charity, but which should, as an imperious duty, come under the protection of the State. . . .

Motherhood should never, anywhere, be permitted to be considered a shame or disgrace. Such an absurd prejudice, which vilifies nature's greatest work, must at all cost be destroyed. No grief, no suffering, is comparable to that of the children who, having mothers, feel themselves orphaned because of the anathema of society. . . .

The speech of Doctor Lorente, president of Peruvian Child Welfare Work, is given in some extension because of the light it sheds on the future activities of the newly inaugurated National Child Welfare Institute. He spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Ministers of State, Ladies and Gentlemen:

You are come, Mr. President, to this house, founded by the will of your Government for the protection of infancy; to this house which is the home of one of the most noble ideals of your patriotism and generous desires of your heart, and where to-day in celebrating a simple festival in honor of childhood you receive the blessings of all Peruvian mothers.

The creation of the Council for the Protection of Children, scarcely three years ago, signalizes the beginning of one of the basic orientations of your medico-social policy. In three years the Council for the Protection of Children has transformed itself into an efficacious organ of the State which is gradually executing the program contained in its statutes—a program which I do not hesitate to declare to be one of the most decisive acknowledgments of the right of the mother and child to the protection of the State.

Your Government, President Leguía, merits among other great titles to public gratitude that of having advanced the protection of motherhood and childhood in a way unequaled by any other country of the Spanish-American continent in so short a time or with so limited means of action. Yours is the first administration in our country which, with modern ideas and a generous conception of the purposes of the State, outlines our problem of social assistance, at the same time providing the solution which it imperatively demands.

Before your Government instituted its revision in theory and practice, there prevailed among us archaic standards, abandoned in the modern world, with respect to the assistance of the helpless, standards which rested on the concept that this was a charitable and philanthropic function of private character, and consequently of limited compass. Your administration, reacting frankly and resolutely against a concept which political science to-day considers an error, has incorporated among the fundamental functions of the Peruvian State acts of social assistance. Thus, aid to the mother, to the child, and to the infirm ceases to be an act of pious and public charity, to become the duty of the nation and the right of the individual.

I do not believe that I shall fall into an exaggeration engendered by the enthusiasm which as president of the Council for the Protection of Children this provident and transcendent labor awakes in me, if I characterize it as one of the accomplishments in the administration of the remarkable statesman who directs the destiny of our country which will leave the most lasting impress, because it is evident to me that the aggrandizement of our nation rests not alone in our estimate of the value of our prodigious resources, but fundamentally on the utilization and regeneration of our human capital. The demographic factor, as the Chief of State feels and perceives with such clear-sightedness, is the foundation, the principle, the basis of all national progress. For this reason the Government is developing a policy which is not only highly humanitarian but profoundly

national, in making the protection of the life and health of its population the most imperative of its obligations and the most ardent of its desires, and when it occupies itself in assuring to the laboring classes the means of moral elevation and physical improvement which the postulates of social justice demand.

Peru does not have, as have countries of very dense population, the problem of the birth rate. The race is prolific and there do not exist in our country, as in others, circumstances of economic nature which oppose demographic growth. The Peruvian problem is that of infant mortality; it is that of the abandoned mother. The spontaneous and vigorous development of our population will be guaranteed when, at the same time that we perfect urban and rural sanitation, we are successful in saving the children who to-day die because the mother lacks sufficient protection and assistance.

On the other hand, the protection of infancy signifies on the moral and humanitarian side an important step toward one of the most noble of contemporary ideals: that of the absolute reestablishment of the right to motherhood. In our institutions mothers are not distinguished according to their civil state; the doors are open to all equally, because in so far as it concerns the medico-social action of the State, maternity is never culpable, is always deserving of respect, is always sacred and legitimate.

The results of this work of protection to the mother and child, even in its beginning, are evident. In Lima, Callao, and the nearby seaside towns, the number of children who have received devoted and scientific care amounts to 15,000. Our day nurseries, consultation rooms, dispensaries, and other services function each day with greater efficiency, and each day the beneficial radius of their action is extended among the poorer classes, greatly aided by the altruistic women serving on committees, who manifest the tenderest sympathies of the Peruvian heart. The National Child Welfare Institute, in charge of Dr. Paz Soldán, whose name is a guarantee of unselfish interest and enthusiasm, controls the general progress of our institutions, and prepares new assistants for the future in the corps of visiting nurses, who are destined to produce one of the most transcendent of evolutions in public health work. The Council for the Protection of Children, which opens to-day a new child health station in the populous district of Cinco Esquinas, is working actively for the expansion of its activity to the provinces where we need, as in Lima, to join to the work of the State the initiative and the resources of altruistic institutions and individuals. Although I know that the work will meet obstacles, the first of all being the limitation of available funds, I also know that with the encouragement and assistance which we have never failed to receive from the head of our nation, and from the present Minister of Promotion, Dr. Rada y Gamio, a resolute and talented member of the administration, we shall succeed in extending and strengthening the work day by day until its benefits reach all the homes of the Republic to proclaim in them not only the triumph of a noble ideal of human brotherhood and national greatness, but the generous aid rendered to public welfare by your Government, Mr. President, and by your acts as an Executive zealous in protecting the humble.



AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION IN 1925.—The approximate total production of petroleum in Argentina for 1925 amounted to 3,938,108 cubic meters, divided as follows:

	Cubic meters
Government wells at Comodoro Rivadavia.....	3, 600, 000
Government wells at Plaza Huincul.....	12, 000
Industrial & Commercial Petroleum Co., Comodoro Rivadavia.....	102, 108
Astra and Railway Companies, Comodoro Rivadavia.....	220, 000
Private production, Territory of Neuquén.....	4, 000
	3, 938, 108

TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.—The value of Argentine products imported by Great Britain in 1925 was £68,544,398, only the United States furnishing that country imports to a greater value.

COTTON PLANTINGS.—According to figures compiled by the Bureau of Rural Economics and Statistics, 110,335 hectares have been planted to cotton this year, an increase of 5,822 hectares over the area so planted in 1925.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE AND PACKING PLANT.—The municipal intendant of Buenos Aires has presented to the city council plans for the construction in that city of a model slaughterhouse and packing plant, in accordance with an ordinance of August 17, 1923. The total cost of these plants is calculated at 10,951,000 pesos.

POPULATION OF ARGENTINA.—The General Bureau of Statistics recently sent to the Minister of Finance an estimate of the population of the Republic as of December 31, 1925, based on the 1914 census, and the birth, death, and migration records since that time. According to the census of June, 1914, Argentina had 7,885,237 inhabitants, while the natural increase in population by the end of 1925 was estimated at 1,818,219 inhabitants and the increase by immigration was placed at 383,652, thus giving a total of 10,087,118 inhabitants.

FORTIETH TELEPHONE ANNIVERSARY.—On March 3, 1926, occurred the fortieth anniversary of the first telephone line between La Plata and Buenos Aires. The concession for a telephone system for the Province of Buenos Aires, granted in 1884, was transferred at the end of a year to the present company, which began work on the line between La Plata and Buenos Aires, the first central office having been connected with 23 telephones. The original overhead system was

largely replaced in 1913 and 1914 by underground cables, which at present have a total length of 12,281,684 kilometers, while the overhead transmission covers 2,775,812 kilometers in the city telephone system. In the suburbs the aerial wires extend for 18,006 kilometers, and the underground for 6,774 kilometers. The total aerial lines measure 1,387,906 kilometers and the total underground lines 6,140,842 kilometers.

BOLIVIA

NEW ROAD.—An assignment of 50,000 bolivianos has been allowed in the national budget for the construction of a road to unite Inquisivi with Sallaitita, passing through Quime.

CHINCHILLA BREEDING FARM.—A law was enacted on March 25, 1926, authorizing the installation of chinchilla breeding farms in the Republic, under certain terms. Exportation of chinchilla skins is forbidden until five years from the date of this concession and then permitted only where it is proved that the chinchillas are reproducing in a satisfactory manner.

BRAZIL

INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH LINES.—Permission has been granted by the Government to the Companhia Telefonica Riograndense to unite its telephone and telegraph lines with those of Argentina and Uruguay, provided those Governments give their consent, as follows: On the Uruguayan border, between Jaguarão and Rio Branco, between Santa Anna do Livramento and Rivera, and between Guarahy and Artigas; and on the Argentine border, between Uruguayana and Paso de los Libres, between Itaquy and Alvear, and between São Borja and Santo Tomás. These will be Brazil's first international telephone connections.

RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION.—A contract has been made by the Government with a British firm for the electrification of the Barra Mansa-Augusto Pestana section, 73 kilometers in length, of the West of Minas railroad, the work to be completed within 16 months. The cost will be £151,640 and 1,406,399 milreis, including the construction of a hydroelectric plant and the furnishing of five electric locomotives. It is expected that the running time for a passenger train on the section mentioned will be reduced from 3 hours 23 minutes to 2 hours and 37 minutes, and that a great saving in the cost of motive power will be effected.

EUCALYPTUS PULP FOR NEWSPRINT.—On the initiative of the Companhia Paulista de Estradas de Ferro (São Paulo Railway Company), which made large plantations of eucalyptus to provide against a possible shortage of timber, Dr. Edmundo Navarro de Andrade has been directing a series of experiments at the forest products laboratory of the University of Wisconsin to ascertain whether eucalyptus

wood could satisfactorily be used for making newsprint. The results obtained were considered auspicious, as the paper showed favorable printing qualities and ample strength to run in high-speed presses, thus indicating the possibility of Brazilian newsprint supplies originating entirely at home. The account of these experiments, as published in the press, has aroused world-wide interest, because of the possibility of utilizing a tree of rapid growth and extensive dissemination.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.—The Bureau of Commercial Statistics of the Ministry of Finance reports that exports for the year 1925 amounted to 4,013,896 contos paper, or £102,643,000, and imports to 3,431,058 contos, or £85,934,000, against 3,863,554 contos, or £95,103,000, and 2,789,558 contos, or £68,338,000, respectively, in 1924. Exports of coffee, which were 14,226,000 bags of 60 kilos in 1924 and 13,480,000 bags in 1925, were valued at 2,928,572 contos paper (£71,833,000) in the former year and 2,899,587 contos (£74,020,000) in the latter. The large part which coffee plays in Brazilian exports is therefore easily seen.

HIGHWAYS.—The President's message of May, 1926, gives the following figures on the length of highways in the various Brazilian States, the extent of which is constantly increasing:

State	Kilometers	State	Kilometers
Rio Grande do Sul.....	3, 074	Espirito Santo.....	651
Santa Catharina.....	6, 300	Bahia.....	556
Paraná.....	6, 000	Sergipe.....	153
São Paulo.....	6, 595	Alagoás.....	376
Matto Grosso.....	2, 124	Pernambuco.....	2, 939
Goyaz.....	2, 639	Parahyba.....	2, 700
Minas Geraes.....	6, 196	Rio Grande do Norte.....	1, 988
Rio de Janeiro.....	1, 460	Ceará.....	2, 136
Federal District.....	200	Piauhy.....	1, 462

POPULATION OF RIO DE JANEIRO.—According to calculations made by the Bureau of Vital Statistics on November 30, 1925, the population of Rio de Janeiro at that time was 1, 479,054, in comparison with a total of 1,157,873 given by the census of 1920 and 811,443 by that of 1906.

CHILE

ROADS IN PROVINCE OF VALPARAÍSO.—The national Government has accepted a bid of 5,000,000 pesos for constructing a concrete highway between Valparaíso and Casablanca, a distance of 43 kilometers. This road will later be extended to Santiago, via Melipilla. The preliminary studies for the road from Viña del Mar to Concón have been completed; this project will involve the expenditure of 3,000,000 pesos. The active highway authorities of the Province of Valparaíso have experimented with different types of

paving suitable for various classes of roads, and have set up certain standards. All highway bridges built in the future will be of concrete.

The Valparaíso Automobile Association has also contributed efficiently to the development of roads in the Province.

SECOND NATIONAL HIGHWAY CONGRESS.—It is planned to hold the Second National Highway Congress in Valparaíso next September.

NITRATE AND COPPER.—It is reported by the *Boletín Minero* of Santiago that the industries devoted to copper and nitrate, the two chief mineral products of Chile, had a successful year in 1925. The approximate export of nitrate was 2,500,000 tons, and more was produced than in any year except 1917 and 1918, when the demand was excessive on account of war conditions. Active construction continued on an American oficina, where the new Guggenheim-Smith extracting process will be employed; its output will be 7,000 tons. American nitrate investments in Chile, including expenditures contracted for, amount to approximately \$34,000,000.

The two great copper mines of El Teniente and Chuquicamata continued construction for the purpose of enlarging their output, the former now being able to produce annually 80,000 tons. When the program of expansion at Chuquicamata is completed, it is expected that its annual production will be 140,000 tons, larger than that of any other copper mine in the world, with the possible exception of Katanga in the Belgian Congo. By 1929, according to present plans, El Teniente mine will be yielding 90,000 tons a year. The cost of copper produced by the American companies operating in Chile fluctuates between 7 and 8 cents a pound, f. o. b. New York.

COLOMBIA

TOLIMA-HUILA-CAQUETÁ RAILWAY.—In April last construction was begun on the Tolima-Huila-Caquetá Railway, beginning with the section between Catufa and Neiva. The construction, for which a British firm is the concessionary, is under the supervision of four foreign engineers, assisted by Colombians.

HIGHWAY FROM ANTIOQUIA TO THE CARRIBEAN.—The project of a highway connecting Medellín, capital of the Department of Antioquia, with the Caribbean coast at some point on the Gulf of Urabá or in that vicinity, where port works can be constructed, has been enthusiastically received, and work has been ordered commenced on the part lying between Medellín and Debeiba, 158 kilometers in length, which had already been surveyed. Three engineering parties have been appointed to plan the rest of the route, and the commission in charge of the construction of the road has been authorized by the Departmental Assembly to contract a loan, either national or foreign, not to exceed 8,000,000 pesos.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT DEL VALLE.—Recent statistics on this Department include the following facts:

The Railway to the Pacific, which serves this Department, had in operation in December, 1925, 479 kilometers of track.

Telegraph lines were 2,300 kilometers in length, with offices in all the chief towns of districts and in some smaller places. A radiotelegraphic station at Puerto Mallarino has been in operation since 1923.

There are 7,107,812 coffee trees in full bearing, producing annually an average of a kilo each; of the total production 1,482,812 kilos are consumed locally and the rest exported.

There are about 3,000,000 cacao trees; most of the crop is sold to the Departments of Caldas and Antioquia.

The cultivation of tobacco has recently been introduced, about 37,000,000 plants being set out near Palmira, Tuluá, Buga, Roldanillo, and Cartago.

The Department also has rich gold, silver, platinum, and coal mines.

FOREIGN TRADE.—Imports for 1925, according to *Nuevo Tiempo* of Bogotá, amounted to 351,796,123 kilograms, valued at 85,829,707 pesos, while exports reached 371,725,035 kilograms, valued at 84,363-382 pesos, or a total value of 170,193,089 pesos. Imports for 1924 had a value of 52,347,914 pesos, and exports of 85,780,541 pesos.

COSTA RICA

BOYS' AND GIRLS' AGRICULTURAL CLUBS.—Due to the success achieved in 1925 by the school agricultural clubs it was decided to draw up a definite set of regulations for these clubs. The regulations provide that the name of "Club Agrícola" may be given to any cooperative group of boys or girls formed for agricultural study or work. The member of such a club promises to work not less than 15 minutes daily at home on a given task; to follow carefully the instructions given by the school agriculture inspector; and to cooperate with the other club members. Other regulations refer to the member's right to seeds, etc., the methods of starting these clubs, and the competitions to be held at certain seasons.

CUBA

DESKS MADE BY PRISONERS.—The convicts in the national penitentiary have been doing some very good work in making furniture, and recently submitted to the Department of Education a sample desk for use in the public schools. If this model meets the approval of the department it is believed that the penitentiary workshop can furnish all the desks needed in the schools at a cost of \$5 each; that is to say, just half the price that is now being paid for school desks.

NEW FACTORY.—A stock company has been organized in Cuba called the Cuban Pottery Company. The factory, which is located near Habana, will soon commence operations.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION.—Having in view the improvement of the highway system throughout the Republic, the Chief Executive issued a decree last March authorizing an additional credit of \$50,000 for each of the Provinces, destined for the repairs and upkeep of public roads.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

SUGAR CROP FOR 1925-1926.—A study of the actual returns from each sugar central in the Republic shows that satisfactory progress has been made in the sugar crop for 1925 and 1926. On March 1, 1926, the returns showed a total production of 147,903 short tons, as compared with 113,378 tons on March 1, 1925. Five sugar estates in the Puerto Plata district had not commenced grinding on March 1, 1926. It is therefore probable that the total production when the entire crop is harvested will reach 418,920 short tons.

ECUADOR

EXPORT CONTROL OF SUGAR AND RICE REMOVED.—The Government has removed the restrictions on the exportation of certain foodstuffs which have been in force since March, 1925. The prohibition applies to rice, sugar, beans, and similar foodstuffs necessary for home consumption.

BUREAU FOR THE PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURE.—Under the immediate direction of the Department of Agriculture a technical bureau for the promotion of agriculture and stock-raising has been organized in Guayaquil. The particular duties of this bureau will be the promotion of agriculture and stock raising, with especial attention to the prevention of disease, in the coastal regions, particularly near Guayaquil, and the distribution of statistics and general information on these subjects. This division will also inspect agricultural products prepared for export, establish an agricultural teaching and experiment service, a veterinary laboratory to study animal diseases, a quarantine station, and an agricultural library.

GUATEMALA

COMMUNICATIONS.—In his recent message to the Assembly, President Orellana reported that during 1925 work had continued satisfactorily on Los Altos Railroad, as well as on the railroad from Zacapa to the Salvadorean frontier. The latter is to be completed by July 1, 1929.

The postal service was improved by contracts for the transportation of correspondence between various Guatemalan cities and between Guatemala and Santa Ana, Salvador. A convention for the interchange of money orders was signed with Mexico, and it is hoped to sign a similar one with the United States. An agreement was also made with Salvador regarding Guatemalan mail passing through that country.

The telegraph and telephone service was extended, and two new radio stations opened.

President Orellana also expressed his ardent support of the movement for good roads, mentioning 15 highways in different parts of the Republic which are being constructed by the Government and numerous others which are going forward with the cooperation with groups of farmers. The San Lorenzo road was finished, as well as that between Quiché and Totonicapán, which is 43 kilometers long. The highway to Salvador was improved, nearly 20,000 persons using it during the year 1925.

FOREIGN TRADE.—The following is quoted from *Commerce Reports* for May 10, 1926:

The year 1925 was one of general prosperity for Guatemala, resulting largely from an abundant yield of coffee which was disposed of at high prices. The national currency was stabilized throughout the entire year with the rate of exchange at 60 pesos for one dollar.

This national prosperity was manifested in country-wide improvements, particularly in highways, public buildings, and parks. The general condition was reflected in the railway and dock improvements, in the importation of luxuries, such as automobiles and fine-woven fabrics, and in better highway transportation, such as motor busses, and, in the city of Guatemala, in the change from horse-drawn to motor-driven street cars. Guatemala exported products to the value of \$29,654,000 in 1925 as compared with \$24,457,000 in 1924, and imported products to the value of \$18,557,000 as against \$14,548,000. The total foreign commerce, according to the national import and export statistics, amounted to \$48,221,000, compared with \$39,006,000 for 1924 and \$25,556,000 for 1923. The most notable advance in the value of exports was in coffee, which increased from \$19,368,000 in 1924 to \$24,033,000 in 1925. Other increases were chicle, from \$289,000 to \$589,000, and lumber, from \$467,000 to \$645,000. Decreases in export values were sugar, from \$870,000 to \$577,000, hides, from \$164,000 to \$120,000, and bananas, from \$2,773,000 to \$2,674,000.

FORESTRY STUDIES.—In compliance with a request for information regarding the forests of Guatemala from the Director General of the Pan American Union, the Bureau of Agriculture has requested the cooperation of all persons who can supply samples of the wood of native trees, with specimens of the leaves, flowers, and fruit.

The President stated in his message to the Legislative Assembly that a commission of engineers was mapping the forest reserves in the Department of Izabal, these reserves amounting to more than 5,000 *caballerías* (approximately 470,000 acres).

HAITI

COFFEE STATION.—Ninety-six acres of land in the Fond des Nègres section will be devoted to a coffee experiment farm. The land is already largely in old coffee trees which will be thinned, pruned, and reworked to bring them into the form of a more modern plantation. New plantings on a rectangular system will also be started. The

buildings on the farm will include a superintendent's residence, storage mill, and a laboratory building.

LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT.—There is a great shortage of livestock in Haiti, especially of cattle, of which a large number is brought from Santo Domingo for meat purposes. With a growing season lasting the entire year and large areas of land, such as the central plain, unsuited for other than rough forage and grass, Haiti should maintain many more cattle than it now has. In order to improve this condition the agricultural service is undertaking, in four ways, to develop the livestock of the Republic. The livestock experiment farm at Hinche is the base for studying the problems of meat, and, possibly, wool animals. This farm of 1,500 acres will permit practical grazing experiments where the seriousness of the tick problem can be observed. The best use of the range grasses and their value as hay for dry seasons will be studied. Breeding posts are also being established in various sections of the country, the animals from these posts being available to the farmers of the region without charge. A dairy herd is being developed at the Central Farm at Damien, where a gradual breeding-up process is being practised. Milk in standard bottles is delivered from this farm to customers in Port au Prince.

MEXICO

BETTER SEED CORN.—Ex-President Obregón, who has large farms in the State of Sonora, won the first prize for the best group of five ears of corn submitted in a national competition held by the Department of Agriculture in an endeavor to promote better selection of seed. There were more than 100 entries in the competition, the second and third prizes being awarded, respectively, to farmers in the States of Puebla and Tabasco.

FORESTRY.—Recent legislation shows the importance which the subject of forestry has assumed in Mexico. A general forestry law, signed by President Calles April 5, 1926, which gives wide powers to the Department of Agriculture in this connection, went into effect in June. Another decree transfers the National Forestry School, formerly at Coyoacán, to the National Agricultural School at Chapingo, establishing courses for foresters and for agricultural experts, while a third sets aside certain forest reserves in the States of Puebla and Mexico.

The daily press states that the 60,000 property owners and residents in 18 attractive new housing developments, through which Mexico City is being extended, have united to plant trees in their respective sections. The trees will be furnished by the Government nurseries, each interested person contributing 1 peso toward the expense of planting.

NICARAGUA

ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS FOR CONGRESS.—The Ministry of Promotion has been empowered by a recent act of Congress to have suitable assembly chambers for the National Congress constructed in the National Palace in Managua.

NEW HIGHWAY.—Early in March automobiles from Managua entered Estelí for the first time over a new highway from the capital.

PETROLEUM CONCESSION.—The Government has granted to an individual a concession for exploration for petroleum and other hydrocarbons during a term of five years in the Departments of Chontales and the Pacific. If petroleum is found, the concessionary has a right to exploit it for 50 years.

VOLCANIC GASES.—In return for the grant by the Government of a strip of land 1 kilometer wide around the crater of the Santiago volcano and the privilege of recovering any substances of commercial value from the gases emanating from that volcano, two individuals have undertaken to neutralize such gases arising from the volcano as are prejudicial to agriculture.

PANAMA

AGRICULTURAL FAIR AT PENONOMÉ.—On March 30 last the agricultural fair at Penonomé was opened to the public. Up-to-date methods of farming were shown as well as a great variety of modern agricultural machinery recently introduced into the country for the cultivation of the soil. Special methods for the selection and improvement of livestock were also shown. Varied products of national industries, which are now commencing to be established in the Republic, were exhibited.

BANANA TRADE.—The San Blas Development Corporation, according to recent estimates of the company, expects to export from a million and a half to two million stems of bananas during the calendar year 1926. In order to take care of the larger shipments this increased production will demand, the corporation has requested the Standard Fruit & Steamship Co., its parent organization, to place larger vessels on the New Orleans-Cristóbal run, commencing June 1.

BROADCASTING STATION.—On April 4 the naval broadcasting station erected in Balboa and known by the letters NBA was inaugurated. The wave length of this station is 420 meters. It is planned to transmit concerts from this station.

PARAGUAY

COTTON CROP.—The cotton crop for 1925–26 was estimated to be 9,998,200 kilos, divided as follows: Central district, 4,077,000 kilos; Paraguari, 2,111,400 kilos; Cordillera, 1,337,050 kilos; Guairá, 1,030,200 kilos; Encarnación, 552,800 kilos; Misiones, 221,400 kilos; southern district, 481,950 kilos; and San Pedro, 185,400 kilos.

FOREIGN TRADE.—The *Boletín de la Dirección de Tierras y Colonias* of Asunción gives in its issue for January-February, 1926, the following figures having to do with foreign trade during 1925:

Exports of tannin during that year were 64,662,268 kilos, against 31,684,757 kilos in 1924; and those of petit grain were 75,913 kilos against 73,358 kilos in 1924.

Among imports the following may be noted:

	Amount	Value
		<i>Gold pesos</i>
Sugar.....	3,001,084 kilos	290, 213
Flour.....	11,909,206 kilos	736, 250
Wheat.....	10,623,642 kilos	393, 313
Potatoes.....	936,025 kilos	59, 896
Bottled wines.....	17,677 liters	14, 816
Wines in casks.....	1,289,994 liters	132, 282
Motor trucks.....	95	63, 423
Automobiles.....	68	43, 737
Woolen textiles.....	44,573 kilos	192, 471
Cotton textiles.....	1,798,623 kilos	2, 908, 598
Silk textiles.....	14,854 kilos	202, 148
Pianos.....	53	16, 001

TOBACCO.—By an executive decree of March 27, 1926, the Council of Agriculture and Industries was authorized to contract a loan of 2,500,000 pesos paper to be invested in the purchase of the last tobacco crop with a view to protecting producers by preventing a drop in price.

TRANSPORTATION OF FOREST PRODUCTS.—Instructions were transmitted recently by the Director of Lands and Colonies to Government officials in country districts regarding the regulations for transporting timber felled on Government lands. According to these regulations timber may not be taken from Government forests without a permit and payment of the required Government tax; officials are instructed to intercept timber or other forest products being transported from Government reserves without the required permit. A permit must also be obtained for transporting timber cut on privately owned land, each permit issued for this purpose being valid for four months only from date of issuance.

PERU

ENFORCEMENT OF ROAD CONSCRIPTION LAW.—Law No. 4113 of May 10, 1920, regarding road conscription, which has been in force throughout the Provinces, but not in Lima and Callao, is now, according to a notice published by the President of the Road Conscription Board of Lima and Callao on February 20, to be enforced in those places also. All native or foreign men between the ages of 18 and 60 years are obliged to register with the Road Conscription Board for service in the construction and repair of roads and like works, the annual tour of duty being 6 days for men from 18 to 21 years; 12 days for men from 21 to 50 years, and 6 days for men from 50 to 60 years. In lieu of working, each man has the option of paying the value of the corresponding daily wage, the rate being fixed for each district, or of supplying a substitute acceptable to the district chief.

PROMOTION OF IMMIGRATION.—A commission for the promotion of immigration has been organized in the Ministry of Commerce and Industries. The duties of this commission are to provide Peruvian consuls abroad with information relating to conditions and opportunities in Peru for immigrants; prepare statistics on immigration; and endeavor in every way to find occupation in commercial, agricultural or mining enterprises for immigrants. The Government has designated for the present as special immigration centers the zones of Stipo, Entaz, Pangoa, and Masamari. Immigrants desiring to settle in these sections will be allotted lands and given transportation from Lima. The Government will furthermore grant them a subsidy of 50 centavos a day per person for six months, provided they attest to having resided and worked in the colony during that period. The cost of transportation and the funds received by the immigrant through the above-mentioned subsidy shall be reimbursed to the Government as soon as the Minister of Commerce deems the immigrant to be in a position to do so.

SALVADOR

CONSTRUCTION OF HIGHWAYS.—During the year 1925 the Government gave considerable attention to road building and improvement of existing highways. Important work was done on seven or more automobile roads in various sections of the Republic. Numerous bridges were also constructed, among the most important being a steel suspension bridge over the Rio Grande de San Miguel at Vado Marín and another steel suspension bridge over the Lempa River at El Matate on the road between Suchitoto and Chalatenango.

A law promulgated in 1925 provides for the creation of a highway board for each department, this board, in conjunction with the Ministry of Promotion, to have charge of the construction and maintenance of the national roads and the collection of the necessary funds. The

above-mentioned law also establishes a compulsory contribution for the building and conservation of roads from all residents over 18 years of age, either in the form of personal labor for a specified period or its equivalent in money. It is estimated that approximately \$500,000 annually will be obtained from this tax. As a consequence of this law a contract has been awarded for the building of a network of approximately 800 miles of modern highways connecting all sections of the Republic. The roads are divided into three classes of width and construction, according to their importance and the amount of traffic over them. Preliminary work has already been begun, and construction will begin as soon as funds collected for the year 1925 are available.

BROADCASTING STATION.—Early last March the broadcasting station AQM, installed recently in the city of San Salvador, was inaugurated with an interesting program of music and speeches. The entire work of constructing this station was done by national engineers and workmen.

URUGUAY

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION.—At the first session of the Executive Committee of the Uruguayan Federation of Highway Education held in Montevideo early last March, Señor C. M. Morales, an engineer, was appointed president. It was further decided at this meeting that a session would be held every two weeks in order to hasten decisions on questions relating to propaganda and public education regarding road construction. A special session of the committee was called in order to determine in what way the Federation should cooperate with the First Highway Congress organized by the Automobile Club of Uruguay.

In connection with the promotion of highway construction in the Republic it is interesting to note from a recent Executive report that during the year 1925 public roads were constructed throughout the country at a cost approximating 830,000 pesos, this entire sum being furnished by the national treasury, with no contributions whatever from persons benefited by these improvements.

RADIO COMMUNICATIONS.—Through the Minister of War and Navy the President has presented a project to the General Assembly regulating radio communications in the Republic. According to this project radio transmitting stations may be installed in any part of the Republic, under previous authorization from the Administration of Radio Service. The location of any station installed in the Republic and its wave length must be limited by any possible interference with radio stations belonging to the State. Government stations shall have preference over all private stations.

The full text of the above mentioned project appears in *La Mañana*, a daily newspaper of Montevideo, March 11, 1926.

PARCEL-POST EXPORTS OF CIGARETTES.—The Minister of Finance has authorized the parcel-post export of cigarettes made in Uruguay by registered manufacturers, the internal-revenue tax being remitted on such exports.

VENEZUELA

NOTES FROM THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—The following items are taken from the President's message to Congress delivered on April 26, 1926:

The Bolívar international bridge over the Táchira River, a steel and concrete structure 300 meters long, is now being erected on the Colombian border, thus completing the Transandine Highway, which extends 1,295 kilometers from Caracas to San Antonio de Táchira. Construction continues actively on the Miranda-Anzoátegui and Atures-Maipures highways, and has been begun on the extension of the Cumaná-Cumanacoa highway to Maturín. The Caracas-Valencia section of the Western Highway is being surfaced with concrete, as was previously done with the Caracas-La Guaira Highway. (See page 637 for an article on Venezuelan highways.)

Waterworks are to be provided for the city of Maracaibo; an engineering office has been established in that city to oversee the port works and draw up plans for waterworks, sewer system, paving, and other public works conducive to the health of the city.

The construction of a port especially for loading and unloading petroleum has been decreed on the west coast of the Paraguaná Peninsula, State of Falcón. One or more wharves capable of accommodating at least three vessels of deep draft will be built there, as well as the necessary offices and warehouses, and a supply of drinking water will be provided.

Agriculture has been promoted during the past year not only by new roads but also by the creation of three schools of agriculture in the cities of Maracay, El Tocuyo and Cumanacoa.

SILK CULTURE.—According to a recent executive decree, an experiment station for silk culture will be opened in the city of Mérida, as mulberry trees and silkworms appear to thrive in that vicinity.

RADIO.—Engineers arrived in Caracas early in April to set up the powerful radio station ordered by the Government. It was expected that Caracas would be "on the air" in June.

FLIGHT OF MILITARY AVIATOR.—Lieut. Roberto Guerin, with a mechanic, recently made an interesting flight from the Military Aviation School at Maracay, passing over Calabozo, San Fernando, Nutrias, Barinas, Guanare, San Carlos, and thence to Maracay again, the total distance being 915 kilometers. The apparatus used was a Caudron G-3 training plane.

BUREAU OF MINES.—The Bureau of Mines was established by a presidential decree of March 1, 1926, which provided for the services of a director, an engineer, a geologist, a librarian, and other assistants. The Bureau of Mines is to be a dependency of the Department of Promotion, its duties to be defined by law when the decree is submitted to Congress for approval.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

ARGENTINA

ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION FOR BANK BUILDING.—The board of directors of the National Mortgage Bank has offered six prizes for the best plans submitted for its main office in Buenos Aires, the approximate cost of the building to be 11,000,000 pesos. The first prize will be 4 per cent of the total cost of construction, the winning architect to supervise the work, while the other five prizes are, respectively, 25,000, 15,000, 10,000, 5,000, and 2,500 pesos.

BRAZIL

LARGE LOAN.—On May 22, 1926, a loan of the Brazilian Government for \$35,000,000, due in 1957 and paying 6.5 per cent interest, was placed in the New York market at 90. The entire issue was taken the first day.

RAIFFEISEN COOPERATIVE BANKS.—It is reported that within a comparatively short time Raiffeisen cooperative banks, for the benefit of farmers, have been founded in almost all the towns which are the seat of municipal governments in the State of Bahia. That in Itabuna carried on operations to the amount of 6,650,192 milreis in somewhat less than 15 months after it was started, making loans which totaled 1,318,161 milreis.

COLOMBIA

LOANS.—The Mortgage Bank of Colombia, situated in Bogotá, has made a loan of 1,500,000 pesos to the city of Manizales, which was visited some months ago by a disastrous fire, for the purpose of reconstructing some of its most important public works, such as the electric plant and the waterworks.

The Department of Caldas, which recently placed a loan of \$6,000,000 in New York, is lending 450,000 pesos of this amount to Manizales, its capital, for similar purposes. The remaining funds obtained through this loan are destined for the following purposes: Extension of the Caldas railroad to a point called Las Piñas; construction of an aerial cable between Manizales and Agiradas, another aerial cable running westward toward the Chocó section, and one to La Dorada; and the construction of a railway connecting Nacederos with Armenia. Part of these funds will also be used for the funding of the public debt of the department.

The Agricultural Mortgage Bank recently signed a contract of sale of the first issue of bonds valued at 3,000,000 pesos, for a term of 20 years, at 7 per cent annual interest. A New York banking firm took this issue at a 15 per cent discount.

CUBA

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS IN CUBAN BANKS.—According to a report of the Cuban Treasury Department the amount of money deposited in savings accounts throughout the Republic on June 30, 1925, amounted to \$48,705,000 out of a total of bank deposits of \$222,450,000. The figures for savings show \$36,035,000 in 1924, \$25,337,000 in 1923, and \$18,329,000 in 1922.

REVISION OF TARIFF RATES.—A bill was signed in Habana on February 9 giving the Chief Executive full powers for a period of three years to adjust customs tariff rates, with the sole obligation of reporting through a special message to Congress any action taken. The Chief Executive is required by the terms of this law to confer with a technical tariff committee on all proposed changes, this committee to be appointed by him and to be composed of five Cuban citizens of recognized competency in the field of economics.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

REVENUES DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1926.—During this period there was an approximate increase of \$284,000 in revenues, as compared with an increase of \$380,000 during the same period of 1925.

ECUADOR

FINANCIAL MISSION.—The Government of Ecuador has contracted the services of Professor Kemmerer as financial adviser. Professor Kemmerer expects to reach Ecuador during the early part of October accompanied by two other financial experts, and will remain in the country about three months.

Professor Kemmerer has been in charge of similar missions during recent years in both Chile and Colombia, where his services have been most efficient.

HONDURAS

BRITISH DEBT AGREEMENT APPROVED.—The King-Alcerro Castro agreement for the settlement of the debt of Honduras to Great Britain, which was signed in Washington in October, 1925, by the British ambassador to the United States and the members of the special mission from Honduras, was ratified by the Honduran Congress after some changes on March 8, 1926. The following gives a few facts regarding the agreement taken from *The South American Journal*:

The history of the debt goes back nearly a century, for upon the breaking up of the Central American Federation in 1827 Honduras was allotted a debt of £27,200, later increased by several loans.

. . . In May, 1923, bondholders were called together and formally approved an arrangement . . . between a representative of the Government and the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders whereby all interest claims, past and future, were to be liquidated by the payment of £1,200,000 in 30 annual installments of £40,000 each by the Government of Honduras. . . . It is understood that funds for the repayment of the debt will be provided by means of a consular service tax of 3 per cent on the imports into Honduras, to be collected by the National City Bank of New York, which will hand over £20,000 each half year to the bondholders' agents, the balance being paid to the Honduran Government. This will commence as from July, 1926.

GOLD STANDARD ADOPTED.—The Congress of Honduras in its session of April 3, 1926, adopted a law establishing the gold standard for the currency of the Republic, which hitherto has been on a silver basis. The new currency unit, having a value of \$0.50, U. S. gold, will be called "lempira" after a native chief renowned in the early history of Honduras. By the same law, the circulation of foreign silver currencies in the country is forbidden, the only legal tender being the currency of Honduras and the United States.

EXPORT TAX.—In the Department of Islas de la Bahía a tax of 1 peso silver has been placed, commencing May 1, 1926, on every thousand coconuts exported. The receipts from this tax will be employed exclusively for the development and maintenance of primary instruction.

MEXICO

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL BANK.—The National Agricultural Bank, established in accordance with the law of agricultural credit signed by the President on February 10, 1926, was opened in Mexico City on March 10, 1926. Series A shares are those held by the Federal Government, and Series B shares, those which may be taken by local governments, while Series C shares are open to individuals and banks. When the bank started the Government had subscribed 18,000,000 pesos, the States of Yucatan, Tamaulipas, and Guanaajuato 55,000 pesos, and the Bank of Mexico, the Bank of London, and various individuals 2,345,000 pesos. The total authorized capital is 50,000,000 pesos.

The purpose of the bank is to promote, regulate, and supervise the organization and management of regional and local rural credit associations, to make agricultural loans for the construction of permanent territorial improvements, and for the acquisition of lands for colonization; to issue agricultural, mortgage and funding bonds and guarantee similar issues by rural credit associations. The contract for the bank is to run for 30 years; the main office will be in Mexico City and branches may be established within the Republic

and in foreign countries. The law under which the bank is established is published in the *Diario Oficial* of March 4, 1926.

PANAMA

NATIONAL CITY BANK.—On March 20, 1926, the branches of the International Banking Corporation of Panama City and Colon were formally taken over by the National City Bank of New York, by authority of an executive decree of March 12, 1926. The existing banks will have practically the same staff as under the previous ownership, but will now form part of the organization of the National City Bank, whose resources of \$1,100,000,000 are available to its 47 branches.

PARAGUAY

BUDGET.—Both receipts and expenditures for the present fiscal year are calculated at 227,000,000 pesos. According to estimates, 156,000,000 pesos, or 68 per cent of the total receipts, will be collected from customs duties.

URUGUAY

LOAN FOR \$30,000,000.—An issue of \$30,000,000 Republic of Uruguay 6 per cent external sinking fund gold bonds at a price of 96.5 and interest, offered last April by a syndicate headed by New York bankers, was oversubscribed on the first day. The proceeds of the loan are to be used for the refunding of certain existing debts and for sanitary works, railways, ports, roads, agricultural promotion, schools, and other public buildings.

A total loan of \$45,000,000 was authorized for these purposes by the National Council of Administration, the second issue of \$15,000,000 to be made when it is thought desirable.

PUBLIC DEBT BONDS.—On March 13, 1926, the Bank of the Republic completed the placing of the 1923 issue of bonds of the public debt, to a total par value of 14,635,000 pesos and a cash value of 13,426,945.90 pesos, or an average price of 92 per cent. The operation extended over a period of 25 months, the bonds having been purchased almost entirely by Uruguayan capital.

VENEZUELA

NATIONAL DEBT.—According to the President's recent message, the national debt as of January 1, 1926, stood as follows:

	Bolivars
Internal debt.....	38, 287, 879
Foreign debt.....	54, 139, 057
	92, 426, 936

On March 31 reserve funds in the national treasury amounted to 82,506,531 bolivars, after all obligations had been punctually met.



LEGISLATION

ARGENTINA

REGULATIONS OF SUNDAY REST LAW.—On March 2, 1926, the Ministry of the Interior issued regulations for Law No. 4661 on Sunday rest. Exceptions to the Sunday rest and closing law are given in this decree, which goes into effect three months after its publication in the *Boletín Oficial*.

COSTA RICA

BANK MONOPOLY OF FIRE INSURANCE.—By executive decree No. 9 of February 17, 1926, published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of February 19, the National Insurance Bank assumes the monopoly of fire insurance from the date of the decree, having already assumed that of life insurance. Existing policies may run to their full terms, provided that they are registered in the office of the Superintendent of Insurance in accordance with the law.

MEXICO

LAND LAWS.—A law based on Section I of Article 27 of the Constitution of 1917, regarding foreign ownership of land, was signed by the President December 31, 1925, the regulations of this law being signed March 22, 1926.

Regulations for the law of December 19, 1925, on the distribution of lands and the constitution of the patrimony of common lands, were signed by the President on March 25, 1926.

NEW IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION LAW.—A law on immigration and emigration, signed by the President March 9, 1926, requires, among other detailed provisions, that all persons entering or leaving Mexico must provide themselves with identification cards from the authorities specified in the law, which went into effect June 1, 1926.

PETROLEUM LAW.—On March 30, 1926, the President signed the extensive regulations of the important petroleum law of December 26, 1925.

COMMON LAND AGRICULTURAL BANKS.—A law signed by the President March 16, 1926, authorizes the Department of Agriculture to found, through its Bureau of Agricultural Cooperation and Credit, common land agricultural banks, in order to facilitate credit for cultivation and improvement to persons possessing tracts of common land who form a cooperative association in accordance with the provisions of the law in question.

FORESTRY.—See page 709.

NICARAGUA

RELIGIOUS MARRIAGES RECOGNIZED.—By a law signed by the President February 18, 1926, and published in *La Gaceta* March 2, 1926, the civil code, by which formerly only civil marriages were recognized, is amended so that the marriages of members of the Roman Catholic Church before the competent ecclesiastical authority of that church are recognized, providing that such marriages are inscribed in the civil register of persons. The person performing a marriage, whether civil or religious, is required to ascertain whether either of the contracting parties is bound by a previous marriage. When a religious ceremony was performed, the law now gives the ecclesiastical authority the exclusive power to decide on the validity of and causes for dissolving such a marriage, but in order to produce the civil effects of a separation the ecclesiastical decision must be inscribed in the civil register of persons.



INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

ARGENTINA—AUSTRIA

LABOR ACCIDENTS.—On March 22, 1926, representatives of Argentina and Austria signed in Buenos Aires a convention on reciprocity in the payment of labor accident compensation. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, March 23, 1926.)



PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION

ARGENTINA

PROMOTION OF PRIMARY EDUCATION.—The chief of the school bureau of the Province of Mendoza recently issued a circular inviting the residents of that Province to cooperate with the school authorities in reducing illiteracy by making schooling available to every child. He asks for cooperation especially in removing home conditions which prevent school attendance and in petitioning that new schools be

started in places where school facilities are inadequate. This official aspires to have a school in every hamlet where 10 or more children live.

ENROLLMENT IN BUENOS AIRES PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—Official figures for March, 1926, place the enrollment in Buenos Aires public primary schools at 202,945. Of this number, 152,364 pay a registration fee and 50,581 do not.

BOLIVIA

REGISTRATION OF ENGINEERS.—At the suggestion of the Society of Engineers of Bolivia on the enforcement of treaty agreements between the United States and Bolivia relating to the exercise of professions, President Siles has promulgated a decree requiring all civil, mechanical, and technical engineers now in Bolivia to present their diplomas to the Minister of Instruction and Agriculture. Thus by eliminating an irresponsible and untrained class of engineers the profession will be placed upon a higher plane.

ASTRONOMICAL MISSION TO VISIT LA PAZ.—Owing to the altitude of La Paz and the clearness of the atmosphere making that city a particularly appropriate place for astronomical observations, a mission of European scientists is planning to visit Bolivia and establish an observatory in La Paz. The Bolivian Government is offering all facilities to this mission, which is expected to arrive in June, and which will, besides making a study of the southern skies, prepare an astral map of the Southern Hemisphere.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR BOLIVIAN STUDENTS.—The Bolivian Government was advised recently by the Argentine Legation in La Paz that the Government of the Argentine Republic was offering six scholarships for Bolivian students in the Military School of Mechanics in Buenos Aires.

The Brazilian Government has also offered four scholarships for Bolivian medical students, two in the Oswaldo Cruz Institute of Rio de Janeiro and two in the Butantan Institute of São Paulo.

MARRIED WOMEN TEACHERS.—The decree of December 21, 1923, by which married women are debarred from the teaching profession, has been abrogated by an Executive decree of February 26, 1926. This last decree also reinstates married women who through the decree of December, 1923, were removed from their positions as teachers.

BRAZIL

ANTIVENOM SERUMS.—Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt, of the Smithsonian Institution, recently returned to Washington after studying the important work carried on with antivenom serums at the Butantan Institute at São Paulo, where a large collection of poisonous snakes is kept for study. It is reported that serums from the venom of certain

South American snakes are effective against bites by similar poisonous snakes in North America.

Dr. Afranio do Amaral, of the Butantan Institute, has been invited to organize a section for the study of animal poisons, toxins, and antitoxins in the Institute of Tropical Biology and Medicine of Harvard University.

CHILE

DEATH OF UNIVERSITY RECTOR.—On March 7 of this year occurred the death of Señor Ruperto Bahamonde, rector (president) of the University of Chile in Santiago. Señor Bahamonde, who assumed the rectorship not quite a year before his death, had nevertheless brought about an important revision of the university curriculum and started other reforms. Just previous to becoming rector, Señor Bahamonde was dean of the Law School of the University, after a long and noteworthy career as professor of international law in various institutions. He also served with distinction as Minister of Foreign Affairs during part of the administration of President Sanfuentes.

Señor Claudio Matte, formerly councillor of Public Education, was elected successor to Señor Bahamonde by the University Council. Señor Matte, who had just returned from a long stay abroad in which he studied the educational systems of the United States and several European countries, enjoys high esteem as an educator, having given many years of devoted and intelligent service to the cause of education.

COLOMBIA

SCHOOL PRINCIPALS' CONVENTION.—The convention of school principals which convened a few months ago in Bogotá passed resolutions favoring the following: A minimum salary for teachers, assistance for secondary schools, the founding of a school for deaf mutes, physical culture, school lunches, retirement of teachers, competitive award of scholarships, inspectors for secondary schools, and vacation courses in education for rural teachers.

GERMAN PROFESSOR.—Herr Julius Sieber, a German professor, arrived in Bogotá on February 26, engaged by the Department of Boyacá to direct the Boyacá secondary school. Professor Sieber will remain in Colombia five years.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE SCHOOL.—The domestic science school for girls located in Bogotá was recently reorganized and provided with a new building. This school, which is run at the expense of the Department of Cundinamarca, gives instruction to about 300 needy girls along some line of work which will prepare them for earning their own living. There is a restaurant in connection with this school, also supported by the Department, where the pupils are given a free lunch every day.

COSTA RICA

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION FELLOWSHIP.—The Rockefeller Foundation has offered to Costa Rica a fellowship in sanitary engineering in the United States.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' AGRICULTURAL CLUBS.—See page 706.

CUBA

SUMMER COURSES FOR TEACHERS.—The Agricultural Experiment Station at Santiago de las Vegas offers a special summer course to give the teachers of the Province of Habana practical and scientific instruction in agricultural matters. Special courses are also being given for teachers of the six provinces.

CLASS ATTENDANCE.—According to the figures of the Department of Public Instruction and Fine Arts the number of school rooms in use during the past school year was 3,529; and the number of children registered in the public schools, 322,405. In addition, 72 traveling teachers were employed, working in 76 zones, and serving 159 groups of children. The daily enrollment in these groups averaged 3,491 students. Seventy-six night schools were open, with an enrollment of 4,535 students.

The number of private schools was 476 and the enrollment in these was 31,419.

EDUCATIONAL ATTACHÉ.—Dr. Arturo Montori has been sent to the Cuban Embassy in the United States in the capacity of Technical Attaché in Public Instruction, for the purpose of furnishing to his Government full information concerning educational progress, especially in practical and specialized lines.

REGULATIONS FOR COMPULSORY PRIMARY INSTRUCTION.—A law promulgated March 15, 1926, regulates compulsory primary instruction. For the purposes of this law primary education is considered instruction for children between the ages of 6 to 14 years. Parents or guardians are obliged under this law to have their children, or those children under their care, registered at some school or else to testify before the municipal educational board their intention of educating the children at home. Any person desiring to open a private primary school shall present a request to the superintendent of schools of the province for a permit to establish the school, together with a certificate from the local board of health testifying to the sanitary condition of the building where the school is to be located.

NEW SCHOOLS.—At a recent cabinet meeting it was decided to comply with the suggestion of the President regarding the creation of new schools. According to this decision, during the next three years 1,000 additional schoolrooms will be established throughout the Republic, as authorized by the law of February 27, 1926.

HAITI

EDUCATIONAL FILMS.—Last March the educational motion-picture truck of the Gendarmerie of Haiti started on an extended trip in the interior of the Republic. The itinerary covers about 30 towns and cities. It is planned to make stops of three days in each town, showing 3 different programs consisting of 6 films each. A total of 28 films were carried on this trip, which is expected to cover over three months.

RURAL FARM SCHOOL.—The new farm school opened at Plaisance will be one of the larger schools of this type. There is a 15-acre farm in connection with this school; most of the land has been cleared and is ready for planting. This farm will be planted and operated by the Technical Service as a demonstration farm for that section. Each pupil in the school will be responsible for one garden. The first enrollment at the school has been very satisfactory.

HONDURAS

WORKS OF CONTRERAS.—The President has been authorized by decree No. 34 to publish at Government expense the important scientific and literary work of the eminent central American writer Álvaro Contreras. Three thousand copies will be printed and distributed by the Government to educational institutions through the Republic.

MEXICO

SECRETARY OF EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.—Dr. José Manuel Puig Casauranc, Secretary of Public Education, recently returned to Mexico from a trip to the United States, during the course of which he visited the Pan American Union. He was also guest of honor at a luncheon given by President Coolidge in the White House. In New York, Doctor Puig made five addresses before notable audiences. One of the most interesting of these audiences was composed of representatives of 36 nationalities, students in Teachers College, Columbia University.

AMERICAN MEDAL FOR MEXICAN GEOGRAPHER.—The Cullum gold medal for 1925 was awarded by the American Geographical Society to Dr. Pedro Sánchez, noted for his geographic and geodetic achievements.

EXPERIMENTAL SCHOOL.—The National University has been authorized to organize a school for educational experiments in primary and higher instruction.

SCHOLARSHIP STUDENTS.—The Department of Education has granted two South American students scholarships to continue their study of engineering in the National University. In addition, two students of this University have been given scholarships for advanced study

in the United States in schools of civil engineering, and of mechanical and electrical engineering, respectively.

A SUBSIDY.—The Department of Education has been authorized to grant the American School of the City of Mexico the sum of 5,000 pesos, as a subvention. This school was founded in 1909.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.—The practice of giving final examinations at the end of the scholastic year as the only opportunity for a regular student to obtain credit for work completed has been abolished in the faculties and schools of the National University. In the future three partial examinations will be given in order to determine the progress made by the student during the year. Examinations will be written in subjects of a theoretical nature, and in courses of a practical character the progress of the student will be reckoned by the number of pieces of work he has accomplished.

MEXICAN SCHOLARSHIPS.—The National University of Mexico and the Pomona College Summer School have arranged for an interchange of students, each institution paying round trip expenses from the border, tuition, and room for the exchange scholar. The plan will be initiated this summer with the exchange of at least two students from each institution, the number being increased possibly to five.

In addition, the Pomona College Summer School is cooperating with Consul F. A. Pesqueira and the governors of the northern provinces in Mexico to entertain a few picked students from across the border. Approximately 15 Mexican students are expected to attend in the summer of 1926. Pomona College is in Claremont, Calif.

PANAMA

COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES SCHOLARSHIP.—The School of Mines of the State of Colorado has renewed its annual offer of a four-year scholarship to the Department of Education of Panama. The student is to be appointed by the Government. The chief courses offered are in mining, metallurgical, geological, and oil engineering. Similar scholarships are offered to all the Latin American Republics.

PARAGUAY

PUBLIC EDUCATION.—According to the recent report of the General School Bureau to the Ministry of Public Instruction, 79,352 children were enrolled in the public and private schools of the Republic in 1925. However, since the probable number of children of school age is 160,000, more than half were not in school. The total number of primary schools, both public and private, is 679, while there are 7 normal schools. There are 1,715 primary teachers, of whom 494 have normal school certificates.

SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HISTORY AND GEOLOGY.—The organizing committee of this congress, which will be held in

Asunción next August, has approved the following regulations therefor:

ARTICLE 1. The following shall be members of the congress:

- (a) Official delegates of the nations adhering to the congress.
- (b) Delegates from scientific organizations of the aforesaid nations.
- (c) Individuals from Paraguay or other nations desiring to join the congress.

ART. 2. Applications for membership in the congress should be directed to the secretary of the Organizing Committee, Archivo Nacional, Asunción.

ART. 3. Papers presented to the congress should not have been heretofore published; they should be typewritten and not more than 150 pages in length. They may also be presented in the form of a printed pamphlet, provided this has not been put into circulation.

ART. 4. Since the highest desire for continental peace and brotherhood should take precedence over every other matter in a congress composed of nations united in the noble ideals of one great spiritual communion, no paper will be considered which refers to political or armed strife between American nations, nor any biography or biographical parallel of a polemical nature, nor any allegation regarding boundaries.

ART. 5. The 20 papers, judged most important by the Organizing Committee will receive prizes; and 10 others will receive silver medals if the committee so decides.

ART. 6. The members of the congress who pay a fee of 3 pesos gold will receive a copy of the printed proceedings.

ART. 7. Papers to be submitted to the congress should be sent to the Organizing Committee by July 7, 1926.

The Organizing Committee is composed of the following: Señores Cecilio Báez, Luis de Gásperi, Ramón I. Cardozo, Pablo M. Insfrán, and Viriato Díaz Pérez.

SCHOLARSHIPS OFFERED BY ARGENTINA.—The Alberdí rural normal school in the Argentine Republic has offered two scholarships in that institution for Paraguayan students.

INTERCHANGE OF PROFESSORS.—At the suggestion of the Board of Directors of the Medical School, Dr. Victor Idoyaga, dean of the faculty, recently made a trip to the Argentine Republic and Uruguay in order to arrange for the interchange of professors between the universities of these republics and the University of Paraguay.

FACULTY OF PHYSICS AND MATHEMATICS.—By virtue of a law promulgated October 18, 1892, on secondary and higher education the organization of a faculty of mathematics in the university at Asunción was authorized under the name of Faculty of Physics and Mathematics, this having already been approved by the chief executive. This new branch of instruction will fill a long-felt need in the university education of Paraguay.

PERU

NATIVE PERUVIAN ART.—Señor Larco Herrera has arranged an album of Peruvian drawings, which will be published shortly in Paris. This album is particularly interesting because it evidences the successful effort that has been made to extract from the buried traditions

of the past the art of the Incas, and thus build up the elements of a renaissance of popular art and teaching material for the schools.

Señorita Elena Izcue has succeeded in founding in Lima and elsewhere, under the patronage of Señor Larco Herrera, schools of popular native art based on the inspiration of the old Indian designs. (*The World's Health.*)

PRIMARY INSTRUCTION.—According to the report in the President's message, the number of schools offering primary education in 1925 was 826, with 1,465 teachers. The enrollment in these was 49,749, with an average daily attendance of 33,675. In view of the success obtained with the traveling schools, the number of these was increased to 30, and their field of operation was extended to include the provinces of La Paz, Chalatango, and Morazán. School buildings have also been erected on a plan based on educational principles.

URUGUAY

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—According to the figures given in the last message of the President of the Republic, 1,069 public schools were in operation throughout the country during the school year of 1925; 3,015 teachers were employed; and the total enrollment of pupils amounted to 129,720, with an average daily attendance of 100,292. In addition, 64 night schools for adults were open, served by 378 regular and special teachers, with an enrollment of 7,496 students and an average attendance of 4,854; 2 schools for abnormal students, 2 deaf-mute schools, 3 open-air schools, 1 playground, and 1 school for abnormal children; there were also 21 traveling teachers, dental clinics, children's libraries, etc. Instruction was made more intensive in gymnastics, singing, modeling, dressmaking, shopwork, commercial education, drawing, and languages.

CHAIR OF LABOR AND SOCIAL WELFARE.—See page 729.

VENEZUELA

NEW SCHOOLS.—In his message to Congress last April the President states that recent decrees provide for the establishment of 242 more primary schools distributed throughout the Republic.

BOLÍVAR'S PORTRAIT PRESENTED TO LIMA SCHOOL.—Sr. R. Villanueva Mata, Minister of Venezuela in Peru, has presented a portrait of Bolívar to the public school in Lima which bears the name of the Republic of Venezuela. In acknowledging the gift, Sr. A. Maguiña, Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, paid tribute to Bolívar's great work as "educator of the youth of the nations which he liberated."

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION MEDAL CONFERRED.—By order of President Gómez the medal of public instruction has been conferred on Dr. Eduardo Labougle, Minister of Argentina in Venezuela.



LABOR

ARGENTINA

LABORERS' FAMILY BUDGET.—The *Review of the River Plate* for February 26 published the following data on the family budget of Buenos Aires workers obtained from a study of 1,000 families conducted by the National Labor Bureau:

The data show that of the average family of five, two members contribute to the common support, working eight hours daily throughout the year, the number of workers in Buenos Aires in both 1924 and 1925 being 408,892. The average earnings of each family in 1925 were 2,032.99 pesos paper currency, as against 2,006.36 pesos in 1924, and 2,515.96 pesos in 1923. The average annual expenditure per family in 1925 was 1,976.17 paper pesos, as against 2,023.81 pesos in 1924 and 2,508.30 pesos in 1923. Comparing the earnings in 1925 with the expenditures it is seen that there is a favorable balance of 2.84 per cent, equivalent to 56 pesos.

The analysis of expenses shows that food costs 55.82 per cent; rent, 18 per cent; and other items, 23.34 per cent, giving a total cost of 97.16 per cent.

The 1,000 families comprised in the inquiry occupied 1,057 rooms, of which 172 were in wooden structures and 925 in brick buildings. The average rent paid for a room in a frame house was 22.73 paper pesos per month, and for other rooms, 30.77 paper pesos a month. Of the families investigated there were three classes: 776 with balanced budgets, 162 with a surplus, and 62 which showed a deficit.

The report of the Labor Bureau concludes: "It can not be doubted that one of the causes which contributed to the balancing of these family budgets was that only 18 per cent of the income was spent in rent, leaving the remainder for necessities, whereas experience has shown that when rent exceeds 25 per cent there is a deficit in the budget. It is desirable to place on record that of the families comprised in the inquiry the majority live in one room and that 16 per cent of these rooms are in wooden dwellings."

BOLIVIA

BUREAU OF LABOR.—A law passed by Congress on March 6, 1926, and approved by the Chief Executive on March 18, 1926, authorizes the official organization of the National Labor Bureau, and legalizes the acts of this bureau commencing from the date of its installation by Executive order, on March 1, 1926. Article 3 of the above-mentioned law assigns the following duties to the Bureau of Labor:

a. To investigate and judge all cases of industrial accidents, including those occurring in mines.

b. To mediate between employers and workmen on questions relating to wages and labor contracts, with the exception of commercial employees, for whom a special law has been enacted.

c. To prepare statistics on industrial accidents, the cost of living, and general conditions of workers, especially those in mining centers.

d. To inspect mines, factories, and other industrial establishments in order to enforce, if necessary, the labor laws relating to safety and hygiene.

e. To compile all existing regulations regarding labor conditions and prepare projects of reforms on all branches of social legislation.

The full text of this law is published in *La República* of La Paz for March 20, 1926.

GUATEMALA

REGISTRATION OF EMPLOYEES.—Government regulations of Decree No. 1367 require that commercial and banking houses and industrial and agricultural establishments must register with the National Labor Bureau, within a month after the publication of the regulations (i. e., by May 14), giving the name of the proprietor and the list of employees, with their age, profession, civil status, nationality, and length of service with the house or establishment in question. Every change which occurs must also be reported to the bureau. It will be recalled that Decree No. 1367 requires that 75 per cent of the employees of such firms must be Guatemalans.

MEXICO

MEXICAN LABOR COLLEGE.—In accordance with one of the resolutions of the recent congress of the Mexican Regional Labor Confederation, the central committee is proceeding to organize a Mexican Labor College, for the further instruction and training of members of labor unions who have distinguished themselves for their zeal in the labor cause.

PANAMA

HOUSES FOR WORKMEN.—A national real estate company has been organized in Panama for the purpose of purchasing building sites and erecting thereon homes appropriate for workmen.

URUGUAY

CHAIR OF LABOR AND SOCIAL WELFARE.—On March 11, 1926, the department of Labor and Social Welfare was inaugurated in the School of Law, part of the National University in Montevideo. The professor in charge is Dr. Emilio Frugoni.

SOCIAL PROGRESS

ARGENTINA

CHILDREN'S HOME.—A home for children in ill health was opened a few months ago in the city of Tucumán. The large building is provided with all necessary conveniences.

WOMEN'S CONGRESS ON SOCIAL WELFARE.—A women's congress on social welfare, organized by the League of Iberian and Spanish American Women, will take place in Buenos Aires in July. The following subjects will find a place on the program:

Amendment of the law for the protection of the working mother; compensation for lost wages; maternity benefits; day nurseries; social insurance; old age and disability insurance; amendment of the law on the labor of women and children; women as an influence in moral and material reconstruction in every country; peace leagues; equality of civil and political rights; and means for improving women's social and educational position.

BOLIVIA

MEDICAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS.—In the interests of public health the Minister of Public Instruction recently addressed a communication to the dean of the Medical school requesting him to appoint a medical committee whose duty shall be to examine the principals, teachers, and the personnel in general connected with public or private schools and colleges in order to determine their physical fitness for occupying the positions they hold. After the medical examination has been made the committee shall submit a report thereon to the Minister of Public Instruction in order that he may take any measures necessary.

TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL.—The city government of La Paz has named a commission to draft plans for the construction of a hospital for tubercular patients. This hospital, for which the sum of 100,000 bolivianos has been appropriated, will be built on ground adjoining the Miraflores hospital, located in the suburb of that name, and will consist of three sections—one for men, one for women and the third for children, each of which will be provided with a sun parlor and gardens.

ANTITUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE.—At a recent meeting held in La Paz under the auspices of Señora Luisa Salinas Vega de Siles, wife of the Chief Executive, an antituberculosis league was organized. A committee was appointed to formulate the regulations of the league

and the following officers were elected: President, Señora Luisa Salinas Vega de Siles; vice presidents, Señor Arturo Prudencio, Señor Eloy Álvarez Plata and the women presidents of charitable organizations in La Paz; secretaries, Dr. Luis Villegas and Dr. Ernesto Navarre; and treasurer, Señor Ernesto García Paçheco.

BRAZIL

FURTHER PROVISION FOR ASSISTANCE OF DELINQUENT AND ABANDONED CHILDREN.—Decree No. 4983 A of December 30, 1925, published in the *Diario Oficial* of February 4, 1926, gives further provisions for the assistance and protection of delinquent and abandoned children. The Boys' Reform School will be moved to a building of its own on the Ilha do Governador; a girls' section costing 200,000 milreis will be opened in the Minors' Asylum, and other measures will be taken.

HOME FOR THE BLIND.—Last April the League for the Protection of the Blind achieved its long-sought goal when it opened its own building, situated on ample grounds, in Rio de Janeiro. This building will serve as a home for the blind as well as the headquarters of the society.

RED CROSS.—Several months ago the Red Cross in Rio de Janeiro opened registration for courses for visiting and school nurses. It is also constantly extending the organization of the Junior Red Cross in the schools of the capital.

CHILE

NATIONAL MATERNITY COUNCIL.—The board of the Central Obligatory Insurance Fund, in order to fulfill its duties toward those insured with it, has determined to create a national maternity council. The duties of the latter will be to organize throughout the nation services for giving the most efficient care possible to the working mother during pregnancy and childbirth, such assistance being required by the insurance fund law. These services will include prenatal and child health clinics, antisyphilis clinics, ample maternity hospitals, and home care. The law in question also provides that financial assistance shall be given to the working mother so that she may be able to dispense with her wages during the two weeks preceding and the two weeks following childbirth, while extra payment of a fourth of her wages will also be made until the child is weaned.

Dr. Carlos Mönckeberg, professor of obstetrics in the University of Chile, has been appointed president of the maternity council.

HOUSING.—Taking advantage of the housing law which affords Government financial assistance in the construction of dwellings, the building cooperative of the Printers' Union laid last March the

cornerstone of the first of the houses to be constructed for its members in an easily accessible section of Santiago. The Primary Teachers' Association has also formed a cooperative with a similar purpose.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF HEALTH.—Dr. Lucas Sierra, Director General of Health, reported the following remarkable progress in Chilean public health legislation and accomplishment for the last six months of 1925:

Articles authorizing public health legislation and providing for annual appropriations for its support were inserted in the new constitution of the Republic.

With this authority, a national sanitary code was formulated, this code being based on the best sanitary theory and practice. The most fundamental section is perhaps that providing for the adequate training and compensation of public health officials who, after five years, will be required to devote their entire time to public health work. The code was adopted October 13, 1925.

Immediately after the adoption of the code, steps were taken to put its provisions into practice. Health officials already in service who passed a physical examination were given positions in accordance with their experience and capabilities. The Republic was divided into 10 sanitary zones, subdivided into groups of from one to four municipalities, according to financial ability. Each subdivision is required to appropriate from 5 to 10 per cent of its annual gross revenue for sanitary purposes, the Government contributing an equal sum.

Regulations have been prepared or are in course of preparation on the following: Port and frontier sanitation, in accordance with the Pan American Sanitary Code, which forms an integral part of the Chilean Sanitary Code; importation and sale of narcotics; practice of medicine and other healing arts, including the responsibilities of physicians in preventive medicine; prohibition of prostitution; sewer systems for small towns and isolated houses; and health inspection of schools and examination of school children.

A municipal sanitary code for the city of Santiago has also been prepared. It is hoped that this will serve as a model for other cities.

Preparations were made for the school of nursing, and a competent and experienced woman engaged as its superintendent. It was expected that the school would open in March, 1926.

Doctor Sierra, Director General of Health, with Dr. John D. Long, of the United States Public Health Service, loaned to Chile by the United States as technical adviser in health, made numerous visits to many parts of the Republic to investigate sanitary conditions and methods and study the chief causes of morbidity and mortality.

The interest manifested in public health lectures encourages the belief that additional sanitary measures will be made effective through popular cooperation. Antifly campaigns in the cities of Santiago, Talca, Concepción, Valparaíso, etc., produced satisfactory results, especially in Santiago where, with the cooperation of the city authorities in street cleaning and garbage removal and a publicity campaign conducted through the press and through lectures, the infant mortality rate for the last six months of 1925 was markedly inferior to that in the same period of the two preceding years. The rate for 1925 was 45.4 lower than that in 1923, and 31.4 per cent lower than that in 1924; that is, 1,417 fewer babies died in the last half of 1925 than in the same period of 1923, and 780 fewer than in July-December, 1924.

The cities of Santiago, Los Leones, San Antonio, Talca, Cartagena, San Carlos and Coquimbo will soon have their drinking water thoroughly purified by chlorination, while Ovalle, Los Leones, San Antonio, Constitución, Melipilla, San

Felipe and Los Andes are providing for an ample water supply and studies are being made for an adequate system for Valparaíso.

COLOMBIA

GOVERNMENT PURCHASE OF A LABORATORY.—The National Government recently purchased the famous laboratory of Samper and Martínez in Bogotá at a cost of 195,000 pesos. Appropriations formerly spent for the purchase of serums and vaccines to be sent to various parts of the country will now be used to increase the output of this laboratory, whose products will be sold at low prices to the public and furnished free to hospitals and charitable institutions throughout the Republic. The purchase of the laboratory is also designed to provide special opportunities for study to the School of Veterinary Medicine.

TROPICAL ANEMIA.—The Departmental Assembly of Antioquia has created three sanitary commissions to carry on a still more intensive campaign against tropical anemia. Each commission consists of a physician, a microscopist, and a health inspector in charge of soil sanitation.

INAUGURATION OF A HOSPITAL.—On February 7, 1926, a well-equipped modern hospital was opened in the suburbs of Bogotá. This hospital, called "San Juan de Dios de la Hortua," has at present 12 wards, accommodating 1,000 patients, besides modern laboratories, rooms for clinics, a library, recreation room, and a large lecture hall, where the medical-surgical society will hold its meetings. When entirely completed this hospital will have in all 24 wards. There are 4 operating rooms in connection with every ward, also baths and sanitary arrangements, and rooms for ordinary medical treatments. The hospital has also a fine maternity section, three stories high and 150 meters long by 45 meters wide, all of its windows overlooking the gardens. The cost of the building so far has been 780,000 pesos.

COSTA RICA

SAN JOSÉ HEALTH STATISTICS.—Deaths in San José in 1925 numbered 933, or 22.10 per thousand, while there were 1,863 births, or 44.10 per thousand. There were 480 religious and 38 civil marriages performed. The School Health Bureau treated 1,073 pupils and the school dental section 3,506. One hundred and fifty-eight women attended the prenatal clinic, while 1,551 children were registered in the postnatal clinic. The public clinic treated 1,991 cases; the public health laboratory made 13,194 examinations in nine months. Three hundred and twenty-one women were received in the Carit maternity hospital; 294 babies were born and 19 died.

RED CROSS DISASTER RELIEF.—The appeal of the Red Cross for funds for the relief of the victims of the terrible railway disaster at

Virilla several months ago met with a generous response from members of society, banking firms, athletic associations, workers, public employees, teachers, and even children, almost 40,000 colones having been collected in a few days.

PUNTA ARENAS HOSPITAL.—Two new pavilions are soon to be added to the Punta Arenas Hospital, one for contagious disease cases and the other for administrative offices.

FEMINIST LEAGUE.—On March 29, 1926, the Feminist League of Costa Rica was organized in San José, its purpose being to aid in the preparation of women for the part they are entitled to play in modern life. By means of lectures and newspaper articles it is hoped to influence public opinion so that certain positions which by their nature might properly be filled by women will be opened to them. The league will try to have women made eligible to serve as members of boards of education and town councils, although playing no part in politics in general.

CUBA

CAMPAIGN AGAINST VENEREAL DISEASES.—The Cuban Red Cross Society has recently published a pamphlet on its campaign against the venereal diseases. The reader is reminded in the preface that this campaign originated at the First Pan American Red Cross Conference, which passed a resolution inviting all national societies to increase their efforts against all preventable diseases, particularly the venereal diseases. The Cuban Red Cross, determined to follow the program indicated, gave its patronage to a lecture given by Dr. María Julia de Lara Mena at Red Cross headquarters, which has now been published as a propaganda pamphlet. (*The World's Health.*)

FIFTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS.—By executive decree the following organizing committee has been named to make preparations for the Fifth Pan American Child Congress which, at a date yet to be fixed, will take place in Habana in accordance with the vote of the Fourth Congress, held in Santiago, Chile, in 1924:

President: Señor Ángel Arturo Aballí; vice presidents, Señor Domingo Ramos and Señor Néstor Carbonell; secretary, Dr. Félix Hurtado; assistant secretary, Señor Miguel A. Branly; and treasurer, Dr. Francisco María Fernández. The five technical advisors, in charge respectively of the divisions of hygiene, sociology, legislation, pediatrics, and education, are: Señor Alfredo Aguayo, Señor Aristides Mestre, Dr. Manuel Varona Suárez, Dr. Sergio García Marruz, and Dr. Pastor del Río. Other members of the committee are: Dr. Antonio Barrera, Dr. Ramón A. Catalá, Dr. Ramiro Guerra, Dr. Aristides Montori, and Clemente Inclán.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

SCHOOL OF NURSING AND CHILD WELFARE.—Regulations for enrollment in this school, which opens October 1, 1926, in the San Antonio Hospital of San Pedro Macorís, are the following:

The applicant must have a public-school education, must furthermore show a certificate of good health, signed by a physician, also a certificate of good conduct attested by two reputable and well-known citizens, or by two teachers of the applicant's district. This school for nurses is operated by the recently organized Liga Femenina, or Feminist League, constituted for the protection of children. The course of studies for obtaining a nurse's diploma covers three years, and tuition is \$20 a year. Any pupil who without proper justification withdraws from the school before completing the three years shall pay the association 50 cents per day until the uncompleted term is finished. The third year of the course will cover child welfare.

MEDICAL COURSES IN NATIONAL HOSPITAL.—The National University is carrying on a very important work in connection with the medical and surgical courses by giving lectures twice a week in the clinic of the National Hospital. The medical clinic is in charge of Dr. O. del Pozo; the surgical clinic, of Dr. R. de Lara; the obstetrical clinic, of Dr. Coiscou, and the clinic for skin diseases, of Dr. P. E. de Marchena.

ECUADOR

SOCIAL WELFARE.—On February 12, 1926, the *Ley de Asistencia Pública* (Social Welfare Service Law) was promulgated, placing this service under the direction of the Minister of Charities and Sanitation. This law accords disabled and needy persons the right to receive assistance from the State and provides for the organization of the following welfare services. Care of the sick; supervision and care of the insane, care of old people and beggars, protection of young mothers and prospective mothers; and protection of abandoned children and of childhood in general. The chief executive is authorized to have this social welfare service extended throughout the Republic. All national and municipal organizations destined for the above-named purposes shall be under the direction of the Social Welfare Service.

Central welfare boards will be organized in the city of Quito and Cuenca. The Municipal Welfare Board of Guayaquil, organized some years back, shall continue to function in accord with its regulations.

GUATEMALA

VACCINATION.—The Guatemalan Red Cross and the Young Physicians' Society in February, 1926, cooperated for the division of Guatemala City into sections for the purpose of vaccinating the inhabitants, issuing the vaccination certificate which citizens must show to avoid the payment of a fine.

HAITI

NEW EQUIPMENT AT PORT-AU-PRINCE HOSPITAL.—A new X-ray machine has been received and placed in commission in the hospital

at Port-au-Prince. With this apparatus the field in X-ray work has been greatly enlarged. Fluoroscopy and X-ray treatment are now possible, thus filling a long-felt want.

HONDURAS

HOSPITAL SERVICE.—The Hospital del Sur, located in the city of Tegucigalpa, is a charity institution protected by the Government according to decree No. 133 of April 9, 1925, the purpose of which is to furnish free medical care to needy patients, without distinction of race or color.

MEXICO

RED CROSS.—The Mexican Red Cross sanitary brigade which went to the State of Nayarit to render its aid to those affected by the serious floods in January returned to Mexico City early in April. The brigade was divided into four sections, which worked 40 consecutive days, almost without rest, under the most trying circumstances. Food supplies were very scanty, although medicines were furnished in abundance by the American Red Cross, which cooperated effectively with the Mexican personnel. The total number of sick persons treated was 7,034; number of injections, 9,050, and number of miscellaneous treatments, 2,150.

The Red Cross hospital in Mexico City received and cared for many of the injured in the recent serious collapse of the gallery of a motion picture theater in one of the poorer sections of the city.

NICARAGUA

DAY NURSERY.—By act of Congress the Women's Board (Junta Femenina) of Managua will receive from the Government a building suitable for use as a day nursery and a monthly subsidy of 100 cordobas to be employed in that service.

PERU

SANITARY REGULATIONS FOR INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.—The Minister of Commerce has been enjoined by a recent presidential decree to carry out, through the board of health, a sanitary inspection of industrial establishments throughout the Republic. All such measures as safety devices in factories, proper ventilation and lighting of rooms, water supply and general hygienic conditions of industrial and manufacturing concerns shall be under the supervision of the board of health, as well as the protection of women and children in industry. The board of health shall establish sanitary measures relating to working hours and the age of employees, and shall also supervise the execution of the existing regulations regarding the establishment of day nurseries and the operation of dispensaries for

workers. In all industrial establishments a register will be kept in which the board of health will note the regulations to be observed in relation to the health and welfare of employees. Owners of factories or commercial concerns or those in charge who fail to comply with the regulations established by the board of health shall be penalized with a fine ranging from 5 to 100 Peruvian pounds. Owners of industrial concerns or their representatives are also obliged to send a monthly report, accompanied by a medical certificate, to the board of health regarding the health of their employees, the number of accidents and the cause of same.

SANITATION OF IQUITOS.—The Minister of Commerce has been authorized to extend an order of payment to the Foundation Company for 2,000 Peruvian pounds to be employed for preparing plans for the sanitation of the city of Iquitos.

SANITATION OF AREQUIPA.—The company in charge of the sanitary installations of Arequipa which, including the suburbs of Yanaguara, Antequilla, and Miraflores, has a population of approximately 48,404, has, foreseeing the development of the city in the near future, made plans to serve a city of 60,000. Work was started on April 1, 1925, and it is expected to have both the water and the sewer system completed by June 30, 1927. The water installation consists of three reservoirs with a capacity of about 2,260,000 liters, sufficient to supply water to 6,000 houses. The sewer system, which is being laid by means of concrete pipes, has a total length of 65,450 meters. Estimates place the total cost of the water and sewer system at 285,000 Peruvian pounds. When this work is completed Arequipa will possess a sanitary system as fine as any to be found in South America.

SALVADOR

SANITATION AND STREET PAVING.—In his message the President states that for the year 1925, in accordance with contracts for sanitation and street paving, important work has been done on 27 avenues in the city of San Salvador and on 17 streets. Conduits for drinking water, measuring about 6,859 meters in length, were constructed and 4,050 meters of old pipes inspected and reconstructed; 12,700 meters of sewer were also constructed, and 9,780 meters of gutters.

In the port of La Libertad, work progressed rapidly on the sanitation of the city and paving the streets. The same company that is in charge of the sanitation of the capital is doing this work in La Libertad.

URUGUAY

VOCATIONAL SCHOOL.—Advices received several months ago announced that work was rapidly going forward on the vocational school

which the Uruguayan Association for the Protection of Childhood is founding in the building which serves as its headquarters in Montevideo.

SOUTH AMERICAN HYGIENE CONFERENCE.—The following were appointed by the National Council of Administration as official delegates to the Fourth South American Conference on Hygiene, Microbiology, and Pathology, which meets in Buenos Aires in July: Doctors Américo Ricoldoni, Pablo Scremini, Juan Pou y Orfila, Justo F. González, Estenio Ormaeche, and Arnoldo Berta.

DEATH OF DR. ALFREDO VIDAL.—The death of Dr. Alfredo Vidal, the distinguished physician who since 1903 had been continuously reelected president of the National Hygiene Council, took place last January. Doctor Vidal, who was a graduate of the schools of medicine of Montevideo and Naples, had been connected with the former as professor and at the time of his death was a member of its council.

VENEZUELA

CAMPAIGN AGAINST VENEREAL DISEASE.—The dispensary for the treatment of venereal diseases opened in Caracas last February by the National Health Bureau made good progress during its first month, during which 250 patients came for treatment.

The same bureau, through its director, Dr. L. C. Chacín Itriago, who is also president of the Red Cross, has begun a campaign of public education in the cause and prevention of venereal diseases with a series of weekly lectures which started on January 28, 1926.

MEDICAL CONGRESS.—The organizing committee of the National Medical Congress announced the following topics and reporting delegates:

Section of Medicine and Surgery

1. Medical geography of Venezuela, Dr. Francisco A. Rísquez.
2. Occurrence and prophylaxis of Bilharziosis in Venezuela, Dr. Juan Iturbe.
3. Occurrence and prophylaxis of ankilostomiasis in Venezuela, Dr. Enrique Tejera.
4. Appendicitis: Clinical study, treatment and operative technique, Dr. Salvador Cordova.
5. Surgical treatment of gastric and duodenal ulcers, Dr. Agustín Hernández.

Section of Pharmacology and Natural History

1. The oil and gum resins of the Venezuelan flora, Dr. L. R. Oramas.
2. Evolution of pharmaceutical science in Venezuela, Dr. V. M. Ovalles.

Dentistry Section

1. Importance of the preservation of the six-year molar for the articulation of the permanent teeth, Dr. L. M. Cotton.
2. Dental caries in Venezuela: Etiology and prophylaxis, Dr. Julio Rivas López.



GENERAL NOTES

ARGENTINA

PRESENTATION OF THE "PLUS ULTRA."—On March 11, 1926, the document confirming the presentation of the hydroplane *Plus Ultra*, the gift of the Spanish Government to Argentina, was signed with due ceremony in Buenos Aires. It will be recalled that the *Plus Ultra* was the hydroplane in which the intrepid Spanish aviator, Ramón Franco, made his famous transatlantic flight from Palos to Buenos Aires.

BRAZIL

PAN AMERICAN COMMISSION OF JURISTS.—It is announced that the meeting of the Pan American Commission of Jurists, which was to be held in Rio de Janeiro in August of this year, has been postponed to April, 1927, at the request of the Brazilian Government.

NICARAGUA

TRIBUTE TO RIVAS.—According to an act of Congress, November 3, 1926, the centenary of the birth of Anselmo Hilario Rivas, a distinguished patriot, will be commemorated by the erection of a statue to his memory and by the publication of his works.

PANAMA

COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS OF BOLIVARIAN CONGRESS.—The organizing committee for the celebration of the centennial of the Bolivarian Congress has ordered an issue of postage stamps to be made in commemoration of this important event.

PERU

EXCAVATIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF PISCO.—An appropriation has been granted the Director of the Archeological Museum of Peru for excavating in the recently discovered caves in the Province of Pisco.

URUGUAY

MONUMENT TO RIO BRANCO.—On March 11, 1926, a monument erected in honor of the eminent Brazilian statesman, Baron de Rio Branco, was inaugurated in Pocitos. The President of the Republic and members of the cabinet and diplomatic corps, besides many other prominent persons, attended the inaugural ceremonies.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO MAY 15, 1926

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BOLIVIA		
Recent tariffs and train schedules on principal railways of Bolivia.	1926 Mar. 20	Stewart E. McMillin, consul at La Paz.
Automobile service established between Sucre and Cochabamba.	Mar. 24	Do.
The establishment of chinchilla-breeding stations in Bolivia. Law of Mar. 25, 1926.	Mar. 27	Do.
Creation of a central bureau of public instruction in Bolivia.	Apr. 10	R. E. Schoenfeld, consul at La Paz.
Transfer of collection of 3 per cent ad valorem fee on shipments from Bolivian consular officers to Bolivian customs.	do.	Do.
BRAZIL		
Lumber industry in State of Rio Grande do Sul.	Feb. 11	E. Kitchel Farrand, vice consul at Porto Alegre.
Exchange operations in Rio de Janeiro market during the year 1926.	Feb. 18	A. Gaulin, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
Construction in Recife.	Feb. 22	Nathaniel P. Davis, consul at Pernambuco.
The Amazon Valley rubber market for January, 1926.	Feb. 24	R. Frazier Potts, vice consul at Para.
Para district doubles exports to the United States in 1924.	Feb. 26	Do.
Annual report of the Prefect of Recife.	Mar. 6	Nathaniel P. Davis.
Receipts of the Santo Amaro Railway for 1925.	Mar. 9	Howard Donovan, consul at Bahia.
Imports at Bahia, January, 1926.	do.	Do.
Preliminary annual report on commerce and industries of Sao Paulo for 1925.	Mar. 10	Walter C. Thurston, consul at Sao Paulo.
Sugar shipments at Pernambuco, quarter ending Dec. 31, 1925.	Mar. 15	Nathaniel P. Davis.
Cotton shipments, and crop prospects quarter ending Dec. 31, 1925.	Mar. 16	Do.
Declared exports from Brazil to the United States during calendar year 1925.	Mar. 17	Allan Dawson, vice consul at Rio de Janeiro.
Tobacco exports at Bahia during February, 1926.	do.	Howard Donovan.
Cocoa movement at Bahia for February, 1926.	Mar. 19	Do.
Cocoa exports from Bahia for the year 1925.	Mar. 29	Do.
The Amazon Valley rubber market for February, 1926.	do.	R. Frazier Potts.
Declared exports from Rio de Janeiro to the United States, during first quarter of 1926.	Apr. 6	Allan Dawson.
Review of Brazilian commerce and industries for March, 1926.	Apr. 10	A. Gaulin.
Exchange operations in Rio de Janeiro during February, 1926.	Apr. 11	Rudolf Cahn, vice consul at Rio de Janeiro.
Establishment of a button factory at Bahia.	Apr. 13	Howard Donovan.
CHILE		
Trade Notes: Change of ownership of leading daily "El Mercurio," Antofagasta; Construction of port works.	Mar. 17	George Hopper, consul at Antofagasta.
COLOMBIA		
Antioquian coffee situation.	Mar. 15	Alfred Theo. Burri, consul at Barranquilla.
Destructive fire in Manizales.	Mar. 24	Do.
Railway construction.	Mar. 29	Do.
English Cotton Mission in Colombia.	do.	Do.
Returns of the "Ferracarril del Pacifico" in 1925.	Apr. 10	Do.
Proposed highway from Medellin to Gulf of Urabá.	Apr. 13	Do.
Review of commerce and industries for quarter ended Mar. 31, 1926.	do.	Lester L. Schnare, consul at Cartagena.
Projected highway for Santa Marta district.	Apr. 15	Lawrence F. Cotie, vice consul at Santa Marta.
Imports and exports at Barranquilla for March.	do.	Charles Froman, consul at Barranquilla.
Advertising in the Cartagena district.	Apr. 19	Lester L. Schnare.
Contract for improvement of Magdalena River.	Apr. 26	Alfred Theo. Burri.
COSTA RICA		
February, 1926, report on commerce and industries.	Mar. 4	Henry S. Waterman, consul at San José.
Coffee exports from Costa Rica for crop year 1924-25.	Mar. 12	Do.
Quarterly report of Costa Rican products exported.	Apr. 13	Roderick W. Unckles, vice consul at San José.

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Production and exportation of minerals from Camaguey during calendar year 1925.....	Mar. 9	Do.
Henequen production and exports.....	Mar. 10	Do.
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The lumber market of Eastern Cuba.....	Mar. 19	Francis R. Stewart, consul at Santiago de Cuba.
Cattle industry in Eastern Cuba.....	Mar. 21	Do.
Review of commerce and industries for quarter ending Mar. 31, 1926.	Mar. 31	Do.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		
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The exports of sugar in 1925.....	do	Do.
Coffee exports during 1925.....	Mar. 4	Do.
Quarterly report of commerce and industries of the Santo Domingo consular district.	Apr. 10	Do.
Quarterly review of Puerto Plata consular district (quarter ending Mar. 31, 1926).	Apr. 15	W. A. Bickers, consul at Puerto Plata.
ECUADOR		
Ecuadorian imports and exports, 1916 to 1924.....	Mar. 26	Richard P. Butrick, consul at Guayaquil.
HAITI		
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Review of commerce and industries quarter ending Mar. 31, 1926.....	Apr. 5	Winthrop R. Scott, consul at Cape Haitien.
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Review of commerce and industries quarter ending March 31, 1926.	Apr. 12	A. J. McConnico, consul at Bluefields.
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Increase in foreign trade of Amazonian Peru.....	Mar. 4	Geo. A. Makinson, consul at Callao-Lima.
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Reorganization of Uruguay's office of foreign commerce.....	Apr. 9	Do.
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Contract awarded for slaughterhouse at Maracay.....	Mar. 8	Dayle C. McDonough, consul at Caracas.
Venezuela Gulf Oil Company's hospital at Maracaibo.....	Mar. 9	Alexander K. Sloan, consul at Maracaibo.
Water works and aqueduct for Maracaibo to be constructed, law of Mar. 13, 1926.	Mar. 29	Dayle C. McDonough.
Radio broadcasting and the market for radio sets.....	Apr. 7	Do.
Serious shortage of water in Maracaibo district.....	Apr. 8	Alexander K. Sloan.
The 1926 coffee crop of Maracaibo.....	Apr. 9	Do.

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BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

NEW MINISTER OF VENEZUELA IN WASHINGTON

THE "HOUSE OF COLUMBUS"

LITTLE KNOWN REGION ON EASTERN ANDEAN SLOPES

BRAZIL'S MODEL PENITENTIARY

PANAMA AND THE PROBLEMS OF HUMAN MIGRATION

MEXICAN CULTURE AND THE REVOLUTION

PIONEER FOUNDATIONS IN LATIN AMERICA

AUGUST, 1926

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HIS EXCELLENCY SEÑOR DR. CARLOS F. GRISANTI
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Venezuela to the United States



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No. 8

NEW MINISTER OF VENEZUELA IN WASHINGTON

INVESTED with the high character of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Venezuela near the Government of the United States, His Excellency Dr. Carlos F. Grisanti was received at the White House on April 16, 1926.

On presenting to President Coolidge his letters of credence and those announcing the recall of Dr. Pedro Manuel Arcaya, his predecessor, Dr. Grisanti spoke, in part, as follows:

The President of the United States of Venezuela has confided to me the mission, at once honorable and pleasing, of bending my efforts to strengthen more and more the bonds of mutual confidence and cordial fraternity which happily exist between this great Republic, in whose bounds the great principles of democracy have found a fertile soil and satisfactory realization, and the Venezuelan Nation, which has rendered loving homage to these same principles and from them has drawn inspiration for her own political and civil institutions. * * *

Counseled by her own interest, which is in harmony with the great principle of universal brotherhood, Venezuela has opened her extensive territories to the men of all nations, inviting them to share with the Venezuelans the riches which that territory incloses, through the fruitful and dignifying action of labor; and it affords me pleasure to observe that a large number of citizens of this country have been cordially welcomed by the people of Venezuela, and have found in our soil, as a reward for their labor, well-being and riches, thanks to the peace which the present Government of Venezuela has assured and to the progress which that Government has fostered and continues to foster vigorously. * * *

In responding to Dr. Grisanti, President Coolidge expressed himself in the following terms:

* * * The Government and people of the United States are most gratified that American citizens have been able to contribute to the development of the vast resources of Venezuela, appreciating, as they do, that the participation of their fellow citizens in the economic and commercial life of that Republic is facilitated in no small degree by the disposition manifested by your Government

and fellow countrymen to accord equality of opportunity and a cordial welcome to all persons seeking the hospitality of your productive shores. * * *

Dr. Grisanti is one of the leading members of the Venezuelan bar, a jurist eminent for his wide learning and profound knowledge of the law, which he has acquired as the fruitful result of long years of study and of the constant practice of his profession as legal adviser, on the bench, and in the professorial chair. That he has long been a trusted public servant esteemed for his learning may be seen by the following list of the important positions which have been entrusted to him: Chief of the Bureau of Foreign Public Law in the Ministry of Foreign Relations; Minister of Foreign Relations *pro tempore*; jurisconsult of the Ministry of Foreign Relations; jurisconsult of the Ministries of Promotion and Public Works; member of the National Council of Education, and president of the Political Science Commission; chief justice of the Federal Court and Court of Cassation; Venezuelan member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration of The Hague; Venezuelan commissioner on the Mixed Venezuelan-American, Venezuelan-British, and Venezuelan-Belgian Commissions in Caracas, 1903 and 1904; Judge of the First Instance of the Civil Court of the Federal District; Senator of the Republic for various terms, and several times President of the Senate; member of the codification commissions of 1895 and 1913; member of the Academy of Social and Political Science; member of the National Academy of History; professor of private international law, comparative legislation, and civil law in the Central University of Venezuela, and member of the Venezuelan delegation to the Thirteenth Conference of the Interparliamentary Union.

Dr. Grisanti holds the decorations of the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Liberator and the Medal of Public Instruction.

The BULLETIN of the Pan American Union takes this occasion to present its most cordial welcome to the new Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Venezuela, and to wish him the fullest measure of success in his important mission.



A GRIEVOUS LOSS . . .

IT IS with a sense of the deepest grief and personal loss that the BULLETIN records the untimely death in Washington, July 7, 1926, of Dr. Guillermo Antonio Sherwell, Secretary of the Inter-American High Commission and one of the most eminent figures in the official and social life of the Capital. Cut off in the full plenitude of his powers, and at the high tide of a most brilliant and honorable career, his death will be felt as an irreparable loss not only by those who were privileged to meet him in the daily round of official and social duty, but by that countless throng who throughout the length and breadth of the American Continent had learned to know and honor him as one of the most sincere friends and enthusiastic advocates of inter-American good feeling and amity.

To but few men has it been given to achieve, within the relatively brief space of less than 50 years, a career as extraordinarily varied and so crowded with vivid significance as was that of Doctor Sherwell. Born in the late seventies in the little town of Paraje Nuevo, State of Vera Cruz, Mexico, the son of Col. William Sherwell, of Williamsburg, Va., and Beatriz Catalina González (daughter of the Condesa de Clavijo), there mingled in his veins the best blood of Spain and that State which has been called the "Mother of Presidents."

After completing his elementary studies in Jalapa, the capital of his native State, he entered the National Institute in Mexico City, whence, after obtaining his diploma as civil engineer, he returned to Jalapa. Having become strongly interested in the "humanistic" aspects of education, he then decided to prepare himself for teaching, obtaining his degree in pedagogy at the then famous normal school of Jalapa under the direction of that eminent pedagogue, Doctor Rebsamen, becoming successively professor of psychology and pedagogy in that institution; head of the faculty of Spanish history and literature in the Institute of Secondary Instruction; director of normal and grammar schools and also of vocational instruction in Mexico City. Meanwhile, after completing his law studies and obtaining the degree of LL. D., he contracted matrimony in 1898 with Doña Luisa Velazquez, daughter of a distinguished Mexican family of Spanish strain.

While still a young man he entered national political life as under-secretary in the Ministry of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, being appointed, several years later, Secretary of Public Instruction. It was during this period that Doctor Sherwell completed what was destined to become perhaps his most meritorious and patriotic achievement—namely, the reorganization of the Mexican system of public instruction and the publication of several important textbooks, among which his notable "History of Mexico" is still an official text in the schools of the Republic.

As a result of the profound political upheaval caused by the series of revolutionary movements, Doctor Sherwell came to the United



THE LATE DR. GUILLERMO A. SHERWELL

Secretary of the United States Section of the Inter American High Commission, distinguished Educator
and Eminent Pan Americanist

States in 1913, where he devoted himself for some time to literary work for D. C. Heath & Co., the well-known firm of textbook publishers, the manuscript of an important work destined for Latin-American secondary instruction being in process of final revision at the time of his death. Doctor Sherwell also served as professor of Spanish in a New York City high school, a position he left to assume in 1918 the secretaryship of the Inter-American High Commission.

Doctor Sherwell took an active part in the founding in 1919 of the School of Foreign Service in Georgetown University, of whose executive council he was a member, in addition to being the head of Spanish instruction and professor of international law.

Of Doctor Sherwell's work in inter-American relations and Hispano-American culture, it would be difficult to speak too highly. The manifold record is registered in his brilliant participation in the labors of practically every Pan American conference since 1915, in the hearts of the students before whom he lectured in the Latin-American universities and in Georgetown, in the records of the learned and other societies here and in Latin America, with which he was connected, and in the archives of the Governments which he served in special mission.

Doctor Sherwell was the recipient of numerous decorations from foreign governments and was honored by membership in many learned and literary societies both here and abroad. Among these may be mentioned the Hispanic Society of America; corresponding member of the respective Royal Spanish Academies of History, Literature, and Law; of Kappa Alpha Phi of Georgetown University; and of the American Association of Teachers of Spanish.

But above and beyond everything else Doctor Sherwell will be remembered for his gentle and chivalrous spirit, for his integrity and sincerity of purpose, and for his fearless and unswerving devotion to those high principles of faith and duty which men of good will everywhere hold dear, and which are necessary to the very existence of human society. None more clearly than he realized that man can not live on materialism alone. . . . Although by nature modest and self-effacing, he never hesitated to express his convictions where issues of moment were involved. To those who knew him best he revealed a wealth of kindness and a capacity for enduring friendship all too rare in the stress and urgency of modern life. And these qualities which characterized him in health, characterized him also in the long hours of sickness—even to his latest breath—as those who were privileged to be with him bear witness.

The BULLETIN in recording its sense of grief and loss desires to express its deepest sympathy with the bereaved family, and to associate itself with the countless similar expressions over the loss of this distinguished educator, eminent jurist, and upright Christian gentleman, whose memory will long be cherished "in the minds of those made better by his presence."

THE HOUSE OF COLUMBUS

By J. W. GILMORE

Professor of Agronomy, University of California

THOSE to whom priority has significance will find in the city of Santo Domingo, capital of the Dominican Republic, a number of objects which can be called first of their kind in the New World. Here is the oldest church built by Europeans on this side of the Atlantic. It was built in 1502 but is now in ruins. Here is the oldest cathedral, begun in 1514 and finished in 1540, and still in use. It looks weathered and scarred without, but within it has been kept fresh and attractive. Here is the oldest fort, the "Torre del Homenaje," in which Columbus was imprisoned by Bobadilla, built in 1504. It also is still in service. Here also is the oldest city wall, still in good condition in places, built in 1537. And here also is the oldest residence, though only its walls are standing, the palatial home of Diego Colón, built in 1510.

These old expressions of home, worship, and safety speak eloquently of the past, and it does not seem at all foolish to stand before their walls and silently listen for some message out of the centuries of time that rest upon them. What love and reverence, what patience and suffering have they witnessed!

The palatial home which is the subject of this sketch is, it is believed, the oldest home in the New World built by European hands and with walls still standing. It is the home of Diego Colon, son of the great discoverer. This son first came into prominence in New World history in 1509 when he was made governor of the Spanish colony which had already been founded on this island by his distinguished father on his second trip to the New World.

After laying out the settlement of Isabella near the present site of Puerta Plata, and one or two fortresses inland, Columbus set out on April 24, 1494, with three vessels to make new discoveries to the west and south, leaving his brother in charge of the colony.

Affairs of the colony did not go well, however. There was trouble with the Indians, and Pedro Margarite, commander of the garrison, and Father Boil conspired against the governor and a popular uprising among the 1,300 colonists who had come with Columbus on his second voyage took place. This may be looked upon as the first revolution in the New World.

On September 29, 1494, Columbus returned to Isabella after having visited some portions of the southern coast of the island, among which was the mouth of the Ozama River at which the present city of Santo Domingo is located.

After some further negotiations with the Indians, Columbus returned for the second time to Spain on March 10, 1496. During this short stay in Spain the admiral wrote to his brother Bartholomew, who had recently arrived, to establish a new city at the mouth of the Ozama River. This was done on August 4, 1496, and was called Nueva Isabella and became the headquarters of the colony. About July 1, 1502, a severe storm broke over the southern coast and the little town was destroyed. Now only the walls of a small church and a few heaps of stones mark the site.



THE HOUSE OF COLUMBUS

The east front of the mansion, taken from the deck of a river steamer. In the foreground is the city wall

Ovando was governor of the colony at that time and immediately set about building a new city on the right bank of the Ozama, which is higher, being an uplifted coral plain. This new city was afterwards called Santo Domingo in honor of the saint in whose name it was founded. A period of prosperity followed, sugar cane, cattle, and slaves were introduced and new towns inland were built in rapid succession.

Meanwhile Columbus had died an unpopular man. Ovando, Bobadilla and others had circulated in Spain false reports regarding him; his son Diego had returned to Spain to honor his father and to employ such means as he could to restore to public favor his great achievements. In this latter purpose he had but little success, but in his attempts he became acquainted with and married Maria of Toledo,

niece of King Ferdinand. This alliance brought him into new relationships with the ruling power and he was appointed governor of the colony in 1509, succeeding Ovando. These few items are mentioned here to give his home and its owner a setting in this description.

Diego Colón set out at once for his new capital and upon his arrival in the latter part of the year began the construction of his mansion. There came with these newlyweds relatives and a suite of retainers, and immediately there was inaugurated in Santo Domingo an administration of authority and splendor such as the New World had not witnessed before. The life planned by the new governor and his wife required a house in keeping with their station and needs, and such a house was built.



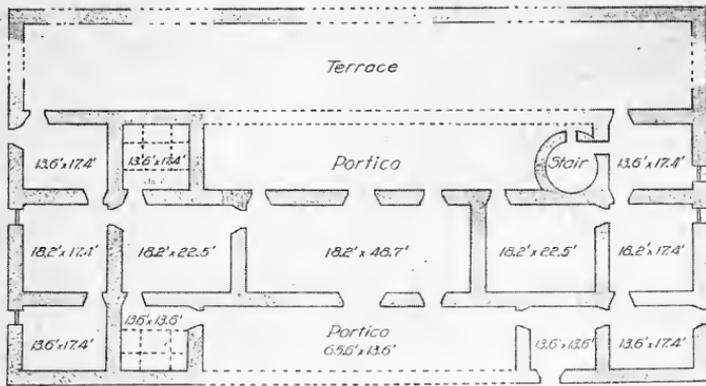
DOUBLE GATES IN THE CITY WALL NEAR THE MANSION

Through these gates went and returned Pizarro, Balboa, Cortés, and other *Conquistadores*

A site was chosen about a quarter of a mile above the mouth of the Ozama River, and on the right bank commanding an open view both up and down its course. The location is slightly elevated, the house being situated on a mound of coral and limestone which were mixed during the geological processes of upheaval. Beyond the river stretches a beautiful plain covered with a rich green growth of coconut, mango, ceiba, and other tropical trees, and entwined with numerous vines. It is probable that in the days of Columbus this view was practically the same as it is now; for apparently the forest has remained in its virgin condition, with only here and there the shack of a squatter who has not found room in the city. From the east balcony a beautiful view was obtained, both down the river and out to the sea, and up the river into the forest-covered moun-

tains. No doubt there was upon the roof somewhere an observation tower, and from this could be obtained superb views of sky and plain to the west. If the tropical showers came in his day as they do now, one can imagine the keen joy that must have been obtained from watching these gather in the east and pass over to the west with their flashes and reverberations of lightning and thunder.

Strength, modesty, and comfort are the expressions of these old walls as they are viewed both intimately and from a distance. When they are examined carefully and it is seen how the stones were laid up, the mortar having been better in some places than in others,



CASA DE COLON
SANTO DOMINGO
J. W. Gilmore 1925

Photographs by courtesy of John W. Gilmore

FLOOR PLAN OF THE CASA DE COLÓN

The outer garden was about 18 inches lower than the terrace, and this in turn, about 1 foot lower than the portico. The terrace wall is ruined in places, and the pillars and arches supporting the balcony are all gone

pains having been exercised here and relinquished there in carving the lintels and arches, one can hear the voice of a young wife of nobility urging hurry for the accommodations which were so necessary for the life upon which she was evidently eager to enter. The exact date upon which the mansion was finished does not seem to be recorded here, but the indications are that it was rushed and possibly completed early in 1510—even before title to the land was secured, for this it seems was ceded by royal mandate on May 24, 1511.

What unit of measurement was used by the masons in the construction of these walls is not indicated, but it is noticeable that

they are remarkably true and even, though not of the same thickness in all places. Probably keen eyes and plummets were the main guides. It is questionable, also, whether any plans had previously been drawn up, for the walls, windows, and door spaces are not exact in any measurement that we now have.

In outline the mansion is a rectangle, 55 feet 11 inches by 144 feet 7 inches and it is two stories high, each story being about 16 feet. The outer walls are about 2 feet 10 inches and the inner walls about

2 feet 2 inches in thickness, but they vary slightly in places. Doors and windows vary both in height and width, but in general the doors are 3 feet 3 inches, except the main entrances which are approximately 6 feet. In all instances the doorways are arched above and flared on one side. Most of the windows, however, are square or rectangular.

In general the walls are laid up of both large and small stones, the facing stones being smooth and evenly cut. These stones are laid in lime and mortar with small stones and brick fragments mixed, making thus a simple concrete. The whole wall seems to have been finished with a plaster coat, which still remains in many places. The mortar is much better in some portions of the structure than



THE WEST ENTRANCE

The door is now boarded up and the veneration of the walls is committed to the public

in others. Both outer and partition walls are apparently continuous and interlocking.

The stone was quarried on the site and is mixed coral base and coralline lime. Here and there in the walls may be seen coral base stones showing the coral striations. In some portions, both surrounding doors and windows as well as in spots in the wall, thin bricks have been used. It is not certain in all instances whether these brick

portions are original wall construction or whether they are repairs or stoppages. The island was visited by a severe earthquake in 1751; and while more destructive in the north than in the south, yet it may have cracked these walls and they may have been repaired by the use of brick. The nature of the structural material and the construction as well make it possible for nails to be driven into the walls, a few of which may still be seen. There does not seem to be any record of the nature of the roof of this mansion. Since, however, so many of the houses here of modern build are roofed with thin brick or flat tile mortared watertight, that may have been the construction of this roof. This construction serves well the purpose of securing and saving rain water.

It is stated by people in Santo Domingo that all of the woodwork and furnishings of this house were mahogany, and that it was well finished. If this were the case, the interior must have been all that could have been wished. The floor sills were about 10 by 12 inches in cross section, and in all rooms ran crosswise the general structure; that is, east and west. They were about 20 inches on center, for the footings in the walls are still to be seen. Apparently the doors and windows were



THE EAST ENTRANCE

A self-appointed caretaker occupies the shack in the corner. Brick may be seen on the facing of the upper door

well faced, for a few nails still remain in the walls near these openings. The doors were hung by the spindle and socket method, since the sockets in the stone are still intact in most instances, but not a splinter of wood now remains. It is stated that all of the woodwork was removed soon after 1822, when the country fell into the hands of the Haitians. The door openings were in all instances flared on one side, and in all probability the doors were made double,

for that is the usual method of making doors here, and the presence of sockets on both sides of the opening confirms the opinion.

The rooms, in size and arrangement, are shown by the plan and were 20 in number, not including the stair halls. In all instances the walls extend through the second story. Light or partition walls may have modified slightly the arrangement of rooms in the second story, but in all probability the arrangement was exactly the same

on both floors. The kitchen was apparently in the nature of a lean-to or an adjunct structure on the north end, for though nothing remains there now, yet rafter footings in the north end wall of the main structure would indicate that a structure was originally built there. It is believed likewise that the bathing facilities were arranged on the east wall at the north end, for the old well or cistern is near by and the main wall is also marked by rafter or sill footings. The sanitary facilities seem to have been arranged in a small outbuilding at the south end of the mansion (not shown in the plan).

There are three sets of stairs in the house, two as indicated in the halls near the north end, and the other a circular stair indicated near the southeast corner. This tower is about



THE WINDING STAIRWAY

The footings for the floor of the balcony may be seen, also

13 feet in outer diameter, and its walls are about as thick as the others. It is very dark, having only two entrance doors and a very small window. In all three stairs the steps have been broken so that now it is impossible to discern the measurement of tread and riser.

A number of the upper rooms contain in the walls niches which were obviously for the purpose of placing saintly images and other objects of religious significance. One of these niches still shows the

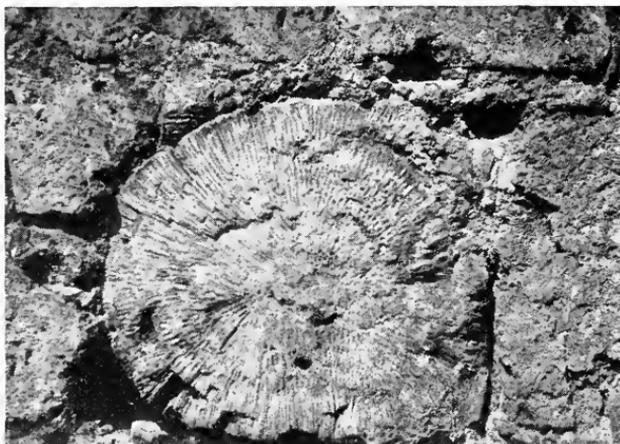
decorative colorings and markings in its vault which has been protected from the weather, the colors being yellow and blue. Under some of the windows in the upper rooms are also open spaces which probably formed seats with receptacles for various objects, not uncommon in the dwellings of our day.

The west front was the main entrance, but on both sides there were evidently broad porches below and balconies above. The climate of this region would invite such open air conveniences and as these were on both east and west fronts, cool shade and fresh air could be enjoyed morning, afternoon, and evening. The balcony was supported at each end by pillars and arched brackets, and probably pillars occurred at frequent intervals interspaced with graceful arches, but these are now obliterated and only the footings remain.

On the east side facing the river were two terraces, the inner and narrower marked off by a low wall which is now broken down in

A CORAL STONE

These stones may be found in a few places in the walls, but the major portion is soft limestone



places. The outer terrace is marked on the river side by the ramparts of the old city wall, which was completed in 1537. In this wall are six gun emplacements in front of the mansion and at either end is a watch tower. Where the guns are now, or how often they were called upon to bespeak the authority of their master or mistress, no one seems to know.

When one stands in the presence of these venerable walls there seems to be a sound of lamentation from them that the songs, intrigues, and festive rejoicings once familiar to them are no more; and as once the shadows of beautiful women and courteous men fell upon them, now they have only the company of little lizards which glide over them in search of the ever elusive fly. Will they ever be the protectors of joy, love, and sorrow again?

Diego Columbus died in Spain in 1526, but his devoted wife continued to occupy the mansion with her sons until her death in 1549,

from which time her son Luis occupied it until his journey to Spain in 1551. It was then occupied by Cristóbal, another son until his death in 1571. In 1572 it passed into the hands of Diego, Cristóbal's son and great-grandson of the discoverer. This owner died in 1578, and being the last male descendent of the first admiral, long periods of litigation ensued and the history of the mansion becomes obscure. It is reported, however, abandoned and in ruins in 1790 and its desecration was completed by the Haitians in the earlier years of their occupancy, 1822-1844.

The Dominican Republic has no national museum and library. Would it not be a fitting tribute to these venerable walls if they could be given the protection of such treasures of history, art, and literature as could be assembled? They cry out to be made useful again.



THE LANDING OF COLUMBUS

IN THE ANDES OF WESTERN VENEZUELA AND EASTERN COLOMBIA

A PART OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRY LITTLE KNOWN BUT OFFERING GREAT POSSIBILITIES FOR THE FUTURE

By ISAAC A. MANNING

A former Consul of the United States

AFTER a considerable time spent in the eastern part of the Department of North Santander in Colombia and in what is known as the "Táchira" of Venezuela, I am fully convinced of the great possibilities for the future agricultural and industrial development of this region. At present exportable products are confined, in the greater part, to coffee from the higher lands, cacao (cocoa beans), from the low lands, cattle and hides, goats and skins, white cheese, brown crude sugar, and bananas. There has been little effort made to increase the varieties of produce by introducing anything different from what the forefathers of the present generation harvested in the primitive days of these republics. Lack of transportation, political unrest, and a sense of contentment with what they have gave the people of these regions a feeling that "what was good enough for dad is good enough for me." However, the results of a complete change in the ideas as to "why is a government," results clearly evident to one who travels these regions now, are sure to lead to a complete transformation of this wonderfully fertile territory in the future. Now, why do I insist on this statement?

This is now and should be a "white man's country." It is so, both physically and climatically.

Physically it is composed of upland valleys, high mountains with streams of beautiful, clear waters, and most delightful vistas, scenically equal to any in the world.

The lands are fertile and capable of producing almost anything a real farmer would care to plant. The lands around the great basin of Maracaibo are low, flat, often marshy, proper for the cultivation of purely tropical products, such as rice, cane, rubber, cocoa, bananas, etc., and yet these are receiving no attention aside from a small production of cane, cocoa, and bananas. But when one reaches the

foot hills, things change completely in a very short distance. The murky heat changes quickly to a brisk, stimulating, breathable air. Vegetation takes on the appearance of freshness and brilliancy. Here grapes, citrus fruits, vegetables of all kinds, apples, peaches, and pears, cereals, etc., appear, showing what the possibilities in the uplands are. What is lacking is knowledge of cultivation; of the use of the implements and machinery of the modern farmer. Here is where the manufacturer of these things has failed. He has overlooked the value of demonstration of his fabrics in these countries.

As to climate, in Táchira in Venezuela and the eastern region of North Santander in Colombia, one may make his own selection. There's lots of it and of all varieties, from high temperate to low



Photographs by Isaac A. Manning

TÁCHIRA STATION, SOUTHERN TERMINAL OF THE TACHIRA RAILWAY

From here one may reach the Colombian city of Cúcuta, the principal towns of Western Venezuela, and continue to Caracas over excellent highways by automobile

arctic. It is all a matter of elevation. By proper cultivation in the Páramos, as the higher elevations are called, sheep enough could be produced to aid materially in supplying the world's demand for wool and mutton, neither yet produced in excess. Proper use of silos and other modern manners of storing green foods for cattle, hogs, etc., would permit these countries to become great exporters of these necessary food products.

I have heard of the existence of minerals in the Andes Mountains of these regions that sound like fairy tales and "nobody home," not a thing being done with them, they not even being prospected for.

It has always been held that jade could only be found in China, yet I have seen what is undoubtedly jade from the Táchira. Tin

ore in quantities has been reported, and one man said he had brought tin out of the mountains of North Santander and had used it in his tin shop. High grade rubies and other precious stones are known to exist. Coal abounds in all the region; the existence of petroleum is suspected, iron ores are found, and what else it is impossible to say.

All these things have been kept out of market because of lack of transportation. Unstable rivers, mule carriers, etc., the only means of moving things into and out of these regions, have made colonization and development impracticable. Now these conditions are disappearing. Railways and automobile roads are the order of the



SCENE ON THE RÍO DE ORO

This view of the Río de Oro, which forms a part of the Colombian-Venezuelan border, was taken near its junction with the Catatumbo River. A party of oil explorers is in the canoe, and their camp may be seen on the river bank at the left

day. The region is now easily reached and traversed by rail and the motor car. The great national system of highways inaugurated by the Government of Venezuela under the wise direction of General Juan Vicente Gómez has become international by being extended across the Venezuelan border into Colombia, and to-day one can reach Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, from Cúcuta, the capital of North Santander, in four days of easy riding by automobile. The Venezuelan Railway from Encontrados, the principal port on the Catatumbo River, to the foot of the mountains at Táchira station, is now being connected across the border into Colombia with the railway from Cúcuta to Villamizar on the Zulía River, thus giving a direct rail route from Cúcuta to navigable water where



THE CATATUMBO RIVER IN VENEZUELA

The broad reaches of the river below the port of Encontrados



PORT OF ENCONTRADOS, NORTHERN TERMINAL OF THE TÁCHIRA RAILWAY

From this port an old style sidewheel steamer departs for Maracaibo twice weekly

connection is made by steamer direct to Maracaibo, the present center of the great oil development. This Colombian road also has been extended south from Cúcuta to Santa Elena and the road is to be continued, work having already commenced from this latter point to Pamplona. Soon it will be possible to reach Cúcuta by rail in less than a day from Encontrados, and before nightfall, the city of Pamplona, one of the most historic old towns of the eastern Andes.

The upper Táchira proper has to-day good automobile roads connecting the head waters of the Orinoco River on the River Torbes to the south of San Cristóbal with the south end of the railway at Táchira station; and the coffee and other products of all that mountain region are now transported in auto trucks, a constant



AUTOMOBILE ROAD SOUTH OF TÁCHIRA STATION

This Andean road leads to Cúcuta and San Cristóbal *via* Colón

stream of them passing over this great mountain highway. A great steel international bridge is being built across the Táchira River at San Antonio, a Venezuelan border town a few miles south of Cúcuta, with solid cement abutments and piers, and a road is being built from there to Rubio, later to connect with San Cristóbal, the capital of Táchira, where one finds the main terminal to-day of the trans-Andean road leading to Caracas. It must be remembered that these are all-the-year-round roads, well macadamized, with bridges of permanent cement or steel construction, and constructed with an eye to the future; and they are being constantly cared for and kept up in an excellent manner. It required great vision, most difficult engineering, pertinacity and fixedness of purpose to build these over the rough mountain country, but General Gómez and his adminis-

tration of public affairs in Venezuela will be thought of most kindly by future generations and remembered by the present, when many things for which he has been criticized will have passed from the memory of man, because he has made travel and development possible within the Venezuelan country.

With the opening of these land routes of transportation, there is still one thing that will in time be changed, bettered, and made more attractive. That is the link connecting them with Maracaibo, the actual seaport of western Venezuela and eastern Colombia. At



STREET IN COLÓN DE TÁCHIRA

This is typical of the towns of the region, in which, since the destruction of Cúcuta and others by earthquake in 1875, construction has been confined to houses of one story

present this link in the chain is covered by a monopoly, operating steamboats and a few two-masted schooners, which latter are either poled or towed up the Catatumbo River, and are floated down to its mouth with the current. The steamboats are of old style: Mississippi side wheel steamers, those in use in the days when the river was an epic in travel, the days of Bixbee and Mark Twain. In fact, any one of the boats of this line may have been the very one from whose pilot house Bixbee gave Mark his *nom de plume*, for they are surely old enough. They are slow, ill-fitted for comfort, their staterooms are entirely unworthy of being called such, there are no easy chairs for loung-

ing, the cuisine is poor, while little stools serve for seats about the "festive board." But things have moved so much more rapidly in Venezuela during the last 16 years than ever before, that one hopes yet to see the day when lake and river transportation may be free from the trammels of monopoly, and with competition travel hours will be shortened, greater comforts will be granted the traveling public, and freight and passenger rates will attract the immigrant and the tourist, with all the natural results following in



ALONG THE ROAD BETWEEN COLÓN AND SAN CRISTÓBAL

Upper: This shows the mountainous character of the country traversed by the automobile road. In many places the road was blasted out of rock cliffs over 200 feet high. Lower: A bit of mountain scenery near San Cristóbal. The river is the Torbes, one of the affluents of the Orinoco

the matter of development. Thus I feel hopeful of the future of this wonderful country.

This now leads to the reason why there appears hope for betterment of all things in western Venezuela and eastern Colombia. These sections have been like children of the back woods where schools have not entered, but they are now beginning to feel the existence of opportunity and are ready to make the best of it.

The wonderful development taking place around Lake Maracaibo—that of the oilfields—has already begun to bring about the change. Maracaibo in 1910, when the writer first visited that port, and the Maracaibo of to-day have little resemblance. Where one small steamer arrived and sailed weekly there is now a fleet



OIL CAMP IN VENEZUELA

Headquarters camp of one of the oil companies operating in the Maracaibo basin, situated in the suburbs of Maracaibo fronting on the lake

of high-powered oil tankers, and passenger and freight carriers entering and clearing from that port daily. Yet there is room for many more.

The two bars, one in the lake, one at its entrance, still hold this traffic down to a maximum draft of 11 feet. Some day, however, the Government of Venezuela must recognize that deep water is an asset and not a menace, this latter having been the prevailing impression in Venezuela for many years. Oil must get out to market and as the quantity increases—as it is doing there daily—the urgency of a deeper entrance to this great inland sea must be recognized as a paramount influence in the development of the regions of which I write. During the past 18 months the incoming shipments have so increased that all available storage ground about the customs house

and the antiquated two small-ship piers have been found so inadequate that a contract has already been signed and work commenced on a great extension of the Maracaibo piers, harbor, and landing space. This is the first step in improving port conditions. The other step, opening the bars that are now so inconvenient to all interests, must soon follow.



A SMALL MOUNTAIN TOWN IN VENEZUELA

The mountains back of this town are dry and arid, while on the other side of the river they get abundant rains and are always green, forming a very interesting contrast

MOTHERS' DAY IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

THE observance of "Mothers' Day" was inaugurated in Santo Domingo in the month of May with the happiest auspices under the patronage of a group of ladies representative of the highest social, intellectual, and religious ideals of that Republic. Indeed, no less a personage than the distinguished wife of the Nation's Chief Executive, Doña Trina Moya de Vásquez, composed a hymn in honor of this occasion, a hymn which can hardly fail to become the popular classic, so to speak, in the annual commemoration of this *simpatiquísima* holiday.

The text of the hymn follows:

EL DÍA DE LAS MADRES

Por TRINA MOYA DE VÁSQUEZ

I

Venid los moradores
del campo y la ciudad,
y entonemos un himno
de intenso amor filial!

Cantemos de las madres
su ternura y su afán
y su noble atributo
de abnegación sin par.

II

Celebremos todos la fiesta más bella,
la que más conmueve nuestro corazón;
fiesta meritoria que honramos con ella
a todas las madres de la creación.

Quien como una madre con un dulce encanto
nos disipa el miedo, nos calma el dolor
con sólo brindarnos su regazo santo,
con sólo cantarnos baladas de amor!

De ella aprende el niño la sonrisa tierna,
el joven la noble, benéfica acción;
recuerda el anciano la oración materna
y en su alma florece la resignación.

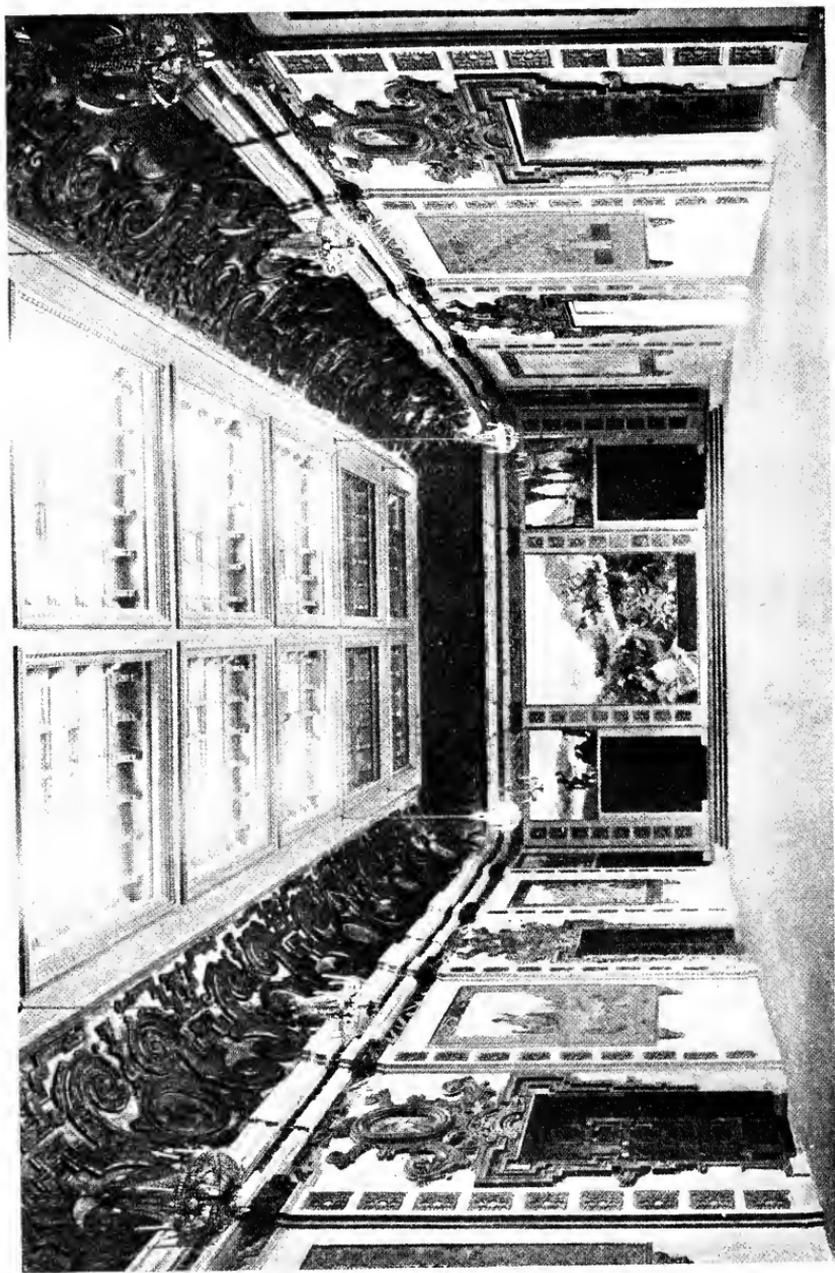
CORO: *Venid los moradores. . .*

Cubramos con flores la tumba sencilla
de madres que moran en la eternidad,
y ornemos con flores la frente en que aún brilla,
que aún brilla y esplende la maternidad.

Para ello escojamos frescas azucenas
—simbólicas flores de aroma ideal—
blancas como el alma de las madres buenas
y con algo místico y sentimental;

Albas estrellitas, nítidas hermanas
de las que circundan la divina sien
a la que es modelo de madres cristianas,
madre del Dios-Hombre nacido en Belén.

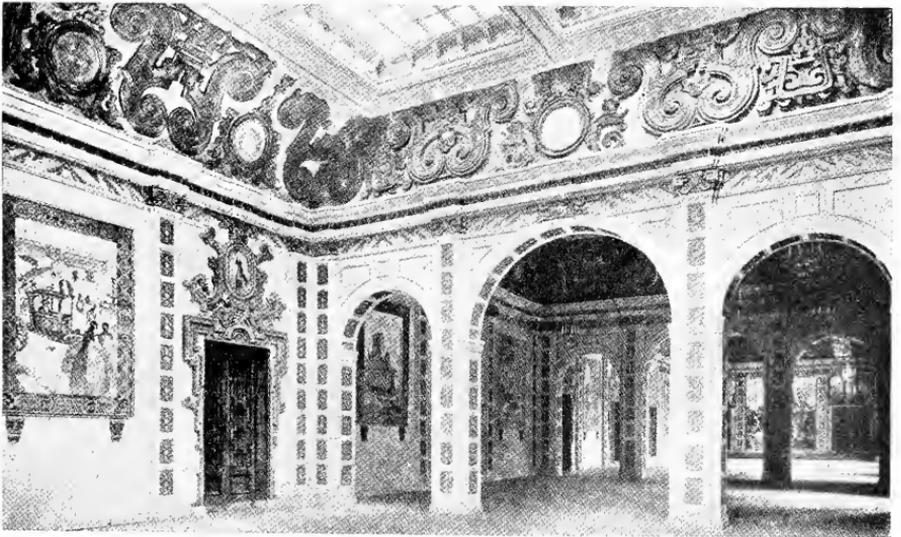




Courtesy of "Peru," London

THE RECEPTION SALON, GOVERNMENT PALACE, LIMA, PERU

One of the rooms in the new wing of the Government Palace in Lima. This frieze contains an Incan motif, blended with Colonial



Courtesy of "Peru," London

TWO VIEWS OF THE "SALON DE FIESTAS," GOVERNMENT PALACE, LIMA, PERU

MAYA ARCHITECTURE

THE world has never been so appreciative of the significance and value of archaeology as at the present moment. This is partly due to the recent wonderful discoveries in Greece and Egypt. But Europe owns no monopoly on this interesting and instructive line of research. We in America have an heritage—not like the old Greek field that has been worked over for centuries, but virgin soil—the great Maya civilization.

If the monuments already excavated excite wonder and admiration, what untold and priceless treasures still await discovery!

The history of the wonderful Maya people can be traced to the beginning of the Christian Era by the remarkable architectural remains of northern Honduras and central Guatemala. How much farther back their civilization goes we do not know; but at this early date are found cities with monumental buildings surrounding broad plazas or civic centers. Centuries must pass before a civilization may reach such development as shown at Copán, Quiriguá, Tikal, and a score of other large cities. These great cities, contemporaneous with imperial Rome, even rivaled it in the magnificence of its architecture of carefully cut stone, elaborately ornamented with sculpture, all in brilliant colors; and it evinced a civilization and a knowledge comparable with that of any people of antiquity.

It is now thought that at that time the Maya area was the most thickly populated in the world.

Nor was this culture limited to the fine arts. It included a political organization capable of conducting the affairs of great states. The exact nature of this we do not know, other than that the rulers were hereditary and were closely allied with the priesthood. They possessed a highly organized and complicated religion, and learning was confined to the ruling class and the clergy. Smaller states were managed by overlords not unlike, it is thought, to the feudal system of Europe. So advanced a civilization needed and possessed a written, as well as spoken, language. This they had already developed before the Christian Era—of a type unlike any other known writing. It was hieroglyphic and was comparable, if not superior, to the Egyptian and Assyrian. It was partly ideographic, and had so far developed as to be on the verge of a phonetic writing. It had advanced to a point where different glyphs could be expressed by sounds.

The earliest remaining records of this writing are cut in the beautifully designed symbols or glyphs on the stone monuments and buildings, but particularly on a type of stelae which were small monoliths

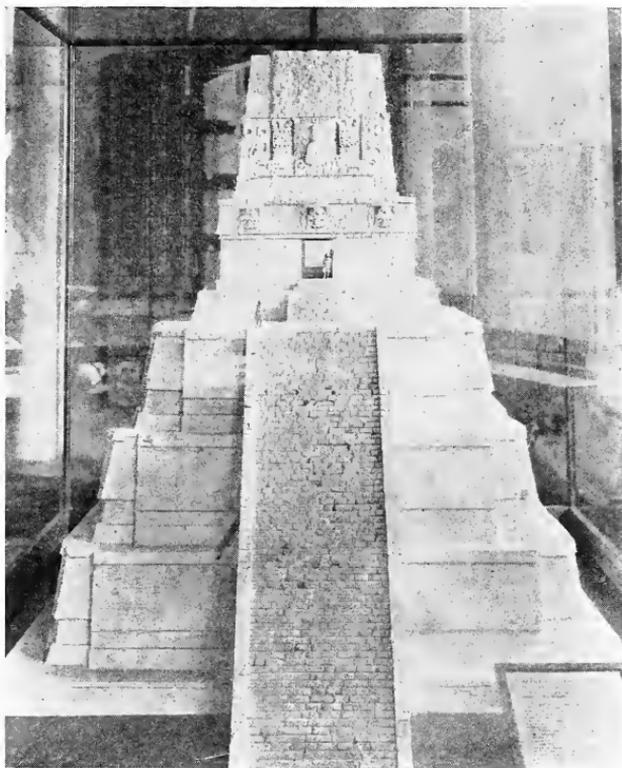
erected about their temples, and the inscriptions refer almost exclusively to either dates of the structures, or to mark periods of time.

The Mayas possessed a knowledge of astronomy based on carefully recorded observations of the sun, moon, and stars extending over a period of many centuries. They were able to predict with absolute precision simple eclipses, and they had evolved a calendar, though somewhat complicated, of almost perfect accuracy, quite as accurate and far better arranged than our own Gregorian calendar, and this had been invented at least 2,000 years earlier.

But all this gorgeous splendor suddenly terminated. These great and costly cities were abandoned, for what reason we do not know,

MODEL OF GREAT TEM-
PLE AT TIKAL, GUA-
TEMALA

Restoration made by the
American Museum of Nat-
ural History, New York



about the year 600 A. D. and the Maya people began a large northern and a small southern migration. After several centuries of wandering they finally settled and great cities were again developed, the arts flourished and the Maya civilization again burst forth in all its ancient splendor. About the year 1000 A. D. a federation of states was formed between Chichén Itzá, Uxmal, and Mayapan, the principal cities of Yucatan. This, the first United States of America, lasted for 200 years. Dissension then arose between the rulers of Mayapan and Chichén Itzá which resulted in war. The army of the former city, aided by mercenary soldiers from Mexico, conquered Chichén

Itzá. In recognition of their services the Nahuas were given some control over the city, just what we do not know, but they exerted a potent influence over their religion, customs, and arts. In many respects this was broadening and to the advantage of architecture. It is interesting to note that this conquering people with apparently little artistic appreciation in its native habitat should have introduced new motives which were grasped and assimilated by the architects of Chichén Itzá. Among these were the feathered serpent column, vaulting supported upon columns, etc.

The ball court was also a Nahua introduction. One was built at Chichén Itzá and another at Uxmal. The former is a masterpiece of design and adds much interest to the city. The Indians were still



Photograph by Ernest L. Crandall

RUINS OF UXMAL, YUCATAN, MEXICO

The great pyramid or house of the magician, at the right. The ruins of the ball court are shown in the foreground and the nunnery in the distance

playing the game at the time of the Spanish conquest and a most interesting description of this sport has been preserved.

The Mayas continued to prosper till early in the fifteenth century when civil war caused the downfall and total destruction of Mayapan which was accomplished in 1541. With the loss of a centralized government the Mayas were divided into warring factions. Pestilence, too, added to their woes; so that at the time of the conquest of Yucatan they were in a weakened condition. Nevertheless it was no easy matter to subdue them. This conquest sounded the death knell of the Maya civilization.

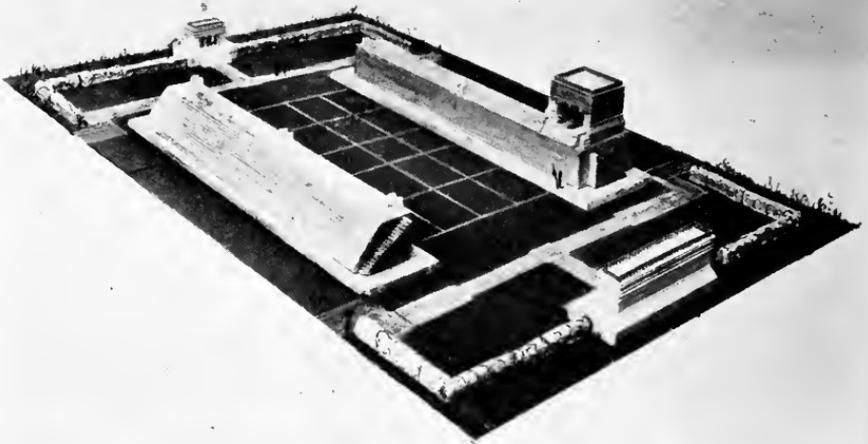
What little we know of their history is largely written in stone; for though the Mayas had many books of an excellent quality of



RUINS AT CHICHÉN ITZÁ, YUCATAN

Upper: The "Casa de Monjas" or "Nunnery." The largest and most imposing residential structure in Chichén Itzá, while called a nunnery by the early Spanish conquerors, judging from its size and non-religious aspect was probably the palace of the reigning family. Lower: Chichanchob or Red House. This is regarded as the best preserved of the Maya ruins. A dado in red in the corridor of the structure probably gave the name to the building

paper and fine deer skin, the early conquerors, mistaking the significance of these books, proudly state that on one occasion 4,000 were collected and burned in the public square of Tikal, amid the lamentations of the natives. Only three of these priceless books, or codices as they are called, have come down to us. They are the Dresden Codex in the Dresden Museum, the Peresianus Codex in the Louvre, and the Tro-Cortesianus in the Borgian Museum in the College of Propaganda, Rome. Diego de Landa, second bishop of Yucatan, regretting his early mistakes, tried to make amends by writing a book on the customs of the Mayas entitled "Relacion de las Cosas de Yucatan" (The Royal Academy, Madrid, 1566). This is the best authentic literature we have except the books of Chilán



Model by George Oakley Totten

MODEL OF BALL COURT, CHICHÉN ITZÁ

The great walls were grand stands, the little temple at one end may have been used either for religious ceremonies preceding the games or as the royal box for the reigning monarch, and the pavilion at the other end may have served as a grand stand for the nobles.

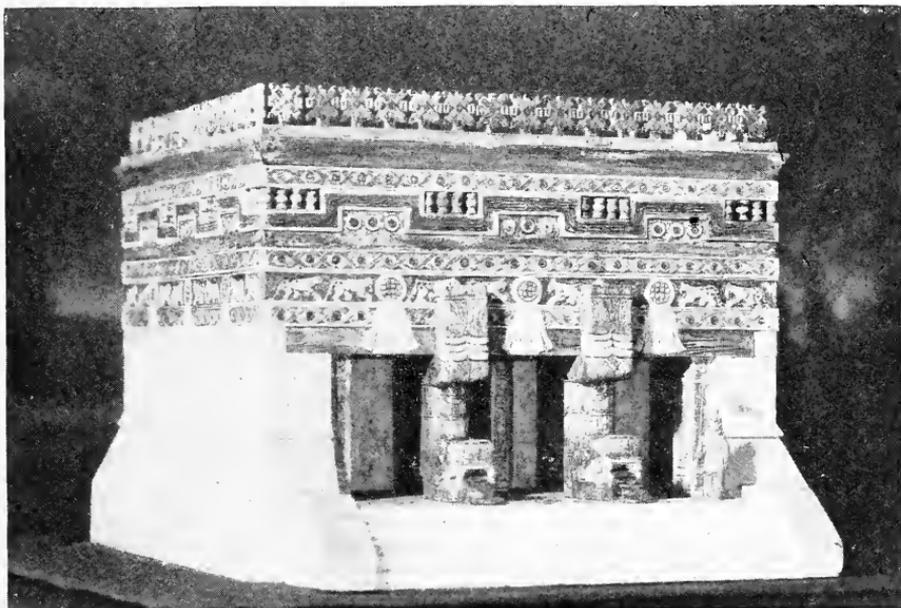
Balam written about 100 years after the conquest by the last surviving remnant of the ancient Maya priesthood. These were written in the Maya language, but in Spanish script. They relate largely to the biographies of the ruling families of Chichén Itzá, Uxmal, and Mayapan and go back to 160 A. D., but are clouded in mythology. De Landa's books and those of Chilán Balam have been of great service in correlating Maya and Christian chronology.

The Mayas had been most careful from the earliest times to date their monuments. This, too, has been of great help to the historians. The hieroglyphic writings have also cast some light upon the subject. About 40 per cent of these may now be deciphered. The earliest

recorded date of which we have any knowledge is that of the Tuxtla statuette found near San Andrés, Tuxtla, in the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico, in 1902. The date reads 8.6.2.4.17, or 96 B. C., and this is a writing on stone.

Of the early period we find that García de Palacio wrote to Philip II in 1576 an account of the ruins of Copán in northern Honduras. In 1838 Count J. F. de Waldeck visited Yucatan and Chápas and made many beautiful drawings. These were published by Abbé Brousseau de Bourbourg in "Monuments Anciens de Mexique," Paris, 1866.

Lord Kingsborough spent his life and fortune in the production of a monumental work principally on the Codices. This is known as



Model by George Oakley Totten

MODEL OF TEMPLE OF THE TIGERS, CHICHÉN ITZÁ

The Temple of the Tigers, one of the finest examples of Mayan architecture, surmounts one of the great walls lining the ball court

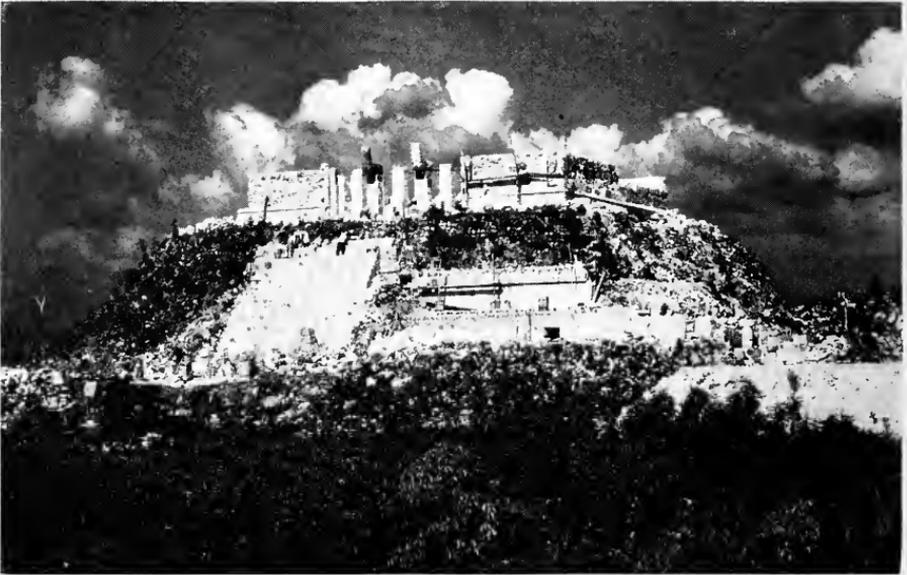
"Antiquities of Mexico" and was published in London, 1831-1848. He tried to prove that the Mayas were the lost children of Israel.

It was not until John L. Stephens, a New Yorker who had gone to Honduras on a diplomatic mission in 1838 and had become interested in the Indian cities, wrote two fascinating books, that the modern world really became aware of the fact that America had once possessed a race of artistic and cultural development comparable with that of any people of antiquity. Stephens was accompanied in his researches and journeys through Central America by Frederick Catherwood, an English architect of great artistic talent, who has

left by far the finest and most inspiring collection of architectural drawings yet made of Maya architecture.¹

After the little furore which Stephens' work produced, the tropical forests once more engulfed the ancient art until it was again brought to light by the admirable scientific research of an Englishman, A. P. Maudslay, in 1880. His work has been of inestimable value. He wrote "A Glimpse of Guatemala."

The four expeditions of the Peabody Museum, Harvard University, 1891-1902, to Copán, Tikal, and other cities under Marshall H. Saville, John W. Owens, Dr. George Bryan Gordon, Teobert Maler,



Courtesy of the Carnegie Institution

TEMPLE OF THE WARRIORS, CHICHÉN ITZÁ, YUCATAN

The excavation of this temple in 1925 is one of the most conspicuous achievements of the Carnegie Institution in its work in Yucatan

and Dr. A. M. Tozzer have been of utmost importance. Accounts of these were published as memoirs of the Peabody Museum of Harvard University.

Since then general interest has gradually increased until now there are a host of scientific research workers including Dr. Herbert J. Spinden, Dr. William Gates, Dr. Thomas Gann, Edward H. Thompson, Dr. Sylvanus Griswold Morley, and many others.

At the present time research work and excavations are being carried on by the Carnegie Institution under the direction of Doctor

¹ "Incidents of Travel in Central America, Chiapas and Yucatan," 2 vols., 1841. "Incidents of Travel in Yucatan," 2 vols., 1843.

Morley at Chichén Itzá, Yucatan, at Uuxactun, Guatemala, and other places; by the Tulane University of New Orleans; by the Peabody Museum, Harvard University, under Doctor Spinden on the little-known cities of the east coast of Yucatan, and by the Archaeological Society of Washington under the direction of Dr. Manuel Gamio in Guatemala.

But of recent works the most beautiful is that entitled "Maya Architecture" by George Oakley Totten. This book, just off the press² is a quarto volume containing 250 pages, 296 illustrations, mostly half tones and eight plates in color. Of this work the *New York Times* says:

A truly splendid pictorial review of those ruins is the chief feature of Mr. Totten's very handsome work. Many of his photographs are culled from previous collections of other students of the Mayas, but he has chosen wisely



Courtesy of Peabody Museum, Harvard University

LINTEL, PIEDRAS NEGRAS, YUCATAN

This slab, discovered by Teobert Maler in 1895, is 129 centimeters long. The principal figure is a warrior chieftain. Behind him stands his adjutant, and in front kneel six warriors. The numerous glyphs have never been deciphered

and his original contributions are arresting, particularly his reconstruction of some of the finer pieces of Maya architecture and sculpture.

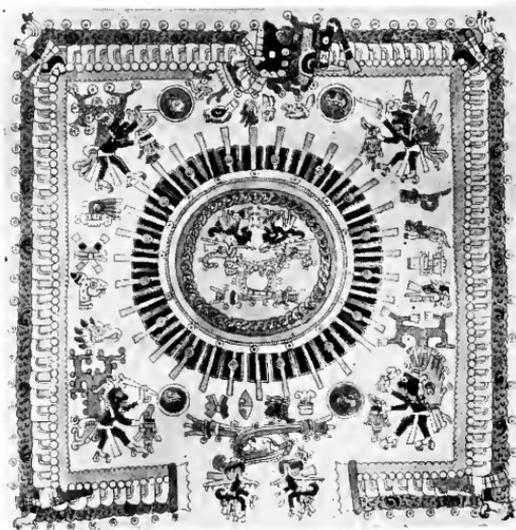
The *Saturday Review of Literature* contains a review by Dr. A. M. Tozzer in which he refers to the book as a "most sumptuous volume." He says:

There is a detailed and most interesting study of all the architectural features including prototypes, civic planning, the substructures, the temples, and the corbelled vault. The unique character of the stone construction and of the decoration is a criterion of the individuality of the pre-Columbian civilization along material lines as the remarkable calendar is an indication of the intellectual achievements of this gifted people.

The beautiful reproduction of over 100 plates containing plans, photographs, drawings, and reconstructions both from the earliest as well as from the latest

² Published by the Maya Press, 808 Seventeenth Street N.W., Washington, D. C. It sells for \$25, but costs nearly that much to publish.

works makes available in one place the best material from every important source. The Carnegie Institution has kindly allowed the inclusion of the hitherto unpublished photographs of its great work now being carried on at Chiehén Itzá under the direction of Mr. S. G. Morley, the most spectacular as well as the most important piece of investigation ever undertaken in the Maya field. Major Totten's own photographs and plans are a very great addition and his attempts to show the original polychrome appearance of the Maya temples are, in most cases, very successful. I know of no single book where a better survey of the whole field of Maya archaeology can be obtained.



MAYAN CODEX

From *Antiquities of Mexico*, by Lord Kingsborough, published in 1831

SÃO PAULO'S MODEL PENITENTIARY¹ ∴ ∴

By W. E. EMBRY

United States Trade Commissioner, São Paulo

I PROPOSE to say something of an institution in São Paulo which puts that progressive State in a category by itself from the standpoint of humanitarian treatment of those who have transgressed the criminal statutes of the great Republic of Brazil. * * *

I propose to say something of the State's treatment of its criminals, which necessarily embraces housing facilities, discipline, recreation, cleanliness, educational advantages, vocational training, military instruction, service to the State and, last but not least, regeneration of the prisoners, which is the aim of the institution as witnessed by the slogan which appears in large letters over the main door of the administration building, a translation of which reads as follows:

HERE WORK, DISCIPLINE, AND KINDNESS MEND THE
ERROR COMMITTED AND RESTORE THE OFFENDER
TO HIS STATUS IN THE SOCIAL COMMUNITY

Ample housing facilities are afforded at the penitentiary. In the main building where the prisoners are confined when not at work, in the school rooms, or taking exercise, there are three tiers of so-called cells. However, it should be mentioned that each prisoner has a room with ample ventilation and light, running water, toilet, a folding bed with sheets, blankets, and counterpane. Each man is allowed to have some instructional books to read and, of course, has toilet articles such as soap, tooth brush, tooth paste, and hair brush and comb. Each prisoner is furnished with a fair allowance of tobacco and half of his daily wage ranging from 600 to 1,400 reis² per day is given him for any judicious use to which he may see fit to put it. The other 50 per cent goes into a savings fund for the prisoner, which is turned over to him upon release. The cells are kept immaculately clean and the food furnished prisoners is clean and wholesome. The diet of the prisoners not only embraces more dishes than the average Brazilian workman gets, but the quality of food is also superior.

¹ From *Brazilian American*, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

² One milreis, that is 1,000 reis=\$0.16 at present exchange.

Prisoners receive medical examination and attention whenever necessary. On the penitentiary grounds stands a model infirmary for men who fall ill. Dental treatment is also given whenever required.

DISCIPLINE IN THE PENITENTIARY

Quite naturally, the backbone of any institution of this kind must be discipline and to the credit of Doctor Piza, director of the penitentiary, it may be said that rigid discipline is adhered to throughout the whole organization. The duties of those under imprisonment are numerous but never excessively severe. They file out to meals, to their work, to their exercises, whether military or otherwise, march to classes, remain uncovered in the presence of one of their superiors, must never grumble or talk while at work other than when necessary to the work in hand; and dozens of other restrictions are imposed but so far as I was able to learn from the officers in charge of the institution, maintaining discipline is comparatively easy.

When a man is first presented for confinement he is placed in the cell for a period of from six weeks to three months with the explanation that his conduct while going through this period of confinement will determine the length of time he must remain isolated from the other prisoners before being allowed to take part in their daily activities, which embrace work in the different shops, exercises, studies in the classrooms, etc. Unless a man is decidedly a pervert, his reaction will be to conform to rules and regulations to the best of his ability so that he can take part in the activities which help to make life more pleasant during confinement. As an illustration of the discipline which is practiced, mention might be made of the entrance of a visitor with one of the custodians. When entering one of the workshops, the custodian blows a small whistle, whereupon every prisoner within that particular shop comes to military attention until the signal is given to "carry on."

In addition to other forms of physical exercise, each prisoner is required to take part in military exercises on the grounds twice weekly, which last for approximately two hours. Instead of considering this training as burdensome, the vast majority of those confined look upon it as a genuine pleasure and revel in the various drills which are required. Men start in as privates in the military organization of the prison and advance in the usual grades in conformity with their zeal for and understanding of military training. Quite naturally, the progress which a prisoner makes on the parade ground helps to determine his grade of deportment, which has an important bearing upon the freedom of his activities in the penitentiary and his eventual release or pardon.

From the administration building to the general kitchen the penitentiary is immaculately clean, being kept so by the prisoners under the direction of those in charge. Each prisoner is required to keep his cell in perfect order. The bed must be prepared and fastened to the side of the wall when not in use. The mess kit used by each prisoner for his food must likewise be kept clean by each individual user. The grounds about the place are likewise beautifully kept, so much so that when approaching the administration building one receives the impression of driving up to some summer-resort hotel. Situated 15 minutes by automobile from São Paulo, the penitentiary overlooks the historic Tieté River with the State capital in the background.

Academic instruction for two hours daily is obligatory and the prisoners, generally speaking, thoroughly enjoy the relaxation from work with the privilege of studying those subjects which are of special interest. All classes of instruction are given from the "three R's" to music. Prisoners are not allowed to converse about topics of the day, nor are they allowed to read newspapers and make observations on politics, either national or foreign, but purely educational subjects are pursued. The penitentiary has a library which is available to all prisoners of good conduct. In one cell the writer observed a copy of the "History of Tiradentes" lying on the occupant's table, and it goes without saying that the prisoner in question of his own free will had selected this book from the prison library to study the life and works of the famous "Mineiro" patriot, who was the first to fight and die for the cause of Brazilian independence.

When a condemned man arrives at the São Paulo State Penitentiary he is asked by the officer in charge of vocational work to indicate a preference in the work he may wish to do and also the class of manual training which he cares to receive. This additional consideration of the prisoner is prompted somewhat by the institution's desire to secure the best service from the sentenced man but in a much greater degree by the avowed intention to regenerate the criminal and have him go out in the world later better qualified to take part in the great game of life. This process of selection for the different trades takes place only after the prisoner has shown that he is in sympathy with the rules and regulations of the penitentiary and desires to work at one of the many manual arts. Selection can be made among several classes of work, including furniture manufacturing, tailoring, shoemaking, machine-shop work, and others. If a man selects cabinet-making, for example, and shows sufficient adaptability to this class of labor, he is allowed to continue in the woodworking shop. I might mention that the degree of perfection which the prisoners attain in the different classes of work performed is of the highest order.

In the tailor and shoe shops the prisoners not only make their own clothes and shoes but a large surplus, which is used by the asylums in Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo and, in the case of shoes at least, by the State police force. It is really touching to observe criminals working industriously on clothes for the demented and with every appearance of being contented with their labor.

Forming a part of the process of regeneration, but also given for the outdoor exercise which it affords, comes the military training, which is obligatory twice weekly for approximately two hours. Here the prisoners not only have an opportunity to get healthful exercise but also to realize an obligation to the State and the privilege to train for its defense in time of national danger. I may say that the records show that prisoners who have completed their sentences or who have been pardoned have made excellent and trustworthy soldiers.

While the penitentiary is far from a paying proposition, it is nevertheless true that these three or four hundred prisoners are doing sufficient service for the State in the manufacture of furniture, shoes, and clothing, raising agricultural products, etc., to defray a large part of the expenses of the institution. Quite naturally the list of prisoners includes men from practically all walks of life, from doctors, lawyers, dentists, and merchants down to the lowly laboring man. One case impressed me as being particularly interesting and the attitude of the prisoner as a genuine tribute to the kind of treatment received within the walls of this State bastille. The man I have in mind was a bookkeeper by profession, who, due to his good conduct, had soon been given this kind of work to do in the general offices of the prison. After faithfully fulfilling his sentence of several years he asked to be allowed to continue with his office work, and that man is now one of the office staff but quite naturally enjoys all of the liberties of a free man, and, of course, lives outside of the prison grounds. If the atmosphere of the prison had not been one of justice and consideration along with stern discipline, I venture to say that this man would never have sought employment there following his release.

As witnessed by the slogan of the institution mentioned at the beginning of this article and also by the attitude of those responsible for its administration, the prison's chief goal is to send men out from the place with a greater appreciation of civic responsibility, the rights of others, their obligation to the State, and, in short, better individuals in every sense of the word than when they arrived at the prison doors as condemned men. Ample evidence could be cited to show that this goal is being reached in hundreds of cases, but time and space do not permit the citation of numerous individual cases where São Paulo's ex-prisoners have gone out and filled responsible positions with credit to themselves and to São Paulo's great humanitarian institution.

THRIFT IN THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS ∴ ∴ ∴

(There is perhaps no subject of more vital importance to the nations of the world just now than the subject of thrift, both governmental and individual. The colossal waste in the World War of men and material—in every form of human production—has literally impoverished the world, an impoverishment which will be felt far in the future by generations yet unborn. Thrift becomes, therefore, not merely a virtue, a laudable quality, as heretofore, but an imperative duty if the finest flower of our civilization is to be preserved.

There is a peculiar fitness in the fact that it is in Italy where the first international organization devoted to the encouragement of thrift was established. Italy, far from wealthy, at best, and one of the nations which lost most heavily in the recent cataclysm, but which perhaps more clearly than any other, realizes that the remedy must be found in increased work and thrift.

It would seem that in this movement as set forth in the following pages, is much matter of real interest to the nations of the American Continent, members of the Pan American Union which, because they suffered least from the Great War, are slower to recognize and apply the only remedy which will restore the world's balance, a balance to which they are inevitably subject. There can be no question as to the importance of individual thrift in national finance, national credit, and consequently, in international finance. Nor can there be any real question as to the importance in the national or international scheme of things of organized, cooperative effect to reconstitute the small capitals and incomes destroyed by war and inflation, and to protect and guide the building up of new capital where wages are higher and living conditions, on the whole, easier. The European countries are intensely interested because they have felt, and still feel, the pinch; but we, in the Americas, are not so interested, for wages on the whole are still high and we are still spending rather than saving.—Editor's note.)

IN JUNE, 1925, there was organized at Milan, Italy, an International Thrift Institute composed of mutual savings banks of various countries. This institute will aim to accomplish the following objects:

1. The exchange of ideas between representative savings banks of different countries, looking toward improvement in methods and systems.
2. The development of closer relations between them so as to better understand and serve the immigrant savings depositor.
3. To provide an additional opportunity, justified by business considerations, which through personal contacts will help to promote better international relations.
4. To promote thrift.

In 1926, from October 18 to 22, inclusive, there will be held in Philadelphia the Seventh Annual Conference of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks of the United States of America.

The membership of this organization includes 615 mutual savings banks whose resources are over \$7,000,000,000, representing the combined savings of 11,000,000 depositors. Now it is planned to make this meeting an international gathering in the belief that those present will be favorably disposed toward helping develop the International Thrift Institute movement.

With this in mind the program for the Seventh Annual Conference of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks is being planned so that topics common to all mutual savings banks will be discussed from an international viewpoint. At each business session two written addresses will be delivered on some broad aspect of thrift—one domestic and one foreign. There will also be a series of daily group discussions, in which delegates from all countries may participate.

The success of the coming Philadelphia conference, as a means of creating interest in the International Thrift Institute, depends upon the extent to which the foreign countries having mutual savings banks are therein represented. If the delegation from abroad is substantial, there is no reason why this conference should not develop an intelligent understanding between the United States and foreign countries which will lead to the fulfillment of the objectives of the International Thrift Institute.

The fundamental object of savings banks in promoting thrift is the conservation of resources for the benefit of the individual, the family, and the State. The fruits of thrift are manifold. Foremost among them are the financial independence of the individual; the development of character; the betterment of family conditions; improvement in the standards of living; removal of the economic fears responsible for the diminishing size of families; increased interest in the laws that protect property; clearer understanding of the relations of the individual to the State; development of a higher grade of citizenship and, also, of natural resources. Although the attainment of these objects is the reason and the inspiration of thrift efforts in different countries, the methods employed may differ.

How, then, can international association hasten the realization of these aims?

The commercial and investment interests of the world meet in the interchanges of commerce and of ideas. In commerce they meet through purchase and sale of commodities; in other fields through an exchange of views and a comparison of methods and appliances looking toward the development of industry and the profitable employment of labor. Except in the realm of commerce the benefits to be derived from these interchanges are not necessarily reciprocal. The purpose, for example, in studying the principles and methods underlying the management of railroads, manufacturing processes, banking and currency systems of other countries, where no money



Courtesy of "El Arquitecto," Buenos Aires

THE NATIONAL POSTAL SAVINGS BANK, BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

The architects' drawing of the proposed building to house the central office of the National Savings Bank in Buenos Aires

exchanges or values are involved, is improvement, and the results are largely one-sided. Mutual advantage can only be said to ensue in so far as what partially benefits the common usages of mankind must eventually benefit mankind as a whole. Very often the intangible benefits from such interchanges are more far-reaching and permanent than the material advantages.

A notable fact is that, notwithstanding the multiplied means of transportation and communication between the peoples of the world, there is a wholly inadequate understanding of one another in spite of those things which, held in common, should create like or mutual interests and understandings, and of those other things which, by differentiating nationalities, should make them mutually interesting and appreciative.

Applying the foregoing to the savings bank situation, it would seem that while practical, material benefits may arise from meeting in international conference and exchanging ideas as to practices, methods, scope, similar interests, increasing service and, broadly, from the consideration of every phase of the promotion of thrift, there can be engendered at the same time those subtle and immaterial influences which come from personal contacts and which are so potent in promoting good feeling and in laying the foundation for better international understandings.

The foregoing are the basic principles that underlie the scheme of the International Thrift Institute and those upon which, according to American ideas, it should be developed. It is submitted that while the good results to be obtained from international conference may not be immediately apparent, nevertheless these principles contain germinal possibilities of future development.

The American State Department has taken the usual steps in such matters, and it is planned to have the conference in October promoted among foreign governments through diplomatic channels.

Expressions of interest and of a spirit of helpful cooperation have been made by several of the ambassadors and ministers from the Latin American countries, and it is probable that many of these nations will be represented by official delegates. Indeed, it is already certain that the principal banks will be fully represented.

PANAMA AND THE PROBLEM OF HUMAN MIGRATION

BY JOHN C. MERRIAM

President, Carnegie Institution of Washington

ONE of the most important advances in modern interpretation of history has come through recognition of the vast length of time represented and the almost infinite complication of events. We now appreciate also the significance of changes in human environment, whether arising from modification of our surroundings at given places, or from changes due to migration across varying types of environment.

Although the period covered by human history is brief compared to that represented in the great stretch of geological time, we now recognize the story of man as beginning at a date so remote that many tens of thousands of years must be reckoned in study of the historical sequence. While changes in the physical and biological environment of man within known human history are comparatively small when measured against those seen in the whole stretch of geological eras, there is an important element of variation recognized within the period since man appeared.

It is also noted in modern interpretation of historical sequence that frequent movements of human types up and down over the greater land areas of the earth have brought about a situation so complicated that it becomes impossible to obtain a clear view of the historical development of any race or any people without following its story over wide reaches of the earth's surface.

Relation of the problem of human migration to conditions obtaining at the Isthmus of Panama are of exceptional interest by reason of the fact that the area of Panama lies in the path of some of the most interesting migrations of life in America within comparatively late geological time. Although human history is not necessarily involved in the whole of this story of migrations, the principles which govern interpretation of the human story are so closely similar to those involved in the migration of other types of life, that we must to a considerable extent consider the two by the same methods.

One of the outstanding features in the history of relationship between North and South America is the evidence of complete separation of these continents for a long period preceding late geological time. During this period of separation a wide difference in types of life was developed, especially in the case of the higher animals. At a time approximately two geological periods preceding the present epoch, North and South America had almost completely different forms of higher animal life. Suddenly in late geological time North American forms appeared in South America and South American types appeared in North America. Intermingling of faunas continued for two geological periods, with strengthening of North American representation in South America and concurrent weakening of South American representation in North America.

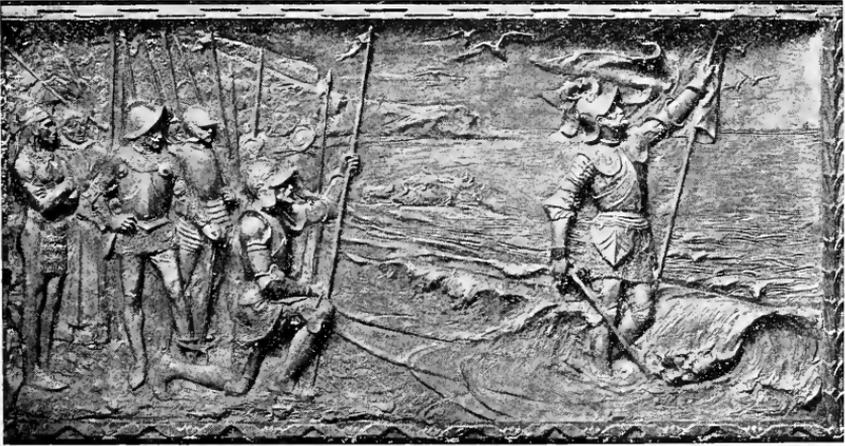
During the period of separation of South America from North America, the life of the southern region developed a peculiar type due in considerable measure to its isolation. When the continents became connected in late geological time, the results of intermigration gave us an almost completely new type of population for the southern continent. The present fauna representing higher types of life in South America is largely of North American origin. Relics of the ancient fauna appear in the armadillo, sloth, monkey, and other animals.

During the period in which South America and North America were separated, the North American region was connected with the Asiatic region. The animal life of this northern region was the result of many migrations over this great northern land mass including North America, Asia, and Europe.

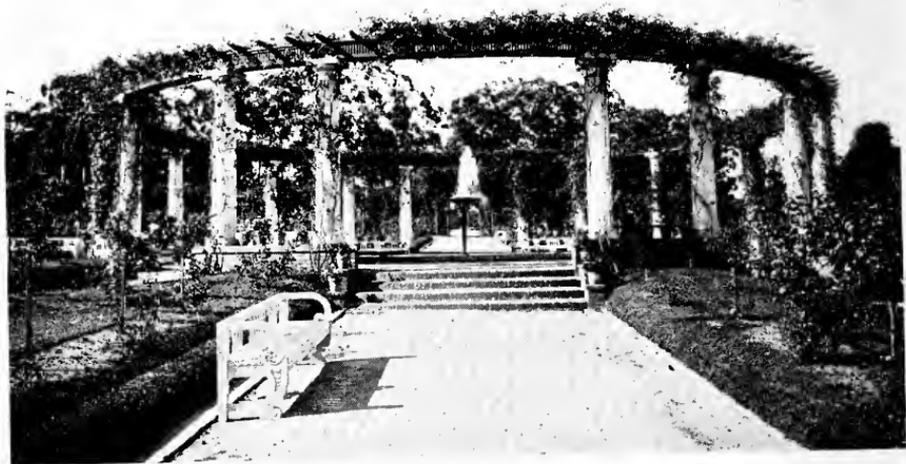
Our knowledge of human history in America is as yet represented only by interrupted chapters or fragments of the story. With continuing intensive historical and archaeological investigations over the two Americas we shall ultimately obtain a large part of the information necessary to construct a complete history. It is natural that at the present time we find numerous opinions as to the origin of American peoples, regarding entrance of human groups into these continents, and concerning extent and character of fluctuation in migrations. The consensus of present opinion would probably favor derivation of all American human types from Asia and their introduction to America by migrations passing through Alaska. These migration routes have evidently spread in many directions through North America. Some have converged at the southern end of the continent. From these southern lines the routes of exploration and travel into South America have passed over, or close to, the Isthmus of Panama.

There may have been short cuts or roundabout routes. Many assume direct entrance of immigrants from Asia by routes across the ocean resulting in landings at widely separated points along the Pacific coast. Perhaps the original migrations were all by way of Alaska and later influences came to exert themselves by landings at various points on the Pacific margins of the continents.

By whatever theory the history of human occupation of America can be interpreted, the region of Panama and the areas immediately to the north and south must inevitably represent one of the most interesting portions of the Americas for study of routes of migration and influence of environment upon the people. There can be no doubt that the region of Middle America will be one of the centers of attraction for future study of the general ethnological and anthropological story of America. There is every reason why this region should be made the subject of most intensive geological, biological, and anthropological study with expectation of results of great importance in their bearing upon fundamental questions of American history.



BALBOA TAKING POSSESSION OF THE PACIFIC



ROSE GARDENS IN THE PRADO, MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY

MY CITY OF ROSES

By LILIAN C. B. MCA. MAYER

State Vice President for Tennessee, League of American Pen Women

In Montevideo

The tangled streets are all aflame with roses;
From lifted reach to all the waters glow
The changing colors—roses orange-hearted,
Roses like yellow moonlight on still pools,
Roses running like scarlet fire over old cloistered walls;
Dawn roses spilling over with sweet, and vesper-roses,
Folded in silvery shadows, lifted in prayer.
Loved by delirious airs are the Prado's roses,
All night they feel the light beat of its blossoming rose-trees;
And drowsily-splendid under the high, white sun
 A thousand gardens burn
 With roses, roses, roses,
Making a dream-place of this slow-built city.

Shall I tell you a secret?

Here in this forest of roses

Beauty has found her home, her real abiding-place;
She leaves it now and then and follows you,
Or leads another for a little space,
Or wanders where the orchard petals blow
On windy hillsides sloping to the sea,
 Or moves on flowing rivers.

I know far places where her slim, cool feet
Have stirred the meadows to a passion of white bloom;
Know where her touch has thrilled the insensate marble
Or left behind the eyelids of a child
Translucent lights, blue as the jewel of Lyra;
But always she returns to this, her citadel.

O Montevideo,

Others will sing your land, its brave, proud people,
Sing its low hills with the young November upon them
And its dim, green valleys, shot with the youth of November.

To others then I leave its cradled lakes,
 Its silver-curling sea, beautiful under the moon.
 For *your* spell is upon me—the spell of your roses
 Flushing forever in my dreams.
 And wherever I may be
 When the warm light flows from the West
 From flame-pink clouds slowly melting, dissolving,
 O glorious you emerge, my city of roses
 With your estuary flowing over a bed of roses,
 And I am drunk to the soul with love and longing for you!

MEXICAN CULTURE AND THE REVOLUTION¹ ∴ ∴

BY PEDRO HENRÍQUEZ UREÑA

THERE are in Mexican history since its independence in 1821 two important social movements—"La Reforma" (The Reform) inspired by the Liberal tendencies during the years from 1855 to 1857, and a second, known to everybody as "La Revolucíon," which, starting in 1910, continued until about 1920.

The Revolution has exerted an extraordinary influence on the intellectual life of the country and, indeed, on all its activities. But how deeply and in how many ways this influence has reached, is something that seldom has been analyzed, but at least one thing is certain, and that is that everybody now believes in the education of the masses. This belief may be considered as the background of the whole movement. The conviction exists to-day that it is of paramount importance to the Nation that everybody should go to school, although this ideal can not be accomplished in a few years, nor even perhaps in a whole generation.

This belief marks also a new attitude toward the problem of public education. I do not mean to say that this theory is a new one; on the contrary, as soon as Mexico had achieved its liberty from Spain, more than 100 years ago, the desire for public education became popular, as it was considered the basis of a democracy.

Fernández Lizardí, the well-known writer, who died in 1827, was a fervent champion of this idea, and even harbored the hope that his own numerous publications in the shape of novels and stories, dramatic productions, reviews, essays, and almanacs might instill in the mass of the people a desire to learn how to read and write.

¹ From *Mexico*, New York, March, 1926.

Since the War for Independence ended in 1821 the number of public and private schools has been slowly growing. Every man who could afford it went to school. This education was imparted also to women, who up to that time were not encouraged to educate themselves. In Colonial times and until the end of the XVIII century the general belief was that it was dangerous to let women learn to read and write.

Popular education, at least as a theory, has been in existence in Mexico for over 100 years, but in practice only a small minority went to school, those who had the means to enjoy this luxury and were not obliged to work for their living from childhood. Among the really poor, very few had the advantage of even a rudimentary education.

Unfortunately, the advocates of general public education, such as Don Justo Sierra, who for a time under President Porfirio Díaz was Minister of Public Instruction, could never communicate their faith to the Government.

We must remember that up to the beginning of the XIX century Latin America, in spite of its printing presses, lived under a medieval social organization with a medieval culture. Its universities in Mexico, Santo Domingo, and Lima had preserved the mark of the Middle Ages. Latin was the scholastic language. Theology was the most important course. The civil law was the Roman law or the ecclesiastical law, and never the living laws of the country. Medicine was taught from Arabian textbooks, and from time to time the revival of the teachings of Hippocrates marked a renaissance. Reading and writing, as in the Europe of the Middle Ages, were considered as pertaining to professionals, an ability comparable to that of wood carving or pottery manufacturing. Charles Peguy observes that the masses of the Protestant peoples did not begin to read until after the Reformation, nor of the Catholic peoples until after the French Revolution. That explains why it has taken 100 years for the Latin-American nations to awaken to the fact that popular education is not an Utopian dream but an urgent and absolute necessity. This is precisely what Mexico has discovered during the long years of revolution.

The new intellectual awakening of Mexico, as throughout all Latin America to-day, is instilling self-confidence into the people. Mexico has decided to place itself in a position to discuss and analyze the foreign artistic and intellectual production, instead of accepting it unquestioningly, and also hopes to find among her own sons creations of distinctive quality that will form a national cultural foundation.

The prologue of this liberation was staged in the years from 1906 to 1911. During that time, under the Díaz administration, Mexican intellectual life had again acquired the rigidity of the Mid-

dle Ages, although the ideas were of the XIX century—wholly of the XIX century. Our "Weltanschauung" was predetermined not by the theology of Santo Tomás or Duns Scotus, but by the modern sciences as interpreted by Comte, Mill, and Spencer. Positivism had replaced scholasticism in the public schools, and truth did not exist outside of that. The liberalism of the XVIII century as applied to economy and politics was considered definitive. In literature the tyranny of the classics had been supplanted by the models of modern Paris. In painting, sculpture, and architecture the admirable Mexican traditions, either of Indian or Colonial origin, were forgotten. The only open road was to copy Europe! In music matters there was only national tradition in the popular songs, but the belief was that the only salvation rested in Leipzig.

For years Mexico was left to its own cultural resources. The continuous civil wars, the frequent hostility of the capitalist class and the governments of the local Mexican States, and finally the European conflict, were all instrumental to this isolation. Mexico's only friends, Latin America, were either too far away or too poor to lend a helping hand. This isolation that would have taught self-confidence to almost any nation taught Mexico that it could survive without outside help. As a curious example we can cite the case of the opera. This is a very well-liked form of entertainment in Mexico, but, due to the European war and to the revolution, no group of foreign singers dared to include Mexico in a tour. Then it was that in Mexico City opera companies with both foreign and national talent were organized, and so successfully that at times two of them were giving performances during the same season.

What has been the result of this isolation? First of all, the realization that the social, political, and economic problems of Europe are different from those of Mexico, and that therefore we can not expect to solve our problems by European methods. Next, the conviction that the Mexican spirit is just as creative as any other. It is to be doubted whether without this change in the spiritual field original books such as "The Suicide," by Adolfo Reyes; "El Monismo Estético," by José Vasconcelos; or "Life as Economy, Unselfishness, and Charity," by Antonio Caso, could ever have been produced; or whether investigations as monumental as that initiated by Manuel Gamio in the valley of Teotihuacan, or the study of Mexican primitive design, by Adolfo Best Maugard, or the mural paintings of Diego Rivera and his contemporaries would have been possible.

There is a manifest desire in Mexico to-day to prefer the native materials and native themes in arts and sciences, and also to create new methods, since European methods are not adapted to this environment.

In pictorial art the justice of this decision is clearly manifested. We have first the works of Rivera representing Mexican life in his

huge mural paintings that cover the walls of the Ministry of Public Education and those of the agricultural school which embody the spirit of the majority of the young artists who now aim to interpret on canvas their country, its manners and customs. We must in justice recognize that this nationalistic movement was initiated in the "Hall of Free Discussion," decorated under the direction of Roberto Montenegro, the great stained glass windows of which have the unusual merit of being wholly Mexican production from the original design up to the actual glass-making process.

The new teachings of design initiated by Adolfo Best Maugard and now continued under the direction of M. Rodriguez Lozano, represent the best directed effort to determine the essential characteristics of the art of an American race. The Mexican designs that represent the highest development of the ancient Indian spirit and civilization have survived till our day through the arts. They are marked by seven fundamentals: The straight line, the zig-zag line, the curve, the circle, half circle, the undulation and spiral, that combine in static or dynamic series.

Architecture is not backward either. Acevedo and Federico Mariscal initiated in 1913 the movement in favor of the Mexican colonial style, and this labor was continued by well-known artists such as Manuel Romero de Terreros. Ten years later the new suburbs of Mexico City, where prior to this time all buildings had the architectural stamp of the French hotel or the Swiss chalet, consist of constructions showing the style and characteristics of Spanish colonial times adapted to modern use. These buildings do not only follow the old style but also utilize the old materials, "Tezontle," the dark red stone, the "Chiluca," a gray variety, and even the Spanish tiles. This gives to the city its proper and natural character, adding a new beauty to that of the ancestral palaces of old Mexico.

MUSIC

In music, progress is not so marked. In Mexico this art has not attained the development it has in South America. However, everybody sings, everybody is interested in the folk songs, and folk songs are taught in the schools, just as primitive Mexican design is taught, in an effort to establish a native school of music. No standards either lyric or of orientation, either classical or popular, have been established in this branch. Not even the essential distinction is made between the genuine native song and the compositions of modern musicians. Beginning with the works of Manuel Ponce, a wonderful composer, but shy innovator, who started his series of popular songs in 1910, public interest awakened and is gradually increasing. To-day there is a tendency to improve Ponce's lead in the works of Carlos Chavez Ramirez, a young Mexican

composer who has had the ability to present the problem of Mexican music since its origin, that is to say, starting with the fundamentals of tone. In addition, there seem to be great possibilities in the "Orquesta Tipica," a genuine Mexican symphonic orchestra in which a large number of musical instruments are successfully combined. It would be interesting to know what reactions this would produce in men like Stravinsky or Falla.

LITERATURE

In literature the new orientations are not so numerous and clear as in architecture and painting, although there is no lack of tendencies as happens in music, since literature has always been original in Mexico, even during the periods in which the European influence was strongest. The Mexican spirit has made its unmistakable literary mark ever since the time of Juan Ruiz de Alarcon and Sor Juana Inez de la Cruz.

In the present period, this of the Revolution, it is evident that Mexican writers have now more audacity, particularly in the philosophic order. As was to be expected national themes are much in vogue. In poetry Ramon Lopez Velarde, who died before maturity in 1921, gave originality to his interpretations of provincial topics and raised himself to a higher plane in his "Suave Patria." In his wake the new generation of poets follow his ideals. In the field of the novel national themes have for more than 100 years been exploited; but now, due to the increase of publication, themes are more prolific and short stories have made their appearance. In the drama there have been many attempts, but so far they have attained popularity in the form of musical comedies and reviews only. Nevertheless, Eduardo Villaseñor and Rafael Saavedra with their synthetic drama are making history, and a strong tendency can now be detected toward cooperation among the younger element in this field.

The masses of the people have also been spiritually transformed through the Revolution, not only because they now have better educational opportunities, but because they have found out that they too have human rights and that among these is the right to acquire an education. Instead of the old sullen expression characteristic of the faces of the downtrodden Mexican people, there is now a shining hope. To-day they play and laugh as they never did before. They have asserted themselves. Nothing symbolizes better the Mexico of to-day than the mural painting by Diego Rivera depicting a group of armed revolutionists stopping to rest in a rural village where the school teacher surrounded by his pupils, all well dressed and eagerly intent on their work, suggests a vision of a better and happier future.

PIONEER FOUNDATIONS IN BRAZIL AND CHILE¹

I

GAFFRÉE-GUINLE FOUNDATION FOR THE STUDY AND PROPHYLAXIS OF SOCIAL DISEASES

STUDENTS of the economic development of Brazil are all too unconscious of the fact that the basis of her present growth and prosperity lies in the reduction of her death rate and the increase in the efficiency of her people through the raising of the standard of public health.

For many generations not only was the loss of her native-born population through tropical and social diseases appalling, but the prevalence of these diseases made Brazil undesirable for colonization from Europe, and depleted the ranks of such colonists as ventured to settle here. It is for this reason that at the end of the first quarter of the twentieth century, Brazil has the greatest wealth on earth in uncultivated rich lands, uncut forests, undeveloped natural vegetable products, and latent rich mineral resources—uncounted square miles of territory lying fallow since the creation of man. There have never been until these last four years a sufficient number of men in Brazil to more than scratch a bit along her seacoast and water-ways.

Brazil has changed from an “enormous open hospital,” as Dr. Oswaldo Cruz described it when he tackled the job more than a quarter of a century ago. The fight against sickness in a country where germs multiply under a warm sun 365 days of the year should make one of the most dramatic stories of this time, were it possible to visualize the slow conquering of yellow fever, smallpox, hookworm, and Chagas’ disease. The progress is marked by the gift to the world of Brazil’s really great scientists, Oswaldo Cruz and Carlos Chagas, and their contributions to tropical medicine.

Most of the work has been done quietly, the public records existing in the useful lives of thousands of Brazilians who in another generation would have been rotting in their graves.

The last and most difficult health undertakings have been the fight against tuberculosis, which is another story, and the attack upon social diseases, which is the subject of this one.

That so complete and so concerted an attack can be made on social diseases is due to two pioneers, Candido Gaffrée and Eduardo

¹ *Brazilian American*, March 6, 1926.

Palassin Guinle, who came to Brazil in their youth, remained friends throughout their lives and built up their enormous fortunes side by side. Always charitably inclined, they both gave generously during their lives to all causes which make for happier and better living for the Brazilian people. There could be no more fitting memorial to their names and work than the Gaffrée-Guinle Foundation, organized by the Guinle family in their honor.

The Fundação Gaffrée e Guinle consists of a large central hospital, several dispensaries, and a research institute, among other buildings. The hospital or group of hospitals, for the central organization will be a really beautiful series of buildings when completed, and the only one of its kind in the world, for its numerous departments and pavilions will have but one desideratum—the protection of the population.

Several of the dispensaries are already built and have capable staffs attending daily to a numerous clientele. All services are, of course, gratis, and the good work being done is of inestimable benefit to the population at large. The plans for the central hospital were originated and drawn up by the well-known Brazilian civil engineer, Dr. A. Porto d'Ave, head of the firm of Porto d'Ave & Co.

The organization of the humanitarian Gaffrée-Guinle undertaking follows out an absolutely new plan. It is based on a 100 per cent Brazilian system that has been approved by the great international scientists who have studied it in Rio recently.

Eminent specialists both at home and abroad have given the Gaffrée-Guinle Foundation plan careful attention, and after studying it in all its multiple details, have unanimously approved of it. The Brazilian specialists, Prof. Eduardo Rabello and Dr. Gilberto Moura, dedicated their valuable time collaborating in the organization of the Gaffrée-Guinle Foundation Hospital and their aid has been most efficient. Regarding the general organization of the hospital the great international authorities on the matter, Professors Unna and Bischoff, have written from Germany enthusiastic epistles in which they suggest future technical installations for the edifice under construction. Professor Bischoff was quite carried away by the Gaffrée-Guinle plans for the defense of the public against the worst evil that has menaced its health and well-being throughout the centuries, and in writing stated in part:

* * * The action of the Gaffrée-Guinle Foundation will not be restricted to Brazil, but through the teachings and discoveries that surely will result from the great Institute of Scientific Research annexed to the hospital, will distribute its results throughout the world on behalf of the entire human race.

HOSPITAL PROGRAM

The hospital of the Gaffrée-Guinle Foundation will attend simultaneously to the care of those seriously ill, will isolate contagious

patients, treat out-patients, restrict the propagation of disease, carry out technical studies on modern therapeutics and scientific research, and institute a specialized course of study for the students of the Academy of Medicine.

The hospital will contain 10 infirmaries for the poor, and in these wards there will be 180 beds. Each infirmary will have a separate isolation ward containing 4 beds, thereby bringing up the total to 220 beds. There will also be a special section with comfortable accommodations calculated to attract patients able to pay. This section will contain 24 rooms on the first floor, where patients can be treated with all due privacy. The installations set apart for this class of patients, although situated in the main building, are quite isolated, having a private entrance and garden.

Besides the above-mentioned rooms, there will be 14 suites for patients desirous of still higher-priced accommodations. Thus, including the special section, the total accommodation of the hospital will be 320 beds.

INFIRMARIES

Each infirmary will contain 22 beds, 18 of which will be placed in the main dormitory and 4 in the isolation ward. The beds will be placed 1 meter 40 centimeters apart and between every 2 beds there will be a window. Under this plan two patients may be treated simultaneously.

The following rooms communicate directly with the general dormitory. On one side: Service room for the sterilization of apparatus and other services; bathrooms and lavatories. On the other side: Treatment room, small laboratory, and pharmacy for emergency cases.

Thanks to this system the hygiene and treatment of the infirmary patients can be carried out on the spot. At the front of each infirmary there will be an attractively furnished, well-aired recreation parlor, where patients able to walk may take their meals and spend a few hours daily. On the right-hand side of this parlor there will be a small diet kitchen, furnished from the central kitchen by means of thermal cars. On the left-hand side, will be the nurses' quarters, where they may rest in the time accorded them off duty. These quarters will contain everything necessary for the comfort of the nurses. Communicating with the nurses' quarters by a small passage will be the infirmary archives where the doctor on duty will leave his written instructions for treatment of the patients and will file the reports, which will be forwarded finally to the general medical archives.

As already stated, the normal capacity of each isolation ward is four beds, but in case of necessity this may be doubled. Each isolation ward consists of two rooms separated by a common service room and

having a small passageway for communication purposes. These rooms are for serious cases. They will also be used to isolate without delay patients showing signs of epidemic outbreaks. Each infirmary will have a linen room, a storeroom, and two toilets for the staff. Soiled clothing will be automatically sent down through conduit tubes fixed into the corners of the building, to the deposit below from whence it will be daily transported to the laundry.

THE MATERNITY WARD

The hospital will contain a splendid maternity ward for a total of 44 patients. This ward will have every modern improvement. Everything humanly possible will be done for patients during their stay in this ward.

DISPENSARIES

The principal entrance to the Gaffrée-Guinle Foundation Hospital will consist of a large central courtyard of rectangular shape, containing a huge garden and built in such a way as to give plenty of light and air to the various buildings. In the patio are to be constructed two dispensaries, one for men and the other for women and children. The men's dispensary will consist of three general consulting rooms for the classification of those who visit the hospital for the first time. Near the consulting rooms is the collection room, where the material for the Great Laboratory of Analyses, adjoining the hospital, will be kept. There will also be a cystoscopy chamber, annexed to which will be the large treatment chamber, divided by a wide central corridor with seven compartments on one side for the multiple requirements of the treatment processes, and on the other side 10 small rooms for autotreatment of patients properly instructed. Communicating with this chamber will be another for minor operations and a room with beds in which patients may rest after operations, etc. The injection room will be partitioned off in a way such as to allow the simultaneous treatment of five patients. Besides, there will be two waiting rooms, the smaller one for new patients and the larger one for those undergoing treatment. The large waiting room will have seating accommodations for 200 patients.

The plan of the dispensary for women and children is similar to that of the men's dispensary, the extra sections being: Gynecological consulting room, cystoscopic chamber, gynecological treatment room, which is subdivided into six small rooms, small operating chamber, room with beds, injection compartments, and a pediatric consulting room. The outside dispensaries of the Gaffrée-Guinle Foundation, of which there are several in the city, are able to comfortably take

care of 2,000 patients a day. They are so well organized that not less than 45 patients can be operated on simultaneously, each in a private compartment, rigid privacy being observed.

The organization of the hydrotherapeutic section is technically as follows: Doctor's consulting room, massage room, douches, light and steam baths, sulphur baths, and orthopedic gymnastic room with the latest devices.

The electro-therapeutic section contains the following installations: Electrologist's consulting room, radio-diagnosis room, radiotherapeutic room, dark room, negative archives, mecanotherapeutics, galvanic current, pantheostato, ozoné, bagrané chair, cardiograph, condenser, diathermia, high frequency, hydro-electric, light and ultra-violet baths.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS

The important duty of admitting and classifying patients is carried out by the various dispensaries of the Gaffrée-Guinle Foundation located throughout Rio and also by the dispensaries situated in the main hospital of the Foundation. The admission departments are divided into two sections, masculine and feminine, each having the following subdivisions: Registry office, linen room, dressing room, lavatory and bath rooms, and store room for clothes and valuables. After having been properly disinfected in the apparatus especially constructed for this service, the clothes and other property of each patient will be put into a sailcloth bag and hung up on the overhead rods in the storeroom.

Although each ward has its own private chamber for minor operations, the Gaffrée-Guinle Foundation Hospital has a large operating chamber, organized on the most modern lines, with an anesthetizing room, surgeons' disinfection room, sterilization room, surgical instruments' room, nurses' room, and medicine room.

The air of the operating chamber will be completely purified and renovated before an operation, and will be kept always in circulation.

A large amphitheater or lecture hall will be built on the first floor of the main building of the Gaffrée-Guinle Foundation. There will also be an anatomical museum and a library to help students who wish to specialize.

The Scientific Research Institute referred to by Professor Bischoff of Berlin was organized in accordance with the indications of the Brazilian bacteriologist, Dr. Gomes de Faria, and is subdivided as follows: Ground floor—chamber for the dead, autopsy chamber, anatomical deposit, machine room, offices, doctor's rooms, private laboratory, sterilization, bottle-washing and culture department, and serum cold storage.

First floor: On this floor are the following laboratories—Anatomical, therapeutical, chemical, physico-chemical, micro-photographic, bacteriological, serological, and private.

In the annex is the experimental section which is subdivided into the following chambers or departments: Chamber for the inoculation and preservation of small animals; autopsy chamber; sterilization chamber; stalls for large animals, stalls for small animals, monkey cages, rat-breeding house, pigeon coops, large cage for living birds.

DIRECTING AND MEDICAL BOARDS

In the medical board section there will be a comfortable office for the director of the hospital, other offices, general medical archives, and a salon for the regular meetings of the board of directors of the Foundation.

The administration section is subdivided as follows: Administrator's office, cashier's department offices, archives and lavatory. In the same section there will be a large waiting room, capable of holding the considerable number of people who will visit there. The responsibility of the administration is not limited to the business end of the Foundation but also includes the following departments: Laundry, cremation of garbage, water filtration, general stores, workshops, garage, kitchen, cold storage, light and power, personnel and quarters for same, etc.

In the administrative section annex is the social service department in charge of the corps of visiting nurses who are doing their best to combat the world's greatest evil.

Construction of the great Gaffrée-Guinle Foundation Hospital will cost 7,000 contos of reis,² and the edifice should be ready before the end of the year. Although the main hospital is not built as yet, the Foundation has for several months been carrying out its splendid work at its six ambulatorios or dispensaries scattered throughout the city. For the last 10 months of 1924 the Foundation spent not less than 2,972 contos at its various dispensaries in examinations, and in providing neosalvarsan, mercury, sodium iodide, and various other forms of injections, and in taking Wassermann blood reactions.

In a letter addressed to Prof. Eduardo Rabello, Dr. J. D. Long, Assistant Surgeon General of the Public Health Service of the United States, says in part:

My dear Doctor Rabello: Now that the Red Cross Conference is over, I have a little spare time in which to think about those who have been so kind to me on this trip—including yourself. I want to thank you for the copy of your booklet and especially for the trouble you took in showing me the ambulatorios or dis-

² The par value of 1 conto of reis gold is \$546.

pensaries in Rio, which are the best I have ever seen, and when the new Gaffrée-Guinle Foundation Hospital is ready, it will be one of the best and will obtain rapidly very satisfactory results.

Your work is unique, and I have never before heard of such a notable undertaking anywhere else. * * *

Hospital and social welfare workers everywhere, particularly those concerned with the prophylaxis of venereal diseases, will follow with keen interest the operation of the great Gaffrée-Guinle Foundation, which promises so much not only for the health of Brazilians but, through its research division, for the well-being of mankind in general. With its predecessor in the field of cancer, the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation, and with the Brazilian Anti-Tuberculosis Society, the Gaffrée-Guinle Foundation was given hearty recognition and commendation by President Bernardes in his recent message to the Brazilian Congress, as a shining example of private initiative, whose cooperation the Government gladly utilizes in one of its chief functions, the conservation of public health.

II

FEDERICO SANTA MARIA EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION

Señor Federico Santa María, who died recently in Paris, bequeathed his entire fortune, variously estimated at 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 pesos, to the city of Valparaíso for educational and charitable purposes specified in his will. Provision is made for several annuities, but the principal devoted to this purpose also reverts to the educational foundation.

"I desire to say to my fellow citizens," writes Señor Santa María in the preamble of his remarkable will, "that the last 30 years of my life were entirely devoted to altruistic purposes, in accordance with which I made my first will in 1894, bequeathing a university to the city of Valparaíso, but in the course of time [the will in question is dated January 5, 1920] experience showed me that such action was a mistake and that it was of prime importance to uplift the proletariat of my country. I therefore conceived a plan in accordance with which I give my mite first to childhood, itself, secondly to the primary school, then to the vocational school and finally to a college of engineering, placing it within the power of the deserving boy without money to attain the highest degree of human knowledge, it being the duty of the wealthy class to contribute to the intellectual development of the proletariat."

The chief provisions of this remarkable will follow:

Part of the estate or its income shall be applied to found in the city of Valparaíso a vocational school for boarding and day pupils. There shall be admitted

as boarding pupils only children of poor parents who have made good records in the primary schools, including two or more from each province of Chile. Instruction, board, lodging and clothing will all be furnished free to boarding pupils. Those distinguishing themselves will be eligible to continue on the same basis in the college of engineering also to be founded under the terms of the will; in this college will be taught civil, railway, industrial, mining, hydraulic, electrical and other branches of engineering. Both the school and the college will be lay institutions, and will be named in honor of José Miguel Carrera, who gave the first rallying cry for Chilean independence.

All members of the faculty shall be foreigners, without distinction of nationality, for the first 10 years after the school and college are founded, but at the expiration of this period Chileans may be placed on the faculty. It is recommended, however, that some positions should always be filled by foreigners.

The administration of the school and college, on both the academic and financial sides, shall be vested in a council composed of the faculty and of the executors, new members taking the place of the latter after their death. [The executors named were Señores Augustín Edwards, Juan Brown Caces, Carlos Van Buren, and Andrew Geddes.]

Not more than 25 per cent of the total value of the estate is to be invested in purchasing the land and constructing the buildings for the school and college. Each year 10 per cent of the income shall be set aside as a reserve fund and allowed to accumulate for 10 years, when a new industrial or commercial school shall be founded, and so on subsequently, the money being used for schools, other institutions contributing to the national progress, improvements to the José Miguel Carrera School or College, or fellowships awarded to students in the school or college for advanced study in the United States or Europe, but preferably in the former. Those studying on fellowships must sign a contract promising to return to Chile and teach in the José Miguel Carrera School or College, if there is a vacancy, or if not, to occupy themselves in the Republic.

If for any reason the provisions of the will relating to the founding of the school and college can not be carried out, the estate shall be given to one or more technical institutions in the United States.

Five thousand shares of stock and 500,000 pesos are left to the Valparaíso Society for the Protection of Children.

Two thousand shares of stock and 300,000 pesos are bequeathed to the Artisans' Association of Valparaíso for the extension of its schools for women.

Educators, social workers and humanists, everywhere, will be interested in following the development of this Foundation, not only because of the broad liberality and clear vision which inspired it, but also because all enduring human progress must, in the ultimate analysis, be rooted in the education of the people.

It is to be hoped that this pioneer educational Foundation is but the first of a series whereby national life not only in Chile, but in all the Latin American countries, will be immeasurably strengthened and enriched.

TWO HUNDRED TIMES AS SWEET AS SUGAR¹

FROM the desert regions of eastern Paraguay comes a plant containing a substance nearly two hundred times as sweet as cane sugar. American scientists are experimenting to see whether its saccharine properties may not be valuable in modern diet. From an article contributed to *Good Health* (Battle Creek, Mich.) by Paul Popenoe, we quote the following interesting description:

The plant, which goes under the simple name of ka-á-he-é (don't fail to pronounce the accents; they are very important) among the South American Indians, belongs to the family of composites, of which the sunflower and daisy are familiar representatives. Its scientific name is *Stevia rebaudiana*.

The sweetness which it contains is not a sugar, but a glucosid somewhat similar to that found in the root of licorice. The leaves are dried and ground up, and a pinch of them is added to anything that requires sweetening; or they may be soaked in water and a sweet liquor prepared. One of the most valuable qualities of this liquid is that it does not ferment, as a sirup does. It might therefore be particularly useful in hot weather, when sugar solutions ferment quickly.

The possible uses of such a plant as this are more or less obvious. It will particularly interest sufferers from diabetes, promising to furnish them with a sweetening that has none of the harmful properties of sugar.

Its nonfermentability may be of value commercially, as in the preparation of sweetened beverages. It would also be of value, from this point of view, because it would not tend to favor the growth of bacteria in the mouth.

Extensive tests will be required, of course, before it can be said that the new substance is wholesome and free from all deleterious effects.

If it proves to be reasonably satisfactory in this particular, it may have a real place in modern diet. The form of sweetening almost universally used is cane sugar, but this is often objectionable because it is a producer of energy as well, and requires the user to digest a concentrated and irritating food, when he perhaps wants no food at all in that connection, but merely sweetening.

Many of the objections to cane sugar can be avoided by using a fruit sugar or malt sugar; but these are equally producers of energy. The extract of ka-á-he-é would, like saccharine, be a simple sweetening, with little or no food value.

The introduction to science of this rare plant is due to the veteran Paraguayan botanist, Dr. Moisés S. Bertoni, who first heard of it from Indians about 1887, and sought it for many years until in 1899 he finally received from a friend a little packet of broken leaves, stems, and flowers, from which he was able to make the first description of it.

Four years later a Catholic priest succeeded in getting a single live plant and sent it to Doctor Bertoni, who grew it and has in later years been able to furnish specimens to other persons interested. The Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., recently secured a packet of seeds, from which it has grown 800 plants to distribute to experimenters in the United States.

¹ From *Literary Digest*, January 17, 1926.

The plant has perennial roots, so that cutting the stem does not terminate its life. Doctor Bertoni calculated that two crops might be cut each year, with a possible total yield of two or three tons to the acre.

Prolonged tests will be necessary to establish the real value of this new plant immigrant, but it is certainly one of the most interesting that has come to the United States in recent years, and at first sight seems to offer great possibilities.

The editor of *Good Health* furnishes the following additional informative note, which indicates that the newly discovered plant may need to be studied a little more before it is adopted it as a perfect substitute for sugar.

Chemical studies which have been made of the ka-á-he-é show that beside the sweet glucosid, *Stevia rebaudiana* contains another substance much sweeter, *rebaudin*, which is a compound of the former named substance, and which may possibly be more or less toxic, since it seems to belong to a class of substances known as *saponis*, which are hemolytic, that is, possess the property of being able to dissolve blood corpuscles. Evidently, careful study of the physiologic properties of this plant will be necessary before it can be determined whether it can be properly used as a food.



AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

ARGENTINE EXPORTS.—The *Review of the River Plate* for May 7, 1926, gives the following figures on the grain, butter, and sheepskin exports for the period between January 1 and May 6, 1926, as follows:

Exports January 1–May 6

Product exported	Jan. 1– May 6, 1926	Jan. 1– May 6, 1925	Jan. 1– May 6, 1924
Wheat, tons (2,205 lbs.)	1,264,769	1,889,558	2,504,262
Maize, tons	857,551	430,544	450,715
Linseed, tons	741,238	276,896	749,164
Oats, tons	284,111	254,439	281,847
Flour, tons	50,049	53,252	-----
Barley, tons	71,476	44,761	-----
Birdseed, tons	5,422	989	-----
Butter (cases)	441,442	442,960	-----
Sheepskins (bales)	8,114	6,762	-----

FIRST INTERNATIONAL FARM EXPOSITION.—On April 17, 1926, the Minister of Agriculture officially opened the First International Farm Exposition, which is the fourth farm show held by the Argentine Rural Society on the association's grounds near Buenos Aires. Prizes were awarded for dairy cows, the winner being an Argentine-bred cow of La Martona, Inc. Hogs, horses, and poultry were also judged.

RIO DE LA PLATA STOCKRAISERS' CONGRESS.—On April 25, 1926, the Congress of Stockraisers of the Río de la Plata was closed after the discussion of problems common to stockraisers in Argentina and in Uruguay. The Minister of Industry of Uruguay headed the Uruguayan delegation to the Congress, which was opened on April 18 under the chairmanship of the President of the Republic. Various resolutions approved favored the following:

The appointment of an executive committee of 10, of whom 6, 3 Argentines and 3 Uruguayans, should be selected from the directors of the Argentine Confederation of Rural Societies, the Argentine Rural Society, the Rural Federation of Uruguay and the Rural Association of Uruguay; the recommendation to the Governments of Argentina and Uruguay to sign a convention on uniformity of procedure and sanitary measures in cattle trade; the making of treaties on the stimulation of the cattle trade; the tuberculin test and prophylaxis for cattle and hogs; the development of the dairy industry; the taking of a stock census; the keeping of detailed statistics, and other matters. Between Uruguayan and Argentine organizations. 120 rural societies were represented.

GRAIN GRADER SENT ON RAILROAD.—The Ministry of Agriculture has recently sent out over the Central Argentine Railroad a car equipped with a grain grader operated by a 4-horsepower motor for the selection of wheat and linseed free to the farmers. In addition to the grain grader there is a dry disinfection machine for the prevention of decay in seed wheat.

ARGENTINE LIVE STOCK IN MEXICO.—Reports to the Argentine Rural Society state that the sires of purebred stock sent to Mexico from Argentina are being enthusiastically praised and a number of sales made, with further probabilities of a good market in the northern part of Mexico.

FIRST COTTON CONGRESS.—In the middle of April the First Cotton Congress of Argentina met in Resistencia to consider the various problems of cotton raising in the Provinces of Santiago del Estero, Salta, and F6rmosa. Among the recommendations made by the Congress were the reduction of freights, the study of means to prevent blights, the calling of an international cotton congress, and the development by 1930 through selective plantings of a cotton superior to that now grown, a prize of 10,000 pesos to be given to the planter who produces the best variety.

BOLIVIA

DEVELOPMENT OF LEAD MINING.—Extensive lead mining activities have taken place recently throughout the country. Up to two years ago, practically all of the lead produced in Bolivia was mined in the Department of Tarija and in the Province of Sur Chicas. Lead has, however, been found recently in almost every part of the high plateau at altitudes ranging from 12,000 to 16,000 feet. The latest deposits discovered are now being worked upon a rather large scale. An authority on the lead industry states that in the rich deposits, found in practically every part of the highland region of the Andes, the content averages 65 per cent lead and 30 ounces silver, and no impurities, to the ton of ore after it has been broken and sorted by hand. It is further stated that the average cost of production of a ton of ore in Bolivia, including the development necessary at a mine, is £8, compared with the present market price of £35 per ton. The production of lead totaled 8,986 tons in 1923, 33,625 tons in 1924, and 36,837 tons in 1925, and it has been predicted that in 1926 it will aggregate at least 45,000 tons. (*Commerce Reports*, April 26.)

BROADCASTING.—The first radio concert was broadcast on March 26, from the station of the Radio Club Boliviano in La Paz. The station has a short wave length of 120 meters.

BOLIVIAN DATA.—The BULLETIN is pleased to have received a copy of the special Bolivian number of the *Foreign Securities Investor*, issued in New York on April 14, 1926. This number, which deals largely

with Bolivian affairs, contains some very important information about that country, including an article on present economic conditions by Señor Alberto Palacios, the able Consul-General of Bolivia in New York.

BRAZIL

RAILWAYS.—The President stated in his message to Congress on May 3, 1926, that on December 31, 1925, the length of railways in Brazil was 30,636 kilometers. The following new sections were opened to traffic during 1925:

	Railroad	Length
		<i>Kilo- meters</i>
Ingazeiras to Missão Velha.....	Baturité.....	25
Baratinha to São Carvalho.....	Victoria-Minas.....	16
São José dos Campos extension.....	Central of Brazil.....	6
Cabralia to Duartina.....	São Paulo.....	12
On Pirajuhy Branch.....	Northwest of Brazil.....	10
Carmo de Cachoeira to Cerro.....	Minas Southern.....	15
Indayá to Mello Vianna.....	Paracatú.....	22
Alfenas to Cayanna.....	Machadense.....	25
Alto da Serra to Jussaral.....	Minas Western.....	16
Ibiá to Presidente Bernardes.....	do.....	33
Uberaba to A. Campos.....	do.....	83
Pinhalão to Arthur Bernardes.....	São Paulo-Rio Grande.....	26
Esplanada to Caethé.....	Dona Thereza Christina.....	30
On Bazilio to Jaguarão Branch.....	Rio Grande do Sul.....	16

The lines owned by the Federal Government are 17,957 kilometers in length; of these, 8,726 kilometers are directly administered by the Government, the balance being rented. An extension of 5,310 kilometers of track is operated under concession from the Federal Government, while 7,369 kilometers are either owned by the States or operated under concessions from them.

BRAZILIAN LLOYD.—This Government-operated shipping line, according to the President's recent message, has been making rapid progress in the last three years. In 1925 it purchased from current revenues two large and luxurious steamers for the Belém.(Pará)-Rio Grande line, ordered three new boats for the Matto Grosso line, and called for bids on six new passenger and freight boats. The following are statistics for the last three years:

Years	Trips	Miles	Passengers	Freight	Receipts	Balance
				<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Contos</i>	<i>Contos</i>
1923.....	415	1, 605, 877	105, 733	886, 641	73, 027	4, 955
1924.....	399	1, 548, 824	126, 262	1, 135, 068	79, 669	26, 162
1925.....	445	1, 710, 341	128, 831	1, 137, 845	109, 363	35, 696

IMMIGRATION.—Immigration to Brazil for the years 1921–1925 was as follows: 1921, 60,784; 1922, 66,967; 1923, 86,679; 1924, 98,125; and 1925, 84,883. In 1925, the following nationalities predominated: Portuguese, 21,508; Spanish, 10,062; Italians, 9,846; Germans, 7,185; Jugo-Slavs, 6,286; and Japanese, 6,330. (*President's message.*)

SHIPPING MOVEMENT.—The President's recent message gives the following figures on the shipping movement:

Year	Ships entering Brazilian ports			Tonnage		
	National	Foreign	Total	National	Foreign	Total
1920–1922-----	58, 061	14, 760	72, 821	29, 900, 623	45, 613, 974	75, 514, 597
1923–1925-----	66, 839	17, 018	83, 857	39, 137, 944	58, 774, 233	97, 912, 177

Rio de Janeiro and Santos were the two leading ports during 1924 and 1925, as may be seen by the following:

Port	Ships entering		Tonnage		
	National	Foreign	National	Foreign	Total
Rio de Janeiro:					
1924-----	1, 797	1, 881	1, 552, 578	7, 912, 446	9, 465, 024
1925-----	1, 882	1, 806	1, 643, 058	7, 705, 246	9, 348, 304
Santos:					
1924-----	1, 130	1, 291	1, 185, 390	5, 563, 899	6, 749, 289
1925-----	1, 082	1, 056	1, 081, 563	5, 497, 949	6, 579, 512

The amount of freight carried by the ships entering Brazilian ports during the last three years was as follows:

	1923	1924	1925
	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>
Imports-----	3, 575, 564	4, 427, 560	4, 843, 513
Exports-----	2, 229, 003	1, 834, 859	1, 919, 201
Coastwise freight-----	1, 234, 988	1, 707, 307	1, 760, 055
Total-----	7, 039, 555	7, 969, 726	8, 522, 769

CHILE

NITRATE FORTNIGHT.—The Nitrate Fortnight organized by the Academy of Economic Sciences began on April 26, taking the form

of a conference held in Santiago in which the problems related to the nitrate industry received the consideration of the leading institutions and commercial bodies of the country, such as the University of Chile, the Catholic University, the Chambers of Commerce of the principal cities, the National Mining and Agricultural Societies, and the nitrate organizations. The following topics, as well as many subtopics, were treated on the program: History; nitrate wealth and consumption; cost of refining nitrate and other fertilizers—their respective fertilizing properties; reduction in the cost of production and sale price of nitrate; extraction of nitrate and its industrial uses; increase in nitrate exports; government policies in regard to nitrate; social questions; technical procedure; and the fuel supply.

In an address on the opening day Señor Jorge H. Jones, president of the Association of Nitrate Producers, stated that export duties on nitrate paid in 1925 amounted to 255,233,880 pesos, while other taxes represented a considerable sum. Wages and salaries paid by producers reached the total of approximately 250,000,000 pesos, the working population on the nitrate fields having been 117,000 persons. Towns and cities having a population of 350,000 are wholly or almost entirely dependent on the nitrate industry for their economic life.

POULTRY RAISING.—The director of poultry propaganda of the Agricultural Service reports that on a recent trip through southern Chile he found much interest in poultry raising. He himself gave a number of short courses in that subject in Valdivia, Concepción, Talcahuano, and other places. On his recommendation all schools of agriculture will start competitions for the best egg-laying record made by their hens, in order to improve this branch of production.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.—The railroad from Pedegua to Petorca, the contract for which requires its completion by the end of September, will probably be finished before that time. The San Clemente-Mariposas line in the Province of Talca will soon be started.

COLOMBIA

COFFEE REVIEW.—The Government has obtained for publication a very interesting work entitled "Colombia as a Coffee Producer" (*Colombia Cafetera*), by Dr. Diego Carbonell. This book, which is in four parts, is considered the most complete review of the coffee industry yet published. The first and last sections of the book contain general information about the Republic, the second part reviews in detail the production of coffee, and the third part deals with the exportation of coffee. The book contains, besides general reading matter and many statistics, maps, pictures, and charts.

WIRELESS STATIONS.—The Council of State has approved a contract made by the Ministry of Telegraphs and Posts with a German company for the latter to furnish the Colombian Government the services of an expert engineer to supervise the installation of several wireless stations in the Republic.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINE.—According to a report of the Minister of Telegraphs and Posts, the work of installing the telegraph and telephone line connecting the cities of Bogotá and Medellín was to be completed by July. This line passes through the towns of Sonsón, Salamina, Manizales, La Dorada, Honda, and Girardot.

The work on the line from Bogotá to Barranquilla is also progressing rapidly. From Santa María still another line is being constructed, which will connect with the central line to Bogotá at a point called Cuasimodo, where a great steel tower will be constructed.

AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK EXPOSITION.—The board of directors of the Antioquia Society of Agriculturists has arranged for the celebration of an exposition of agriculture, livestock, and agricultural machinery in the city of Medellín on October 12, next.

OIL-PIPE LINE.—The oil-pipe line constructed by the Andean National Corporation from Mamonal, on the bay of Cartagena, to the port of Barrancabermeja, on the Magdalena River, including a connecting pipe line from Barrancabermeja to the oil fields of the Tropical Oil Co. in the interior of the Republic, was inaugurated on May 1 last. The contract for building this oil-pipe line was signed by the Colombian Government and the constructing company on October 1, 1923.

EXPORTS OF COFFEE IN 1925.—According to figures published by the Department of Information and Propaganda of the Ministry of Industries, the total amount of coffee exported through the custom-houses of the Republic during the year 1925 amounted to 116,901,964 kilograms; that is to say, 1,948,365 bags, valued at 66,579,916 pesos.

MAGDALENA RIVER CHANNEL.—On April 5, 1926, the basis for a contract between the Minister of Public Works and the Julius Berger Consortium for dredging and protecting the channel of the Magdalena River was definitely agreed upon. The object of the work is to assure a channel navigable at all times of year for vessels of 1.80 meters' draft between Honda and Barranquilla; of 1.50 meters' draft between Honda and Girardot; and of 1 meter's draft between Girardot and Neiva. The Government will appropriate 1,000,000 pesos annually for this work, which should be completed within three years. The constructing company will receive in remuneration for its services 6 per cent of the funds employed in carrying out the contract.

COSTA RICA

ALAJUELA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—On May 16, 1926, the business men of the city of Alajuela met to form a branch of the Chamber of Commerce of San José.

CIVIC IMPROVEMENTS.—On May 18, 1926, the Municipal Council of San José considered favorably the plans for an additional water supply, which will include a settling basin, and filtration, chlorination, and distribution system. A loan of 400,000 colones was authorized for this work, which is to be commenced as soon as possible.

The council also considered plans for a garden city section to be built according to modern ideas for suburban districts.

CUBA

SUGAR CONTROL.—A law was promulgated on May 3, 1926, controlling sugar production. This law forbids planters, during the years 1926, 1927, and 1928, to commence any operations of cutting or grinding sugarcane previous to the dates which the Chief Executive shall designate after consideration of the best interests of the industry and the climatic conditions of the various Provinces. Planters grinding cane previous to the dates designated by the President shall be fined 5 pesos for every sack of sugar produced. A provisional production tax of 5 pesos is established for every bag of sugar produced over and above 90 per cent of the crop estimated for each sugar plantation during the present year.

CENTRAL HIGHWAY.—According to the accepted plan for the central highway of the Republic this road will be 1,017.37 kilometers in length, traversing the different Provinces as follows:

	Kilometers		Kilometers
Pinar del Río.....	137. 12	Santa Clara.....	186. 00
Habana.....	108. 25	Camagüey.....	218. 00
Matanzas.....	158. 00	Oriente.....	210. 00

The sections of the highway through the Provinces of Pinar del Río and Habana are already completed. In the Province of Matanzas 60 kilometers are yet to be constructed, in Santa Clara 168 kilometers, in Camagüey 165, and in Oriente 125 kilometers, thus making a total of 526 kilometers to be constructed. The total cost of this highway is estimated at \$56,118,326.

POPULATION.—According to figures furnished by the Director of the Census Bureau the population of Cuba on April 30, 1926, was 3,350,026 inhabitants, distributed by Provinces as follows:

	Inhabitants		Inhabitants
Pinar del Río.....	280, 831	Santa Clara.....	719, 263
Habana.....	922, 433	Camagüey.....	245, 042
Matanzas.....	335, 080	Oriente.....	847, 377

The city of Habana had 565,282 inhabitants, being the only city of the Republic whose population is over 100,000.

CONSULATES.—The Cuban Government has decided to abolish its consulates in Quito, Honolulu, and Amsterdam, and to establish, in place of these, consulates in Capetown, Cairo, Warsaw, Finland, Constantinople, and Batavia. This change in the consular organization has been made in view of the commercial relations existing between these places and Cuba, and in order to increase propaganda for Cuban products.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

NEW INDUSTRIES.—Large tracts of grazing lands in the interior of the Republic favor cattle raising and in view of this fact it is of special interest to note that among the new local industries established last year was a modern dairy, called *La India*, at El Pino near the city of La Vega, in connection with which there has been installed machinery for producing daily considerable quantities of butter and cheese, all of which find a ready local sale in competition with foreign products.

DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—In the annual report of the Minister of Agriculture some interesting facts are given regarding the development of agriculture during the year reviewed—1925. During that period the production of sugar, the leading product of the country, increased by 176,000 tons over the preceding year; 1,000,000 kilos more of corn were produced, and cacao showed a slight increase, while the tobacco crop increased 6,000,000 kilos, and coffee 433,720 kilos. The report also outlines the experimental work done with many varieties of seeds received in exchange from other governments. Among the new developments is cited the attempt to grow henequen, or sisal, in the unproductive regions about Azua, and the belief is expressed that this new undertaking will be entirely successful.

SEEDS.—The agricultural department of Siam, at the request of the Director of the agricultural experiment station of Haina, sent a consignment of seeds to the Dominican Republic. These seeds included those of different varieties of plants and ornamental and shade trees, and also the *Schleichera Trijuca*, whose wood is said to be of good quality, while the bark possesses tanning and medicinal properties. Oil is produced from the seeds and the fruit, although acid, is edible.

WATER SUPPLY.—A recent decree provides that until the aqueduct of the city of Santo Domingo is constructed and in operation no privileges will be granted to any individual or company for utilizing the waters of the Iza, Mana, and Higüero Rivers for industrial or agricultural purposes.

GUATEMALA

GUATEMALA—SALVADOR RAILROAD.—A contract has been signed with the Guatemala and Salvador Railway Co. for the construction of a railroad branch, from Santa María on the southern line to the Guatemalan-Salvadorean frontier, there to join the Salvadorean line being constructed from Santa Ana via Ahuachapán to the boundary with Guatemala, where a large bridge will be built across the Paz River. It is calculated that the work on the Guatemalan side should be completed in three years, thus giving another rail communication with Salvador on the southeastern border, in addition to the Zacapa route on the northeast.

FRUIT AND FLOWER SHOW.—Under the auspices of the General Bureau of Agriculture a fruit and flower show was held on May 30, 1926, in Guatemala City, as one of the features of the Arbor Day celebration. Medals and money prizes were awarded for fresh and preserved fruits, cut flowers, plants, and landscape gardening effects.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST LOCUST.—The National School of Agriculture in Guatemala is aiding agriculturists in the campaign against the destructive locust through lectures on this pest by the Mexican entomologist, Señor Leopoldo de la Barreda, who is president of the antilocust committee of Mexico. The two countries are cooperating in the work of exterminating this plague, which ruins crops in sections of both Mexico and Guatemala.

HAITI

COFFEE PRODUCTION.—The Agricultural Service has undertaken an extensive program for improving the cultivation of coffee, which is by far the leading product of the country. The main problems involved are better cultivation and handling on more modern plantation lines; selection of trees and improvement of same for yield and uniform quality; and extension of the market so that Haiti will not depend on the French market alone. In order to accomplish these purposes three main lines of work have been inaugurated. First, small coffee cleaning mills are located in remote sections to aid the farmer in cleaning and preparing his coffee, the use of these mills being free to the farmer. Small demonstration farms have been located in the same remote regions as the mills. Coffee farmers are subsidized to handle their coffee in accordance with instructions of the Agricultural Service. A nursery is developed for disseminating superior seedlings, and open land is planted to selected young coffee trees. Finally, the farmer is encouraged to plant coffee through the payment by the Government of a bonus of 5 gourdes for each 100 coffee trees planted and cared for during a period of four years in accordance with the directions of the Agricultural Service. Thus

far, in the first year, 23,783 trees have been inspected and approved; 11,150 trees remain to be inspected.

EXPERIMENTS IN COTTON GROWING.—A German colonist has succeeded in growing cotton on a plantation of 750 acres at a profit of \$15 per acre. Most of the cotton raised in the Republic is produced in a wild state and collected by natives. The present venture, however, has a particular interest in showing what one foreign colonist has accomplished in a comparatively untouched field with scientific farming and native labor, although not all similar ventures have been successful.

FORESTRY RESERVE.—In accordance with the provisions of the recent forestry law a forest reserve has been set aside. This reserve is known as the National Forest of St. Raphael, and embraces the territory between Pignon, St. Raphael, and Dondon, embodying a logwood area of approximately 100,000 acres.

HONDURAS

BANANA PRODUCTS.—The company which some time ago received a concession from the Honduran Government to establish a factory for the production of banana flour, marmalade, and other fruit products, has recently received a consignment of machinery from Germany for the dehydration plant. This business is expected to relieve the situation of the small planters, who have heretofore found it difficult to market their bananas.

ARBOR DAY.—See page 830.

MEXICO

SHIPYARD AT VERA CRUZ.—It is reported by the press that a contract has been signed with a German firm for the construction of a shipyard and drydock at Vera Cruz, the cost to be 3,000,000 pesos. The drydock will have a capacity of 1,500 tons. It is also stated that the Government will purchase in Germany 10 gunboats, 10 coast-guard boats of 260 tons each, and 10 hydroplanes, which last are also to be used in the coast-guard service.

GARBANZO CROP.—This year's crop of garbanzos, or chick-peas, which are grown chiefly in the States of Sonora and Sinaloa, was said in May to be one of the largest on record. It was thought that it would reach nearly 450,000 sacks of 100 kilos each, with an approximate value of 9,000,000 pesos. A large share of this product is exported to Spain and Cuba.

HIGH-CARBON CHROME STEEL.—An iron and steel plant in Monterrey is now manufacturing high-carbon chrome steel bars and balls for use in ore crushers. Its output is sufficient to supply present demands of the national mining industry, as well as to allow for

future expansion, 50 metric tons of balls alone being produced daily. These are loaded on freight cars by means of an electric magnet.

DAIRYMEN'S COOPERATIVE.—One hundred and sixty dairymen of the State of Mexico, who together own approximately 30,000 cows, are uniting to form a milk cooperative which expects to supply 60,000 to 100,000 liters of milk a day to Mexico City consumers. The pasteurization plant will be located in Cuautitlán and the bottling plant in Mexico City. Funds for starting the cooperative will be supplied by the National Agricultural Credit Bank.

NINE MILLION PESOS SPENT FOR HIGHWAYS.—The Government has expended 9,000,000 pesos on highway construction within recent months, divided as follows: Machinery, equipment, and tools, 4,000,000 pesos; 1,500,000 pesos for surveys, installation of offices, and administration; 1,600,000 pesos for construction on the Mexico City-Puebla highway, 150,000 pesos on that between Mexico City and Acapulco, 150,000 pesos on that in Chiapas, and the balance on the highways from Mexico City to Laredo, Pachuca, and Cuautitlán. Construction forces have been concentrated on the Mexico City-Puebla highway in order to have it entirely completed by the national holiday, September 16. That to Acapulco will next be given preferential attention, followed by the so-called Meridian Highway from Mexico City to Laredo, on the United States border.

NICARAGUA

COFFEE SALES.—In April a coffee buyer purchased 45,000 quintals of coffee in Managua and Carazo. Calculations of the crop from the Matagalpa, Jinotega, Managua, and Carazo districts indicate a yield of 300,000 quintals.

COMALAPA NOW A CITY.—Late in April the President and his wife attended the ceremonies held in the town of Comalapa for the celebration of its promotion to the rank of city.

ROAD TO SANTIAGO MOUNTAIN.—The German engineers who are endeavoring to control the poisonous gases of Santiago Volcano, which are extremely prejudicial to agriculture, are to build a road to the mountain from Managua.

NEW INDUSTRY.—A twenty-five year contract for the establishment of a factory anywhere in the Republic for the manufacture of ice, soft drinks and beer, and a cold storage plant was approved by the Government on March 10, 1926.

PANAMA

PANAMAN SUGAR FOR CANAL ZONE.—The Information and Publicity Office of the Government in Panama City stated in a recent bulletin that the Governor of the Canal Zone had signed a contract

with the Panama Government for the purchase by the Canal Zone commissaries of sugar produced in the Republic. This sugar will be retailed to Canal Zone residents with advantage to the Panaman Government, the commissaries, and the consumers, since sales of the product will be assured and the price lower because of less freight than on imported sugar.

FOREIGN TRADE FOR APRIL.—Imports into the Republic of Panama amounted to \$1,324,491.80 in April, 1926, a higher figure than that for any month since November, 1925, when they were \$1,458,941.40. According to the Director General of Statistics of the Republic, imports from the United States were valued at \$885,937.03; those from China at \$124,264.61; and those from Great Britain and Germany at smaller amounts. Panama exported during April, 1926, \$287,713.64 worth of products, her chief market being the United States, to which were sent exports valued at \$269,992.58.

BOCAS DEL TORO POWER PLANT.—President Chiari with his party on May 17 officially opened the new light and power plant in Bocas del Toro on the Atlantic coast. While in that city, which in colonial days was a port for the trade across the Isthmus between Peru and Spain, the President visited the schools and public offices, commenting on the modern aspect of the city, whose streets and buildings show a spirit of progress.

STREETS IN COLÓN.—In May the President of Panama went to the Atlantic port of Colón to officially open the new boulevard Paseo del Centenario, and the Avenida Amador Guerrero, old streets which have been improved and renamed in honor of the centenary celebration of the Bolivarian Congress.

PARAGUAY

EXPORT TAX REMOVED ON COTTON.—A recent decree removes the export tax on Paraguayan cotton.

ORANGE INDUSTRY.—Paraguay has usually produced a large crop of excellent oranges. The methods employed in marketing the crop, however, have resulted in low prices which have not tended to stimulate the further development of this industry. From recent reports the BULLETIN is now informed that the Agricultural Bank of Paraguay has signed a contract with a firm located in Buenos Aires, under which the latter undertakes to dispose of the entire Paraguayan crop, or at least as much of the crop as shall be received from the Agricultural Bank, at prevailing Argentine prices.

LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT.—There has been a decided reaction in the development of the livestock industry, according to the President's message of April 1, 1926. This has been brought about largely by a concession granted some time since to a large foreign concern; which

during the past year used approximately 10,000 head of livestock per month.

PERU

EXPOSITION OF NATIONAL PRODUCTS.—An exposition of products and manufactured goods from the eastern part of the Republic will be held in Lima next November. The organizing committee has already been appointed. The purpose of this exposition is to demonstrate the riches and possibilities for manufacturing centers in the mountainous sections of the Republic. Each Province has been allotted a special section in the exposition for its exhibits.

TREES FOR AREQUIPA.—Two thousand trees shipped to Arequipa by order of the Minister of Public Works will be planted along the newly laid-out avenues of that city.

CULTIVATION OF WHEAT.—A board for the promotion of wheat cultivation has been created by the Government. This measure was taken in view of the large quantities of wheat imported every year into the Republic and the importance of this cereal as a prime necessity. Several demonstration farms for wheat cultivation already exist, and studies made of the soil in various sections of the country show that there are many regions well suited for the production of wheat.

A NEW FIBER.—An interesting account appears in one of the Lima papers about a native plant discovered in the vicinity of Marcavalle by a resident of that section, who has manufactured some very attractive samples of textiles from the fiber of this plant, which is as yet unnamed. The fiber from this newly-discovered plant, which is very soft and of a silky appearance, is reported to measure approximately 2 meters in length, and to be especially suitable for making laces and very fine goods.

PLANS FOR A NEW HIGHWAY.—In order to provide funds for the construction of a road between the port of Pisco and Ica in the northern part of Peru, a tax of 0.50 sol per quintal of 100 pounds has been placed on all ginned cotton, 0.20 sol per quintal on cottonseed oil, and 0.10 sol per quintal on cottonseed cake produced in the Province of Ica and exported through the port of Pisco.

CONSUMPTION TAX ON TOBACCO.—By a recent decree cigars, cigarettes, and chewing tobacco, which according to the baggage regulations of February 10, 1911, have heretofore been brought in free of duty by passengers coming from abroad, are now subject to a consumption tax of 5 sols per net kilo for cigars and cigarettes and 4 sols per net kilo for chewing tobacco.

SALVADOR

SALVADOREAN FOREIGN TRADE FOR 1925.—Through the courtesy of Señor Arrieta Gallegos, consul of Salvador in Baltimore, the *Bulletin* is informed that the Secretary of Finance, Dr. Gustavo Vides, in his report presented to Congress March 10, 1926, gave the following figures on the foreign trade of Salvador for 1924 and 1925:

Exports	Kilos	Colones	Imports	Kilos	Colones
1924.....	55,874,396.85	48,735,347.21	1924.....	55,865,323	22,349,879.42
1925.....	41,932,663.50	33,768,903.63	1925.....	107,189,521	33,228,690.00
Decrease.....	13,941,733.35	14,966,443.58	Increase.....	51,324,198	10,878,810.58

The decrease in total exports for 1925 is due to a smaller coffee harvest in 1924–25 than in the previous year, a circumstance which influenced the life of the country as a whole and especially Government export revenues.

COFFEE EXPORTS.—In the latter part of May the press of San Salvador published figures from the General Bureau of Statistics showing that the total coffee exports for the month of April were 113,596 sacks, of which 26,714 went to Germany, 20,691 to Italy, and 15,995 to the United States. From October 1, 1925, to April 30, 1926, the total shipments were 485,737 sacks, as against 360,871 sacks during the corresponding period of 1924–25.

CONTRACT FOR HIGHWAY SYSTEM.—In the *Diario Oficial* of May 15 was published legislative sanction of the amended contract let for the construction of the highway system of Salvador, consisting of 10 main highways with additional crossroads in the eastern, western, and central sections of Salvador.

URUGUAY

BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE.—The Chief Executive has issued a decree which provides for the organization of the Bureau of Foreign Trade, Expositions, and International Interchange of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This decree states that all commercial or financial transactions coming under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall be attended to by this bureau. Other duties of the bureau are: To study conditions in foreign markets in relation to national products, prepare all kinds of propaganda on industrial subjects, and to develop commercial interchange with other countries. The full text of the above-mentioned decree is published in the *Diario Oficial* of April 7, 1926.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.—A Norwegian company has started a regular monthly service of oil-burning steamers and motor ships between the ports on the Río de la Plata and the Pacific coast of the

United States. The route followed by the steamers leaving the Pacific ports of the United States is through the Straits of Magellan, while those leaving the Río de la Plata for the United States go through the Panama Canal.

EXPORTS OF MEAT.—During the first three months of 1926, 50,088 tons of cold-storage meat were exported from Uruguay to Europe, of which amount 10,094 tons were chilled beef, 25,656 tons frozen beef, 11,261 tons lamb, and 2,977 tons miscellaneous meat products.

ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILROAD.—The National Administration Council has authorized the Director of the State Railways and Tramways to contract for the electrification of the railroad from Belveder to Santiago Vázquez.

VENEZUELA

SILK CULTURE.—Following a decree of April 6, 1926, the President of Venezuela issued regulations concerning the establishment of an experimental station for silk culture. Its purpose will be to cooperate with the previously established farms; to foster new cultivation; to import, with due precautions against destructive diseases, new stock; to discover and develop the most successful means of propagation; to give information; and to disseminate knowledge of silk culture. The station is to be established at a place selected by the director, and will be under his supervision.

PORT WORKS IN MARACAIBO BAY COMMENCED.—The arrival of engineers from the United States will initiate the enlargement of port facilities in Maracaibo Bay. The new pier of concrete, 1,050 meters long and rectangular in shape, will be able to accommodate 5 or 6 steamers of 20-foot draft at one time. The harbor will be dragged 200 feet on either side to a depth of 28 feet. These port works are not only of importance to the petroleum, industrial, agricultural, and mercantile interests, but also to the new highway system, one road having its terminal here.

NEW POSTAL SERVICE.—The day May 10 marked the beginning of the Transandine mail service, and was the definite realization of a Federal decree of last February on that subject. On Mondays and Thursdays two motor trucks start from Valencia for San Cristóbal, and likewise in San Cristóbal two start for Valencia. This is a distance of more than 600 kilometers, the road reaching an altitude of 13,000 feet. The delivery and receipt of mail along the way is to be regulated according to the needs of the service and future instructions.

CONTINUANCE OF HIGHWAY PROGRAM.—On May 1, 1926, another presidential order was signed for the execution of the work of paving on the road which leads from the port of La Guaira to Macuto, a seaside resort.

ARBOR DAY.—Attesting the administration's interest in the conservation of the forests as they pertain to the water supply and to national wealth, a decree was issued for the celebration of Arbor Day on May 16. Comprehending the meaning and purpose of the celebration, the school officials and children over the whole country participated heartily. In Caracas as in other places the all-day program had as its outstanding feature the planting of trees. Many high officials and others were present, adding dignity and importance to the occasion.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

BRAZIL

GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.—In his message to Congress on May 3 last, President Bernardes stated that at that time there appeared to be a balance of 341 contos paper in Government receipts for 1925, although as some of the most distant sections of the Republic had not yet been heard from this amount was subject to rectification. In both 1924 and 1925 actual receipts exceeded budget estimates, while in 1923, 1924, and 1925, expenditures were less than those authorized in the budget. The following table gives the receipts and expenditures for 1923-1925:

	Receipts	Expenditures	Deficit	Balance
	<i>Contos (paper)</i>	<i>Contos (paper)</i>	<i>Contos (paper)</i>	<i>Contos (paper)</i>
1923 -----	1, 243, 165	1, 462, 753	219, 588	-----
1924 -----	1, 539, 188	1, 629, 822	90, 634	-----
1925 -----	1, 729, 313	1, 728, 972	-----	341

PUBLIC DEBT.—The foreign debt as of December 31, 1925, was £102,529,944, 336,548,500 French francs, and \$63,717,167. (It will be remembered that a loan for \$35,000,000 was floated in New York in May, 1926.) This showed a reduction since December 31, 1924, of £93,350, 59,000 francs, and \$3,333,333. The internal funded debt amounted to 2,137,424 contos, an increase of 105,929 contos in the year. (*President's message.*)

INCOME TAX.—The amendments to the law governing the collection of this tax went into effect in 1926, extending the operation of

the tax to merchants, industrials, and owners of personal property. It is proposed in time to do away to a large extent with the consumption taxes, which are most burdensome to the poorer classes, as it is expected that these taxes will be largely compensated for by the income tax. The following figures are taken from the President's message:

States	Collections		Still to be collected
	1924	1925 (incomplete)	
São Paulo.....	<i>Contos</i> 9, 157	<i>Contos</i> 11, 208	<i>Contos</i> 7, 514
Federal District.....	8, 169	5, 935	7, 479
Pernambuco, Alagôas, Bahia, Rio Grande do Sul, Minas Geraes, Rio de Janeiro.....	5, 288	7, 328	-----
Amazonas, Pará, Maranhão, Piauhy, Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, Parahyba, Sergipe, Espirito Santo, Goyaz, Paraná, Santa Catharina, Matto Grosso	2, 576	2, 314	-----
	25, 190	26, 785	14, 993

CUBA

PROTECTION OF CREDITS.—The Merchants Association of Habana has organized a new department for the protection of credits in Cuban commerce. This new department will endeavor to unify the work of individual members in all cases of a general fluctuation in price, suspensions of payments, sales, concessions, sale or renting of commercial establishments, provided any of these operations bring about damages to the merchants or to industry. The department shall also intervene impartially in all cases of proposals of liquidating pending credits amounting to a certain sum or to a certain per cent.

HONDURAS

LOAN FOR HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION.—On May 6, 1926, the President of Honduras approved the contract between the Government and an American citizen for a loan of \$500,000 at 7 per cent to be used for the completion of the bridge over the Humaya River, the opening of the highway from Tegucigalpa to Juticalpa, and the construction of a highway from Juticalpa to the city of Yuscarán. The loan may be contracted by the concessionary with any private foreign banking firm for the uses described in the contract.

MEXICO

MEXICAN REGIONAL FEDERATION OF LABOR OPENS A BANK.—A cooperative agricultural bank was opened in Mexico City on May 21 by the Mexican Regional Federation of Labor (the national labor organization), under Government auspices. This action was in accordance with a resolution of the recent conference of the Federation. The bank is designed to render financial aid to small farmers and to find the best possible market for their products. The initial capital subscribed by the Federation was 100,000 pesos; half of these shares will be disposed of to agricultural cooperatives. The Federal Government will loan the bank 200,000 pesos this year.

PARAGUAY

INTERNAL REVENUE.—According to figures published by the office of internal revenue for the first quarter of 1925 and 1926 a considerable increase is shown in the total receipts for the first three months of 1926 over those for 1925, the increase being 76 pesos gold and 1,456,479 pesos legal currency.

URUGUAY

LOAN FOR PUBLIC WELFARE.—The National Public Welfare Board has approved the project presented by Dr. Eduardo Blanco Acevedo relating to negotiations for a loan of 6,000,000 pesos gold, destined for carrying on various important public welfare works.

VENEZUELA

STUDY OF COINAGE.—The *Gaceta Oficial* (Official Gazette) prints in its issue of May 10, 1926, the resolution by which Julio C. Bolet is commissioned to visit the United States in order to undertake studies relative to the coining of gold, silver, and nickel money.



LEGISLATION

COSTA RICA

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ON ELECTIONS.—The *Diario Oficial* of May 14, 1926, published an amendment to the constitution on presidential elections. The amendment is to the effect that the candidate receiving an absolute majority of the votes cast shall be

declared elected President. If no candidate have an absolute majority, then another election shall be held. The election of the President is to be held on the second Sunday in February of the last year of the term of office. No President may be reelected for the following term.

MEXICO

ELECTRIC POWER AND COMMUNICATIONS.—The recently issued national electric code reserves to the Federal Government exclusive jurisdiction over the regulation, supervision, and fixing of the technical requirements for the generation, transmission, distribution, and utilization of electrical power. By another act, Federal jurisdiction is likewise reserved over all electrical means of communication, with the sole exception of local telephone lines entirely within one State, unconnected with Federal or foreign lines.

COMMUNICATIONS.—In addition to the law on electrical communications mentioned above, important laws have recently been published on railways, roads, and bridges, and the creation of a Bureau of National Lines of Navigation, while a postal code has also been issued.

LAW AGAINST PROFITEERING AND MONOPOLIES.—Under date of May 4 President Calles issued the law regulating article 28 of the Constitution. The purpose of this law is to prevent the cornering of foodstuffs in order to increase their price; any act or proceeding in restraint of trade or public service; any agreement or combination to avoid competition and raise prices to consumers, and everything constituting an undue advantage in favor of one or more persons to the prejudice of the general public or any social class.

COLONIZATION.—On April 5 of this year President Calles signed a new law of colonization. It provides that lands for colonizing shall belong to the following classes: Lands now pertaining to the Nation and those subsequently acquired by the application of the Federal irrigation act or by any other means; property which the National Agricultural Credit Bank may acquire for this purpose; and private property, with certain exceptions dependent on cultivation, or in case colonization is undertaken by the proprietors. Lands for colonization shall be provided with roads, irrigation works if necessary, and other improvements which will provide proper facilities for economic exploitation.

SALVADOR

FINANCE LAWS.—In accordance with a Government decree of November 25, 1925, a commission of financial experts was appointed to revise the banking law, draw up a budget law, and a law of treasury defense. The commission has now prepared these laws

in the form of bills to be submitted to the National Assembly. In conjunction with the aforementioned laws the tariff law was revised in accordance with the decree of August 12, 1925, thereby reducing the various taxes to two—40 per cent on the valuation of imports and \$1.15 gold per 100 kilos of imports.



INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

URUGUAY

METRIC SYSTEM.—The President of the Republic recently issued a decree by virtue of which Uruguay approves the Sèvres international convention, which unifies and perfects the metric system. This convention was signed in the city of Sèvres on October 6, 1921. (*Diario Oficial*, February 24, 1926.)



PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION

ARGENTINA

COURSE OF TRAINING FOR TEACHERS OF RETARDED CHILDREN.—At a meeting held in the middle of May, 1926, the National Council of Education in Buenos Aires approved the examinations passed by candidates for the position of teacher of retarded children. On May 21 courses were reopened for teachers of children of school age classified as retarded in school work or as abnormal and feeble-minded and those suffering from abnormal intellectual and emotional conditions. Practice classes are held at least twice a week.

COLOMBIAN SCHOOLS NAMED FOR ARGENTINA.—In reciprocity for the naming of a Buenos Aires school for the Republic of Colombia in 1922, the sister Republic of Colombia recently named an important school in Bogotá for the Republic of Argentina. The ceremony was attended by the Minister of Public Instruction and Health and the

Argentine Minister to that country. The Colombian children sent to the Argentine children a cordial message of fraternity, also placing wreaths of laurel at the foot of the statue of Bolívar and the bust of San Martín in Bogotá.

NEW LIBRARIES.—A children's public library was opened in the latter part of April under the patronage of the alumnae of Normal School No. 4 in that institution in Buenos Aires. Choral singing by 150 voices and tableaux of literary characters represented by 50 children were part of these exercises.

The library inaugurated on May 18, 1926, in the Francisco de Vitoria School of Buenos Aires was named in honor of the late Estanislao S. Zeballos, noted statesman, professor, and member of The Hague Permanent Court of Arbitration.

GERMAN STUDENTS OF NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.—The German Minister in Argentina recently informed the president of the National Council of Women of Buenos Aires that the German Government in response to the request of the organization has resolved to accept as a guest in Prussian universities each Argentine girl student who possesses a certificate of satisfactory completion of the three-years' course in German given by the National Council. The German Minister further stated that he had watched with keen interest the efficient work carried on by the library along educational lines.

BOLIVIA

SCHOOL FOR INDIANS.—The Chief Executive, by a decree of April 21, 1926, authorizes the Central Bureau of Public Instruction to prepare the rules and regulations, in accordance with the supreme decree of April 8, 1911, for founding a superior normal school in the town of Viacha, for the exclusive instruction of Indians. Three hundred and fifty thousand bolivianos are allotted in the national budget for the installation of this school, which is to open November 1 of the present year.

BOLIVIAN FOLKLORE.—A society was organized at a recent meeting held in La Paz for the purpose of collecting, compiling, and preserving the Indian legends or folklore of the country. All students of national folklore, both foreign and national, are eligible for membership in this new organization.

CENTRAL BUREAU OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—In order to modernize and improve the country's educational system the Chief Executive issued a decree on March 25, 1926, creating a Central Bureau of Public Education with the following personnel: A director general, an inspector general of secondary education, an inspector general of primary education, and a secretary general. The principal attributes of this bureau shall be:

- (a) To give legal advice on various phases of education;
- (b) To keep in touch with the development of public instruction, and to require strict compliance with the laws and regulations in force;
- (c) To organize and regulate the corps of professors and teachers so that promotions may be made according to service and merit;
- (d) To compile the educational statistics of the Republic;
- (e) To map out a program of curriculum reform;
- (f) To report, with the approval of the Minister of Public Instruction, on matters relating to buildings, sites and construction work from the viewpoint of hygiene and pedagogy;
- (g) To work out general rules and regulations for all grades of schools and colleges;
- (h) To encourage competitions, expositions, and cooperative and protective societies which will advance the educational state of the country and improve the economic conditions of the teaching profession.

BRAZIL

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—According to the President's recent message, the Federal Government is cooperating with the various States in order to establish the greatest possible number of primary schools, in accordance with the needs of the country. Secondary instruction is undergoing changes in curricula, discipline and selection of teachers. The Advanced School of Agriculture was attended last year by 89 students, and the practice schools of agriculture had a highly successful year. The Ouro Preto School of Mines also had a satisfactory school year; it is now building an astronomical observatory. More than 3,500 students attended the schools for trade apprentices.

CHILE

LASTARRIA POPULAR UNIVERSITY.—This free institution, founded in 1920 by Sr. Carlos Arias Martínez and still directed by him, is designed to afford railway workers an elementary knowledge of engineering, as well as to offer instruction to members of their families. Engineering experts and physicians in the employ of the railway give their services free as members of the faculty. More than 100 students are attending the lectures, which are given in the University of Chile one hour an evening, five evenings a week. The following subjects are treated: Mathematics and physics; biology; social sciences; history of civilization; and philosophy.

STUDY OF CHILEAN CONSTITUTION.—Dr. Isaac J. Cox, professor of Latin American history in Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., is spending some time in Chile, where he is making a special study of the new and old constitutions of the Nation. He will later prepare a monograph on this subject for the Carnegie Institution.

COLOMBIA

COLLEGE ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS.—By decree of March 26, 1926, applicants for admission to the various schools of the official universities must be more than 17 years of age, must have completed their secondary education, and must pass entrance examinations. These examinations have a twofold purpose: To determine whether the candidate's preparation is adequate for university work, and to establish his intellectual development. The board of examiners will be composed of three professors from the respective school; one from each of the university faculties; and a representative named by the Minister of Public Instruction. One teacher from the school in which the applicant secured his preparatory education shall also be a member of the board.

PRIMARY INSTRUCTION.—The noted Colombian educationist Don José Miguel Rosales has published an interesting booklet embracing such subjects as primary instruction, kindergartens, rural schools, school buildings, physical training in schools, civic duties, and moral training of pupils. The author treats the subject of primary education from the most up-to-date and modern viewpoint.

CUBA

EDUCATION.—A memorandum on public instruction published in the *Diario de la Marina* of May 21 gives some interesting information on the progress of education during the first year of President Machado's term of office; that is to say, since May 20, 1925. During the year 25 kindergartens have been established in various places, and the normal school for kindergarten teachers has been reorganized. It has also been decided to create a special course at the normal schools for training girls desiring to specialize as kindergarten teachers. The 200 schoolrooms for primary instruction authorized in the present budget have been opened, in addition to 50 new routes for itinerant teachers, and 333 more rooms will be established in September. Short graduate courses have been established for teachers for all grades of public instruction, almost all the teachers in the Republic having been able to improve their professional training in this way. In the Agricultural Experiment Station of Las Vegas a course in agriculture was given and attended by more than 300 teachers from the Province of Habana. Twenty higher primary schools have been organized, as an experiment, in the principal cities of the six Provinces of the Republic.

GUATEMALA

SCHOOL NOTES.—The General Board of Primary Education is considering a proposed plan for the creation of a teachers' book store

for the use of teachers, which will enable them to secure modern educational works at a low cost as well as such published treatises as contain studies on the handicrafts which may be established in the schools. During the past year the board drew up and gave out the instructions requisite for the organization of Junior Red Cross committees in the greater part of the schools of the country.

HONDURAS

ARBOR DAY.—On April 14, 1926, the President issued regulations for the annual celebration of Arbor Day on May 15 as a part of the school training in civics. The regulations provide for the planting of trees in plazas along public thoroughfares and rivers and on hill-sides. Among the trees named as suitable for planting are the eucalyptus, acacia, cypress, tamarind, ceiba, orange, almond, willow, lemon, palm, chestnut, cherry, poplar, mulberry, and others. Each school is to plant at least one tree in the school garden. Addresses are to be delivered to the assembled public on reforestation.

The Minister of Public Instruction has chosen the pine as the national tree of Honduras.

REORGANIZATION OF PRIMARY INSTRUCTION.—The National Council of Education has presented a project to the Minister of Public Instruction, whereby primary education would be divided into two classes, namely, elementary and higher, the former to comprise six years of instruction and the latter two. The higher primary instruction would have the following aims: To strengthen ideals of citizenship; to supplement the instruction given in the elementary primary division; to furnish young people with the necessary fundamentals of knowledge concerning sex life; and to prepare the individual, as a social unit, to face life, establishing home life in the Republic as the foundation upon which the family is based. Higher primary education will be required of all students who wish to enter the secondary or normal courses, and will be open to all others. It will be financed in equal parts by the State and by the Municipal Government.

MEXICO

SCHOOL EQUIPMENT.—During 1925 Mexico made larger purchases of school furniture and equipment in the United States than all the other Latin American countries combined. Of the total of \$168,660 spent by the Latin nations of this continent in the United States, Mexico expended \$84,927, Panama \$14,252, Colombia \$13,614, and Argentina, \$12,846. Mexico also led in purchases of maps and charts, having spent \$16,706 out of a total of \$39,259 for exports of this class from the United States.

UNIVERSITY INTERCHANGE.—The well-known educator Licenciado don Ezequiel Chávez, formerly president of the National University in Mexico City, has been commissioned to visit the leading universities of France, England, Spain and Italy. Señor Chávez will endeavor to establish university interchange between the institution of learning which he represents and those of Europe, at the same time studying the way in which these universities are adapting themselves to present-day social conditions.

Dr. John Dewey, a noted professor of philosophy at Columbia University, is giving two courses at the summer school of the University of Mexico, one on general outlines of the philosophy of education and the other on contemporary philosophic thought. Dr. Felix Adler is also on the summer school faculty.

THREE THOUSAND RURAL SCHOOLS.—By last May the number of rural schools in the Republic had increased to 3,000, a goal which the President of the Republic was desirous of seeing reached this year. The total is divided as follows:

Aguascalientes.....	36	Hidalgo.....	158	San Luis Potosí.....	155
Campeche.....	25	Jalisco.....	211	Sinaloa.....	50
Chiapas.....	135	Mexico.....	289	Sonora.....	91
Chihuahua.....	81	Michoacán.....	210	Tabasco.....	20
Coahuila.....	55	Morelos.....	43	Tamaulipas.....	42
Colima.....	46	Nayarit.....	85	Tlaxcala.....	57
Federal District.....	32	Nuevo León.....	107	Veracruz.....	127
Durango.....	54	Oaxaca.....	173	Yucatán.....	10
Guanajuato.....	180	Puebla.....	200	Zacatecas.....	125
Guerrero.....	141	Querétaro.....	62		

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—Tables published by the Bureau of Special Statistics show the following number of primary schools (not including rural schools) maintained by the Federal Government in 1925, and the enrollment in each class:

	No.	Total Enrollment
Kindergartens.....	31	5, 958
Day primary schools.....	426	117, 168
Evening primary schools.....	97	7, 101

NICARAGUA

LIBRARY KIOSK.—The Unión Fraternal, a labor organization of Granada, in a meeting held late in April decided to establish a library kiosk in the Parque Colón for the benefit of the society members.

NEW VOCATIONAL COURSE.—The vocational department of the Juan Bosco School of Granada has recently opened a new course in

bookbinding, for which the school requests work from residents of the city.

PANAMA

FOREIGN INSTRUCTORS FOR LAW AND POLITICAL SCIENCE SCHOOL.—The Government of Panama has engaged Professors Francisco of Italy, Carlos Vicuña Fuentes of Chile, and Fructuoso Carpena of Spain to teach civil law, sociology, and criminology respectively in the National School of Law and Political Science.

PARAGUAY

FOREIGN PROFESSORS.—The Chief Executive has requested authority from Congress to engage the services of four foreign professors for the faculty of medicine in the University of Asunción.

PERU

USE OF TEXTBOOKS IN PRIMARY EDUCATION.—To the end of extending as far as possible the application of that article of the national constitution whereby primary education is made compulsory in the elementary grades, the Minister of Public Education has ordered that in the first division of primary instruction only those textbooks shall be used which are supplied free of cost by the Government, teachers being absolutely forbidden to require that their students purchase books and supplies; and in the second division, teachers shall recommend the use of only such texts as the Board of Education may authorize.

URUGUAY

ARTIGAS SCHOOL.—In accordance with the provisions of a law dated July 3, 1918, the Uruguayan Government appropriated 10,000 pesos to cover the expense of sending a battleship and a special mission to the city of Asunción, Paraguay, for the official inauguration of the Uruguayan school built on the site where Artigas, the famous Uruguayan patriot, lived during his residence in the Paraguayan capital. This ceremony was performed last May.

EXCHANGE OF LITERATURE.—At the suggestion of the Minister of Public Instruction a decree has been issued authorizing the Director of the National Library to initiate the exchange of literature with the republics of the American Continent by sending to similar institutions in those countries the most important works of Uruguayan authors.

ERECTION OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—Sums of money have been voted for the construction of school buildings in Santa Isabel, Villa Castillos, Villa Sarandí, and Asensio.

COLLEGE DEAN.—Señor Eduardo Garca de Zúñiga has been appointed dean of the faculty of engineering and allied subjects of the National University.



BRAZIL

LABOR ACCIDENTS.—In his recent message to Congress President Bernardes stated that there were nine labor accident insurance companies in Brazil, seven of which were located in Rio de Janeiro and the other two in São Paulo. In 1925 the total number of persons insured with these companies was 340,729, among whom there were 41,785 accidents. Of these 857 were fatal, 1,203 produced permanent incapacity, and 39,725 temporary incapacity. The premiums received by the companies amounted to 7,570 contos, while compensation was paid to the amount of 5,179 contos.

The railways having relief funds reported 5,267 accidents, of which 54 were fatal, 66 produced permanent incapacity, and 5,147 temporary incapacity. Compensation paid amounted to 284 contos.

In Rio de Janeiro where, said the President, perhaps 70 per cent of the labor accidents occur without the knowledge of the police and without the proper assistance, the special court created by Decree No. 4907 of January 7, 1925, for hearing labor accident cases reported 683 trials for 1925.

HONDURAS

LABOR MAY DAY CELEBRATION.—The Honduran Federation of Labor celebrated the first of May as Labor Day with a mass meeting in Tegucigalpa of all labor associations. Lectures were delivered on the development of the labor movement, followed by an open forum.

VENEZUELA

FOURTH ANNIVERSARY.—The celebration of the fourth anniversary of the organization of the Federation of Artisans, Laborers, and Manufacturers of the Federal District took place May 16, in Caracas. Following the installation of officers, a review of the past year's work was given. There were speeches by the president-elect and others, and a resolution was passed changing the name of the

association to Federación Obrera de Venezuela (Labor Federation of Venezuela).

The newly-elected officers are: President, Rafael R. Pantoja; first vice president, Jesús María Hernández; second vice president, Domingo F. Blanco; recording secretary, Asconio D. Silvestre; corresponding secretary, Pedro A. Aristeiguieta; and librarian, Antonio González Guerra.



ARGENTINA

FREE ANTITUBERCULOSIS SERUM.—The National Department of Hygiene in April resolved to administer free to those requesting it at the Bacteriological Institute or at the health offices the anti-tuberculosis serum prepared and given according to the Calmette formula. This serum is given preferably during the first 10 days of a baby's life. It is to be used in homes where there are tubercular patients and the baby is exposed to the disease from birth, especially when the mother is tubercular.

NEW RAWSON HOSPITAL BUILDING.—The new building of the Rawson Hospital of Buenos Aires, one of the city public health institutions, founded on May 24, 1868, was officially opened on April 10, the ceremonies being attended by the Intendente of Buenos Aires and the President of the Republic, with other Federal and municipal officials.

BRAZIL

PUBLIC HEALTH.—The following items on public health are taken from the recent message of President Bernardes:

One of the important events of 1925 was the establishment of a hygiene and public health course in the School of Medicine in Rio de Janeiro. It is expected that as a corps of graduates specializing in this course is gradually formed, they will be able to accomplish much for the promotion of public health throughout the Republic.

The School of Nursing, a dependency of the National Department of Public Health, has been provided with adequate quarters, which permit the number of student nurses to be increased. In addition to training nurses for hospital and visiting nurse service in Rio de Janeiro, the school receives students sent by various States, who after completing the course return to their own sections of the Republic to render efficient service.

The 1926 budget provides for certain funds which will be devoted to the erection of a large hospital in Rio de Janeiro. Not only will this increase the hospital facilities of the city for the poor but it will also afford opportunities for clinics and other work to students in the School of Medicine.

For the care of tubercular patients a pavilion was added to the São Sebastião Hospital in Rio de Janeiro, while a large sanitarium, exclusively for this purpose, is being constructed at Jacarepaguá.

The Arthur Bernardes Hospital for sick babies was opened in a wing of the building occupied by the School of Nursing. This will also serve as a center for postnatal instruction.

The Government is glad to cooperate with private organizations working for public health along recognized lines. Among these should be mentioned the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation, which combats cancer, the Gaffree-Guinle Foundation, for the study and treatment of venereal disease, and the Brazilian Anti-Tuberculosis League.

CHILE

CAROLINA FREIRE HEALTH CENTER FOR MOTHERS.—As a result of a bequest by the late Señor Víctor Pretot Freire, there has been opened in a wing of the Mothers' Home of the Patronato de la Infancia in Santiago, a unique health center for mothers. According to the terms of the bequest, the center is designed to advise expectant mothers, care for them during and after childbirth, and in every way endeavor to save the life of the child, thus reducing infant mortality and increasing the population of Chile. The new health center, which is well equipped, will work in close cooperation with the Patronato and with the School of Social Service. It is planned to send midwives to the home, except in difficult cases, which will be taken to a hospital. The reason for this policy is that it is considered that when the mother remains in the home there is less likelihood of the family being broken up.

GARBAGE DISPOSAL AND ANTIFLY CAMPAIGN.—The construction of a plant for incinerating the garbage of Santiago is under way. Collection of refuse will be made by covered motor trucks.

Residents of the city are urged by the Director of Public Health to leave no refuse about and to kill all flies possible, thus checking the transmission of disease by this means and further reducing infant mortality, the antifly campaign of last year being credited with having saved many babies' lives.

VALPARAÍSO WATER SUPPLY.—A committee appointed to investigate the question of increasing the water supply of Valparaíso reported in favor of building an aqueduct about 200 kilometers long to bring water to the city from Inca Lake, in the mountains.

SUMMER CAMPS FOR CHILDREN.—The School Charity Society (Junta de Beneficencia Escolar) sent 120 Santiago children especially in need of a vacation to camps which it carried on last summer in San José del Maipo, Viña del Mar, and Quilpué. At the first-named place, which enjoys a fine mountain situation, the society maintains a permanent camp in a modernized farm house. In appreciation of the value of this work, the Santiago City Council has made the society a grant of 5,000 pesos.

COLOMBIA

HEALTH MEASURES.—An important measure for safeguarding public health throughout the Republic is the approval by the Minister of Public Health of a regulation issued by the National Office of Hygiene which states that passengers proceeding from ports where there exist cases of cholera, yellow fever, or bubonic plague, and landing clandestinely in any port of the Republic shall be punished by a fine ranging from 40 to 80 pesos, imposed by the health authorities.

BOGOTÁ CIVIC LEAGUE.—Last April a civic league was organized in Bogotá by a group of prominent men. The efforts of the league will be directed toward developing among the inhabitants of the capital a high sense of citizenship and an interest in the moral and material advancement of the city in order to make Bogotá a center of health and beauty.

COSTA RICA

BETTER BABY SHOW.—On May 12, 1926, a Better Baby Show was held in San José at which three money prizes were offered for the healthiest child in each of three age groups of children from 3 months to 5 years of age.

HEALTH PARADES.—A health parade is organized in San José each year by the board of directors of the Permanent School Camp for children below normal in health as a means of advertising this institution and soliciting public aid for its maintenance. The recent parade delighted the crowds in the capital city with its floats, including two on the Red Cross and one bearing the prize winners in the Better Baby Show.

INSTITUTE OF CHILD WELFARE.—The Board of Health of San José, at a meeting in the latter part of April, resolved to establish an Institute of Child Welfare to conduct courses of lectures and practical demonstrations of child care, feeding and care of the sick, as given by the visiting nurse. The institute will also gather statistics on child welfare problems.

COSTA RICAN RED CROSS.—*La Salud*, the official organ of the Costa Rican Red Cross, reports that the ladies' auxiliary committee of the Red Cross in Limón organized an entertainment for the relief of the victims of the railway disaster at Virilla, sending to the general Red Cross fund 870 colones, and also states that a branch of the Junior Red Cross has recently been established in the Paraíso School in Cartago.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

MATERNITY CENTER.—The maternity center established in Santiago is soon to be inaugurated. Practically all the equipment and furnishings have been provided by public-spirited citizens who have made generous donations.

ECUADOR

SOCIAL WELFARE.—Recent amendments to the social welfare budget show a substantial increase in the appropriation allowed for welfare work in various Provinces. For the Province of Pichincha, 152,600 sucres are allowed, 16,640 sucres for the Province of Bolívar, 18,500 sucres for the Province of Cañar, 47,000 sucres for the Province of Los Ríos, and 58,520 sucres for Guayas. The Municipal Charity Board of Guayaquil is also allowed 119,500 sucres.

GUATEMALA

ORPHAN ASYLUM.—A report published in May on the work of the orphan asylum in Guatemala City shows that during 1925 the asylum sheltered 210 boys, 115 girls, and 65 babies. Thirty-four boys, 16 girls, and 38 babies were admitted. Twenty-nine boys, 18 girls, and 7 babies left the institution, and there were 8 deaths.

Classes in painting and drawing, instrumental music and singing, typing, sewing, and embroidery were held. The new gymnasium was utilized to good advantage. In addition to the shops for vocational training already in use, the asylum is to be equipped with a shop for lithography, printing, and engraving.

RED CROSS ROLL CALL.—The executive committee of the Guatemalan Red Cross held the annual roll call from May 24 to May 30 during which time it endeavored to spread information on the aims and purposes of the organization and gain the cooperation of all classes of society. The Junior Red Cross celebrated its special day in the schools on May 29. Propaganda material was requested by the Guatemalan Red Cross from the League of Red Cross Societies and from the American Red Cross, which together furnished enough to circularize the Republic.

HAITI

INSANE ASYLUM.—The new home for the insane at Pont Boudet was opened recently, 16 women patients being transferred from the National Penitentiary to the new institution. This marks a decided step towards the better care of the insane in the Republic, it being the first time that provision has been made for these unfortunates at a special institution, as heretofore they have been cared for at the prisons. The medical department of the Gendarmerie plans to make further transfers in accordance with space available at the new home.

MEXICO

TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUMS.—It is interesting to chronicle the establishment of two tuberculosis sanitariums within recent months. The Veracruz Antituberculosis League has opened a small sanitarium, as well as carrying on a dispensary and an active campaign of education by means of lectures given in the patios of tenement houses.

The league's work will be much assisted by a monthly subvention of 250 pesos from the governor of the State.

A larger sanitarium, with a capacity of 40 patients, has been built at Tlalpan, near Mexico City, by the National Railways, the cost of the land having been 18,000 pesos and that of the building 60,000 pesos. The building is modern in every respect, containing a solarium, disinfecting room, and laboratory in addition to the wards for men and women and the living and service quarters for the staff. When there are vacancies, persons other than railway employees will be admitted.

PANAMA

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION RESEARCH INSTITUTE.—President Chiari has invited a party of professors from the universities of Johns Hopkins, Harvard, and Minnesota, and the United States Department of Agriculture to come to Panama where they will establish a central research laboratory in Penonomé to study soil conditions favoring the development of hookworm, reinfection of the population by this disease and its epidemiology and treatment. The study is being financed by the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, which conducted similar experimental work in the West Indies and China.

PUBLIC HEALTH GRADUATE.—Dr. Guillermo G. de Paredes, who studied medicine in the United States and practiced in Colón and Panama, has recently received the degree of doctor of public health from Johns Hopkins University, where he studied on a Rockefeller Foundation scholarship.

PARAGUAY

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION.—The President in his message to Congress on April, 1926, paid a glowing tribute to the sanitary work accomplished by the Rockefeller Foundation in Paraguay in connection with eradicating hookworm.

FEMINIST MOVEMENT IN PARAGUAY.—Within the last year unusual activities have been evinced by the various women's organizations of Paraguay. A recent book, by Dr. Virginia Corvalán, issued during the first week of March, entitled "The Paraguayan Woman's Cause," shows that the attitude towards women and conditions to which they are subject are changing in that nation.

PERU

CHILD WELFARE BOARD OF AREQUIPA.—By a decree of April 9, 1926, a Child Welfare Board was created in the city of Arequipa. Dr. J. Hunter, Dr. Edmundo Escobel, Dr. M. J. Castañeda, and Dr. C. Ricketts form the technical committee of the board, while the following ladies are on the social committee: Señora María Isabel de Romaña v. de Gamio, Señora Candelaria Vargas de Galdos Benavides, Señora F. de Emmel, Señora Doris Gybson de Iriberry,

Señora Tula Montesinos de Ugarteche, Señora Homer v. de Puga Rosell, and Señora Cristina Pardo de Cane.

The first step to be taken by this board will be the establishment of the Juana Gamio Child Welfare Center in the city of Arequipa, this center to undertake the following duties: To provide a consulting room for nursing mothers, a visiting nurse service, and a day nursery for children from 1 to 5 years of age; and to distribute clothes for infants and small children.

HOUSES FOR WORKINGMEN.—The National Agrarian Society, with the idea of cooperating with the health authorities in improving living conditions for workmen in rural districts, has opened a competition offering a prize for the best plans for small rural dwellings, combining sanitary principles with economy of space.

SALVADOR

PUBLIC DORMITORY IN SANTA ANA.—Last May the Mixed Commission for Relief in Santa Ana officially inaugurated the public dormitory for which it has collected funds to provide a place for the homeless poor to sleep.

ANTIVENEREAL CLINIC.—The National Department of Health opened in May an antivenereal clinic in connection with the General Bureau of Health in San Salvador which will carry on a nationwide prophylaxis campaign.

URUGUAY

SOCIAL WORKERS.—The National Public Welfare Board has accepted the offer tendered by the Uruguayan Association of Child Welfare to introduce in the child welfare centers social case work as a complement to the medical and dietetical service furnished mothers who take their children to these centers.

ASSOCIATION OF THE BLIND.—A society called the National Association of the Blind was organized recently in Montevideo for the purpose of developing intellectual, economic, and social intercourse among the blind and also with other persons.

OBSTETRICAL CLINIC.—On April 16, 1926 the first obstetrical clinic was inaugurated in the Maternity Center of Montevideo. This clinic, by a resolution of the National Public Welfare Board, will be named in honor of Dr. Isabelino Bosch, an eminent physician who greatly promoted public welfare.

VENEZUELA

LEPERS CURED.—On Sunday, May 16, 12 patients of the leprosarium of Cabo Blanco received certificates of dismissal. After submitting to rigorous scientific tests employed by Dr. Benchetrit, head of the institution, they had been declared entirely cured of the disease.

LECTURE BY DR. PRAGLOWSKY.—Last May an eminent Polish scientist, Dr. Praglowsky, gave a lecture under the auspices of the Medical Society of Caracas on the subject of autosuggestion and its diverse theories, offering some practical demonstrations.



GENERAL NOTES

COLOMBIA

RECEPTION OF THE BOLIVIAN EMBASSY IN COLOMBIA.—A Bolivian diplomatic mission, headed by Señor Abdón Saavedra, Vice President of the Republic, and sent by the Government to return the visit of the Colombian delegation to the centennial celebration of Bolivian independence last year, arrived in Bogotá in May of the present year. On May third the President of the Republic tendered the Bolivian Embassy an official reception at which all the high State officials were present. After the reception Ambassador Saavedra presented the decoration of the Great Cross of the Condor of the Andes to His Excellency, the President of Colombia. The following day the Minister of Foreign Relations gave a splendid banquet attended by more than 600 persons. The Bolivarian Society also received the members of the embassy and presented Ambassador Saavedra with their gold medal of the first order, at the same time naming him a member of the society. The first secretary of the embassy, Miss María Josefa Saavedra, who is a student in the fifth year of the University of San Andrés in La Paz, was honored by a reception offered by the students of the National University, when she was made an honorary member of a university society. At a banquet given in honor of the embassy by the Chief Executive, Ambassador Saavedra was presented with the decoration of the Cross of Boyacá.

CUBA

SIXTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES.—By a decree of May 26 President Machado appointed Señor José Manuel Carbonell and Señor Ruy de Lugo Viña special agents to assist the Pan American Office of Cuba in the preparation of the Sixth International Conference of American States which will meet in the city of Habana during the early part of the year 1928. Dr. Antonio Sánchez de Bustamante will head the Cuban delegation to this conference and is also cooperating with the Pan American Office in the preparatory work.

GUATEMALA

GUATEMALAN PAINTER HOLDS NEW YORK EXHIBIT.—The press of Guatemala City has reprinted favorable opinions of New York critics on the paintings of Carlos Mérida, who held an exhibition of his work in New York City last spring. This young artist has studied in Paris in intimate contact with famous masters, but shows clearly the influence of his Maya background.

VENEZUELA

ROJAS CENTENNIAL.—Since November, 1926, will mark the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Arístides Rojas, a distinguished Venezuelan historian, who devoted his life to patriotic service and letters, the Government has ordered all his scattered works, many of which are scarcely known, compiled and edited at public expense, under the direction of Sr. José E. Machado. The Academies of History, Languages, and Medicine have made it known that they will participate in the celebration, but as yet the details of the program have not been decided.

REPORTS RECEIVED TO JUNE 15, 1926

Subject	Date	Author
BOLIVIA		
Regulation and safeguarding of geographical descriptive matter pertaining to Bolivia.	1926 Apr. 12	Stewart E. McMillin, consul at La Paz.
BRAZIL		
Annual report on commerce and industries of Porto Alegre consular district, for 1925.	Mar. 15	E. Kitchel Farrand, vice consul at Porto Alegre.
Report on commerce and industries of Bahia, quarter ending March 31, 1926.	Apr. 2	Howard Donovan, consul at Bahia.
The Pernambuco market for cement.....	Apr. 15	Nathaniel P. Davis, consul at Pernambuco.
The Rio de Janeiro financial and commercial market during February, 1926.	Apr. 20	Rudolf Cahn, vice consul at Rio de Janeiro.
Bahia exports to Great Britain during 1925.....	Apr. 22	Howard Donovan.
Annual report of the State Bank of Sergipe for 1925.....	Apr. 23	Do.
Annual report of Bahia State Cotton Service for 1925.....	do.	Do.
Establishment of new bank at Bahia.....	do.	Do.
Report of the Fire & Marine Insurance Co., of Bahia, for 1925.	Apr. 26	Do.
Cash balances of Rio de Janeiro banks on Mar. 31, 1926....	Apr. 28	A. Gaulin, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
Amazon Valley rubber market in March, 1926.....	Apr. 29	R. Frazier Potts, vice consul at Para.
Tobacco exports from Bahia during 1925.....	Apr. 30	Howard Donovan.
Operations of Bank of Brazil during 1925.....	May 1	A. Gaulin.
Cotton production and grading.....	May 4	Rudolf Cahn.
Net profits of various local lines of business.....	do.	Do.
Declared exports from Rio de Janeiro to the United States during April, 1926.	do.	Allan Dawson, vice consul at Rio de Janeiro.
Exchange operations in Rio market during the first quarter of 1926.	May 5	Rudolf Cahn.
New banking hours in Rio de Janeiro.....	May 6	Do.
Coal imports at Rio de Janeiro during February 1925.....	May 7	A. Gaulin.
Crop prospects last 10 days of April, 1926.....	May 8	Allan Dawson.
Electrification of the Oeste de Minas Railroad.....	do.	Rudolf Cahn.
Brazilian paint industry.....	May 10	Do.

Reports received to June 15, 1926—Continued

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COLOMBIA		
Platinum mining in Colombia.....	1926 May 3	Lester L. Schnare, consul at Cartagena.
Through bills of lading on coffee shipments from Colombia.	May 14	Do.
Brewery and ice plant in Cartagena.....	May 15	Do.
Availability of Colombian Government land in the Department of Magdalena for hire.....	May 17	Lawrence F. Cotic, vice consul at Santa Marta.
COSTA RICA		
Annual report on commerce and industries of Port Limon consular district for 1925.....	May 8	John James Meily, consul at Port Limon.
April, 1926, report on commerce and industries.....	May 11	Roderick W. Unckles, vice consul at San José.
CUBA		
Resources and industries of Nuevitas, at end of calendar year 1924.....	Apr. 19	Lawrence P. Briggs, consul at Nuevitas.
Production of cacao in Cuba.....	Apr. 30	Francis R. Stewart, consul at Santiago de Cuba.
Annual report on commerce and industries of Matanzas Province for 1925.....	May 23	Augustus Ostertag, vice consul at Matanzas.
Economic conditions in Cienfuegos and Santa Clara.....	May 28	Lucian N. Sullivan, consul at Cienfuegos.
March, 1926, review of commerce and industries.....	May 24	Carlton Bailey Hurst, consul general at Habana.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		
Annual report of Puerto Plata district for 1925.....	Apr. 5	W. A. Bickers, consul at Puerto Plata.
Quarterly report on cacao bean sin district.....	Apr. 24	Do.
Wages of native labor in the Dominican Republic.....	May 3	James J. Murphy, consul at Santo Domingo.
Sugar production of the Dominican Republic for 1925.....	May 12	Do.
MEXICO		
Mexican National University Summer School, sixth session.....	May 13	Alexander W. Waddell, consul general at Mexico City.
PANAMA		
March, 1926, report on commerce of Panama.....	May 4	H. D. Myers, vice consul at Panama City.
Annual report on the commerce and industries of Panama for the year 1915.....	May 15	Do.
April, 1926, report on commerce and industries.....	do.	Do.
Taxes assessed by the municipality of Colon.....	May 17	Odin G. Loren, consul at Colon.
PARAGUAY		
New method of marketing the orange crop.....	Mar. 10	R. M. Scotten, consul at Asuncion.
Tobacco statistics of Paraguay.....	Apr. 24	Do.
International Congress of American History and Geography, to be held in Asuncion on Aug. 15, 1926.....	Apr. 30	Do.
VENEZUELA		
General business conditions in Puerto Cabello district.....	Apr. 16	George R. Phelan, vice consul at Puerto Cabello.
Industrial machinery trade.....	Apr. 21	Dayle C. McDonough, consul at Caracas.
Consignment laws of Venezuela.....	Apr. 24	Do.
Review of commerce and industries, first quarter of 1926.....	do.	Daniel J. Driscoll, vice consul at La Guaira.
Maracaibo report on coffee for first quarter of 1926.....	Apr. 27	Alexander K. Sloan, consul at Maracaibo.
Contract of construction of new branch of the Bolivar railroad.....	Apr. 29	George R. Phelan, vice consul at Puerto Cabello.
The rising cost of living in Maracaibo.....	Apr. 30	Alexander K. Sloan, consul at Maracaibo.
Coffee report for Maracaibo district for April, 1926.....	May 3	Do.
The production of tonka beans in Venezuela.....	do.	Daniel J. Driscoll, vice consul at La Guaira.
Review of commerce and industries for quarter ending Mar. 31, 1926.....	May 5	Arthur R. Williams, vice consul at Caracas.
Annual report of foreign trade of Venezuela for the year 1924.....	May 6	Dayle C. McDonough, consul at Caracas.
Radio broadcasting station in Caracas.....	May 20	Arthur R. Williams.
New telegraph line for western Venezuela.....	May 21	Alexander K. Sloan.
Foreign trade of La Guaira during April, 1926.....	May 22	Daniel J. Driscoll.

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SEPTEMBER 1926

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BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

NEW PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA

PROBLEMS OF INTEREST TO HAITI
AND THE UNITED STATES

COLOMBIAN MUSIC AND MUSICIANS

SPORT IN LATIN AMERICA

DISCOVERY OF THE RIVER AMAZON

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS IN LATIN AMERICA

SEPTEMBER, 1926

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HIS EXCELLENCY DR. MIGUEL ABADÍA MÉNDEZ
Inaugurated President of Colombia August 7, 1926, for a term of four years



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No. 9

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF COLOMBIA

ON the 7th of August, 1819, there took place on the historic bridge of Boyacá, situated in the department of the same name in the Republic of Colombia, the celebrated battle in which the Liberator, Simón Bolívar, after having defeated the royalist forces, sealed once and forever the independence of the territory known at that time under the name of New Granada. From that epoch this notable date has been commemorated with the greatest rejoicing and patriotic enthusiasm in all the compass of the land. But to give it still greater glory and a greater meed of veneration it has been designated as that on which, each four years, the President elect of the Republic is inaugurated into his high office.

In effect, following this old tradition there took place with great solemnity, on the 7th of August, 1926, the ceremony by which Dr. Miguel Abadía Méndez, candidate elect of the Conservative Party, entered upon the direction of the destinies of Colombia during the four-year period from 1926-1930.

The elections in which Dr. Abadía Méndez was chosen by popular vote to exercise the chief magistracy took place February 14, 1926, with the most complete order and the highest manifestations of patriotism which the history of the Republic records. In the said elections, Dr. Abadía Méndez figured as the only candidate; and although it is true that the Liberal Party refrained from participating in the electoral primaries, it is no less true that the aggregate of the votes indicated in a very clear manner that the majority of the voters favored the candidacy of this eminent citizen, which is eloquent proof that the Nation trusts his ability, virtues, experience, and firm will.

The life and political career of Dr. Abadía Méndez are interesting in the extreme. Born in 1867 in the town of Piedras, Department of Tolima, in which he received his primary education, he began while very young to scale the intellectual and official grades until he came

to occupy the most elevated positions, in all of which, thanks to his unusual intelligence, knowledge, democratic spirit, and respect for public liberties, he succeeded long ago in winning the respect, the confidence, and the sympathy of his countrymen.

In 1888 he graduated as doctor of laws and political science, devoting himself later to the exercise of his profession in a surpassing manner. In 1893 he was designated to act in the capacity of Secretary of Finance in Cundinamarca and, two years later, as the Minister of the Treasury under the administration of Dr. Miguel Antonio Caro. In 1895 he assumed successfully the portfolios of Finance, of Public Instruction, and of Foreign Relations under the administration of Don Manuel Marraquín. Having distinguished himself greatly in these and other public charges which were entrusted to him, the Government resolved to send him in special mission to Chile in the year 1902 in the character of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. In 1910, during the presidency of Gen. Ramón González Valencia, Doctor Abadía was named Minister of the Interior, which he occupied for the second time in 1915 during the administration of Dr. José Vicente Concha, and for a third time in 1924 under the government of Gen. Pedro Nel Ospina, whose term has just come to an end. Besides, he has been a representative to Congress and a Senator of the Republic in different legislatures; a deputy in various assemblies; a state counselor and magistrate; and professor in the Colegio del Rosario and the Universidad Nacional.

The new Executive of Colombia is well portrayed in the following words which he pronounced on accepting the proclamation of his candidacy:

Those of us who have enrolled in the political ranks can not refuse the place to which our fellow workers wish to appoint us . . . for the proper discharge of the duties of which one should seek the favor of Him to Whom all glory is attributed, and the assistance of those to whom is promised the gift of peace here on the earth, that is—the willing assistance of my fellow citizens; for if I should be invested with the supreme magistracy, my only desire would be to show myself a mandatary who fears God and the just verdict of history. . . . I should always try to pattern my conduct according to the principles of Divine law, showing myself a zealous guardian of the rights and liberties of my countrymen, of the honor and dignity of the homeland, and a promoter of its progress and aggrandizement.

With such eminent gifts as a citizen and statesman, it is very certain that the country whose destiny President Abadía has begun to direct will continue to advance under his administration in the same pathway of peace and prosperity in which it has made such notable progress during the last 20 years. Meanwhile the BULLETIN of the Pan American Union has the honor of joining the Colombian people in wishing the new Chief Magistrate all success of accomplishment in the honorable mission with which he has been entrusted.

PROBLEMS OF INTEREST TO HAITI AND THE UNITED STATES

BY HIS EXCELLENCY LOUIS BORN, THE PRESIDENT OF HAITI¹

MR. CHAIRMAN, GENTLEMEN:

The approach to international politics and diplomacy has radically changed in recent years. It is now possible for the constituted authorities of one nation to consult freely with those of another, to discuss problems of mutual interest, and to arrive at conclusions which will be executed in spirit as well as in letter by both parties.

Consideration of problems of mutual interest by the conference method has received important impetus from the activities of your former Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes, and this method of international procedure appeals with peculiar force to responsible government executives who are sincerely interested in establishing substantial justice and cordial good feeling among the several countries of the world.

Because of its peculiar political heritage, the republics of the Western Hemisphere have taken the lead in adopting and developing the conference method. At the present time there is being celebrated in Panama the centenary of the conference which was called by the Liberator Bolívar for consideration of those common problems which faced the youthful American republics of the day. Since that date frequent Pan American conferences and other less comprehensive international gatherings have taken place, with the result that unity of action for common purposes has reached a higher stage of development among American republics than is found in any other portion of the world. As a citizen of the Western Hemisphere I rejoice in this situation and am confident that there are possibilities for continued productive results to be derived from pursuance of the policy of understanding, free discussion, and good will.

The political history of all the American republics contains many common factors. All of them were former colonies of other nations; all of them achieved their independence; all of them have faced the task of conquering the wilderness and making it useful for the requirements of civilized existence. As a result, although four languages are spoken among the American republics, their political traditions are closely analogous, and their outlook upon international

¹ Address delivered at the luncheon given in his honor by the Pan American Society of the United States, during the Haitian President's recent visit to this country.



LUNCHEON GIVEN IN HONOR OF HIS EXCELLENCY M. LOUIS BORNIO, PRESIDENT OF HAITI, BY DR. L. S. ROWE, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

First row, left to right: Hon. Joseph C. Grew, Assistant Secretary of State of the United States; Madame Bornio; His Excellency M. Louis Bornio, President of Haiti; Madame Price; His Excellency M. Hamibal Price, Minister of Haiti in the United States; and Mrs. Russell. Second row, left to right: Captain Roche B. La Roche; Hon. J. Butler Wright, Assistant Secretary of State of the United States; Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union; Brigadier General John H. Russell, United States High Commissioner in Haiti; Second Lieutenant Philippe Cham; Dr. W. W. Cumberland, Financial Advisor of the Government of Haiti; Mr. Stokely W. Morgan, Acting Director of the Latin American Division of the Department of State; and Dr. Esteban Gil Borges, Assistant Director General of the Pan American Union

relationships is more similar than is the case with any other considerable group of nations.

For these reasons it has been possible for the New World to create and fructify such significant instrumentalities of international good will and helpfulness as the Pan American Union, the several Pan American conferences, the Pan American Postal Union, and similar organizations. In contrast to the difficulty which is often experienced in organizing international conferences in the Old World and in agreeing upon their agenda, there is always a ready response by the American republics for joint deliberation on problems of mutual interest. That the effects of such exchanges of counsel have been beneficial to all parties requires no demonstration.

Mutual respect is necessarily the basis of helpful cooperation. Any disposition by one party to take advantage of other parties at interest by means of action or potential power or by astuteness would rapidly result in destruction of the respect and confidence which make cooperation possible. However, since cooperation and good will have existed among the American republics for more than a century there is sufficient evidence that consideration of the common good has in preponderant measures actuated the policies of the several governments of the New World.

Not only are the ties between the American republics sentimental but they are practical as well. On the sentimental side may be mentioned the close cooperation and sympathy which existed between numerous former colonies toward the attainment of independence by other colonies. For example, no inconsiderable number of Haitians rendered valuable aid to the American colonists in their struggle to be independent of England. The armies of San Martín and Bolívar were composed of troops from many nations, and Bolívar was especially cognizant of his indebtedness to the valuable assistance in money and supplies given him by our great President Pétion.

There is also the sentimental tie which probably may be best described as adherence to the principle enunciated in the Monroe Doctrine. In spite of certain possible differences in emphasis and interpretation of that instrument, there is a general harmony of purpose in the American republics to be and to remain free of political domination by states of the Old World. This in no wise implies lack of appreciation of the cultural, political, and material achievements of the nations of Europe and Asia, but it does imply a definite conviction that the western world also has something distinctive and valuable to offer to the cause of civilization and progress, and that it should be permitted to make its contribution in its own manner, without restriction or direction from outside sources.

No less potent are the economic ties which unite the republics of North and South America. To a considerable degree their prod-

ucts complement one another. The coffee of Brazil, the nitrate of Chile, the sugar of Cuba, the henequen of Yucatan, and the logwood of Haiti are as essential to the United States as are the American automobiles, shoes, typewriters, and myriad other articles which are purchased in increasing quantities by Latin America. It is trite to indicate that exchange of commodities is beneficial to both parties, but I desire to lay especial emphasis on this point because of the error which is so widely prevalent that each country should be economically independent. Such independence is required only when the danger exists that one country will discriminate against the economic interests of other countries, that it will adopt unfair practices and harbor improper motives. Again it is possible for me to assert that experience has in large measure demonstrated that economic independence for each separate American republic is not absolutely vital, as there is no general disposition for one republic improperly to advance its own interests at the expense of another.

If destructive competition were prevalent it is likely that the United States would be the best customer of most of the Latin-American republics or that these republics would obtain most of their imports from the American market. In that connection it is necessary for me to add that although Haiti purchases 80 per cent of its imports from the United States, most of its exports are sold in France, the United States purchasing only 10 per cent of the total. Undoubtedly this situation could be altered to the mutual benefit of both countries.

To a considerable degree international commerce has in the past moved in an east and west direction. This is due to historical causes, but continuance of this situation is not supported by sound logic. There is no inherent reason why citizens of China should continue to purchase cotton textiles from foreign countries rather than produce them by Chinese labor from Chinese cotton. There is no permanent assurance that American automobiles will forever dominate the market of other countries which have potential ability to produce their own motor vehicles. Consideration of climate and natural advantages are, however, far more imperious, and there is little reasonable doubt that such countries as France and the United States will continue to be heavy purchasers of coffee, rubber, and other products which flourish only in tropical countries. Fundamental differences of natural conditions exist, and these conditions should be recognized and welcomed. The United States should have no more reluctance about purchasing full quotas of those commodities which the tropics can produce to especial advantage than should tropical countries be reticent in obtaining supplies of fabricated articles, which by reason of technical skill, prolonged experience, and other determining circumstances have given to the temperate zone its

dominance in manufacturing. Undoubtedly factories can be established in the tropics and should and will be established so far as they can conduct their operations in competition with the great industrial nations. Likewise the United States should produce sugars and other primarily tropical products to the extent that such production is not fostered by means of artificial stimulation. But for a country in either a temperate or tropical zone to subsidize industries which are ill-adapted to their natural conditions for the mere purpose of securing independence of normal commercial relations with countries enjoying different natural conditions seems to me to be shortsighted and futile. Particularly is this the case for the American republics in which confidence in one another should be developed to such a point that each republic does not feel the necessity of being economically self-sufficient so long as commodities in which it is deficient are available in any of its fellow republics.

Undoubtedly the natural resources of the United States have been developed more fully than have those of Latin America. Thus the opportunity is created for those who have acquired special skill in productive enterprise to assist in making available the abundant natural resources of the other American Republics. Not only is there a deficiency in financial and technical resources which the United States is in a position to supply, but exploitation of the resources of Latin America will vastly increase supplies of raw materials available for American factories and will also increase the purchasing power of Latin America for products of the United States. Thus, as in all normal economic processes, all parties would be benefited.

Heretofore, in my judgment, American investors in Latin America have directed attention too closely to government finances and have not fully appreciated possibilities of participation with their fellow citizens of the New World in the development of resources outside the confines of the United States. To illustrate my point, I have heard of few important American fortunes which have been accumulated by purchasing securities of the American Government. On the contrary, they are the result of enterprise, of daring, of backing with their money their faith in the resources, both natural and human, with which the United States is endowed. Similarly, financial opportunities of the utmost magnitude exist in Latin America, provided persons with requisite capital, courage, and vision be found to utilize them. Illustrations of the soundness of this principle are too numerous to require citation, but in spite of this fact bonds of Latin-American Governments continue to be absorbed in large quantities by American investors, while the natural resources of the Caribbean region and of Central and South America remain in large measure outside the effective interest of Americans

who have the technical ability and financial resources to benefit both themselves and the citizens of those countries in which the utilized natural resources are located.

In Haiti, for example, are large areas of territory which have thoroughly demonstrated their productivity. But capital is not present in sufficient quantities to employ the labor which is available for installing the equipment and organization which is essential in modern economic enterprise. As a result many Haitians find it necessary to emigrate to Cuba in search of more remunerative employment, whereas it would be of undoubted benefit to their country were it possible to obtain productive work in Haiti. Because of insufficient employment, wage scales in Haiti are comparatively low, though the quality of Haitian labor is quite satisfactory, as demonstrated by the constant demand for such labor which originates in Cuba.

Intimate economic cooperation among the Latin-American Republics has been, without question, beneficial and can become increasingly valuable. There is, however, an aspect of possible cooperation, which is often neglected and which seems to me of equal importance with collaboration in the realm of industry, commerce, and finance. It is difficult to discover a phrase which accurately defines my thought, but it may perhaps be described as intellectual or cultural cooperation. By this I imply that each of the Latin-American republics has a rich inheritance and that sometimes there seems to be a tendency on the part of the United States to regard Latin America merely from the point of view of economic possibilities rather than from that of cultural stimulation. Although making a living is an excellent and honorable objective, there is, in addition, life itself. And Latin Americans possess a certain philosophy of life which has many commendable features and involves a beauty and sweetness which will merit the study of the Anglo-Saxon.

I have already emphasized the importance which I attach to frank exchange of views and mutual consideration of common problems. Through the development of agencies of mutual understanding I envisage the continuance and extension of those characteristics which convince citizens of the New World that they possess something of real value. There is no reason to doubt that additional progress can be made in developing the high respect and confidence which at present exists among American Republics so that the western world can continue in its position of leadership in the cause of peace and international good will. In this common task my own country is ready and eager to play its full part.

As an evidence of the belief of my country in the principles of confidence and cooperation which I have discussed, I may cite its

special relationship with the United States. The treaty of 1915 between the two countries was motivated by the conviction that solution of the problems of law and order, of material improvements, and of social amelioration in Haiti could better be effected by collaboration with the United States. During the 10 years in which the treaty has been in effect the soundness of the decision of the two Governments to work in common for the upbuilding of Haiti has been amply demonstrated. In no previous 10-year period has Haiti made such notable progress, and at the end of the period the relations between Haiti and the United States are more cordial than at the beginning, and the confidence and respect of one country toward the other have become confirmed and deepened.

Unfortunately there are individuals who seem to deplore harmony and progress. Some of these individuals live in Haiti and some also live in the United States. They try to convince themselves that the United States has sinister designs toward Haiti, that it is depriving Haiti of its rights, and in other respects acting in an unscrupulous manner. Moreover, certain alleged patriots in Haiti seem to deplore the advance which their country has made and is making in progress and civilization, and criticise equally the United States Government and the present administration of Haiti. To these persons the improvements of Haiti are valueless so long as another country has a part in that improvement. To them there is no obligation to carry out with loyalty the contractual agreements with the United States, and consistent adherence to the terms of the treaty by my administration is characterized as oppression and betrayal of my own country.

Above all things citizens of the American Republics wish to be fair. They do not wish to render incorrect judgments. In their conclusions regarding the relations between Haiti and the United States and as to the present administration in Haiti they would not knowingly or willfully do an injustice. But reliable information is sometimes difficult to obtain, particularly when interested parties are assiduously disseminating false reports. Nevertheless, facts are facts and can be ascertained by those who are willing to make the effort. The record of the relations between Haiti and the United States and of my stewardship in Haiti is available to those who will take the trouble to investigate. The record will bear analysis. Results have vindicated the policy of the two Governments. Is it too much to request that Haiti and the United States be permitted to continue their mutually profitable cooperation without interference from persons who are either misinformed or insincere? Haiti should be permitted to continue to advance in progress and civilization with the assurance that as in the past results will justify adherence to the new world doctrines of integrity, confidence, and cooperation.

COLOMBIAN MUSIC AND MUSICIANS

By VICTOR JUSTINIANO ROSALES

IT IS universally recognized that of all the Spanish-American countries it was Colombia which inherited most directly from the mother country a love for her language and literature. Hence Castilian is spoken and written in Colombia with a higher degree of perfection and purity than elsewhere in the New World, and the many poets and other writers who have flourished there in greater numbers than in any other Spanish-American country have been considered ornaments of Hispanic literature.

This privilege enjoyed by Colombia has long been known in countries of Castilian speech because of the comparative ease with which books, magazines, and daily papers disseminate the written thought of men of letters. However, as this is not the case with music, relatively few persons know that it is also Colombia which has turned to the best account her inheritance from Spain in this art.

Just as no European country has a greater wealth of characteristic and autochthonous music than Spain, so no Spanish-American nation possesses a greater abundance of music embodying varied, original and exclusive rhythms than Colombia.

The fusion, as it were, of the immense variety of musical rhythms and forms carried by the Spaniards to Colombia with the primitive rhythms of the Indians and those introduced later by the African slaves imported by the colonists, produced a music *sui generis*, in which the melancholy themes of the subjugated races intermingle and combine with the vibrant, gay music of a people proud of its extraordinary prowess—a people which discovered a new world and with titanic effort achieved the marvelous feat of redeeming that world from barbarism and endowing it with all the elements of civilization and progress.

The principal musical themes of an exclusively Colombian nature are: The *bambuco*, based on a perfect although highly exotic rhythm; the *torbellino*, a derivative of the *bambuco*; the *bunde*; the *pasillo*; and the *guabina*. These are all autochthonous forms, whether vocal or instrumental. It is impossible to set down the first three in musical notation, since this is insufficient to indicate the character, so to speak, of this type of music, the rhythm of which is syncopated in an extraordinary manner. Chiefly for the purpose of accompany-

ing such music the *tiple* was invented. This instrument, which is similar to a small Spanish guitar, has four groups of two or three strings each, those of each group being tuned in octaves, a duplication which facilitates the rapid picking of all the strings with all the fingers of the right hand. This method of playing is characteristic of the accompaniment to these airs. The *pasillo* and the *guabina* are more nearly akin to certain universal types of music, the former being similar to the waltz, although a performer must know the *pasillo* thoroughly before he can succeed in bringing out its true character.

All these types, very simply developed in their primitive state—generally in the minor and with limited change of key—have passed through an evolutionary process culminating recently in ambitious compositions, somewhat like rhapsodies, in the construction of which Colombian musicians have displayed their profound technical knowledge of harmony, counterpoint, fugue, and composition in general.

For many years, indeed, all varieties of musical compositions have been written in Colombia, from the purely popular piece, easy of comprehension even by the least instructed classes, to chamber music and the symphony in all their forms.

Among the most notable Colombian composers of the latter stands Guillermo Uribe Holguín, the present director of the National Conservatory. This famous artist, a member of one of the most distinguished families in Colombia—two of his uncles, Carlos and Jorge Holguín, have been Presidents of the Republic—from an early age devoted all his energy and talent to the study of music. Later, when he had attained the highest perfection in this art which it was possible to achieve in Colombia, he went to Europe, where he entered the *Schola Cantorum* of Paris, where he became the favorite pupil of the director, the great Vincent D'Indy. In Paris, as well as in other famous musical centers of the world where the violin sonatas and chamber-music compositions of Señor Uribe have been played, oftentimes by world-famous performers such as Ysaye, they have received the warmest praise from the musical critics. As the head of the Conservatory in Colombia, Señor Uribe has rendered a service to culture which will be appreciated in its fullest extent only after many years have passed. Himself a musician of the most refined artistic temperament and profound technical knowledge, he has educated a large number of composers and performers who are an honor to both the Conservatory and the nation. Moreover, he has long directed an orchestra whose symphony concerts are to-day heard in Bogotá with true appreciation and delight. To Señor Uribe is also due the formation of the symphonic band of the Conservatory, one of the best organizations of its kind in America and one which does much to educate popular musical taste.

The leader of this band, which is composed of first-class performers, is Andrés Martínez Montoya, a musician of wide general knowledge, famous for his instrumentation, and now the leading Colombian pianist. Señor Martínez is also a gifted composer, one of those who have most brilliantly made use of popular national airs as a foundation for the rhapsody. His *Torbellino* and *Colombian Rhapsody* evidence in their composition profound musicianship, as well as patriotic inspiration.

In this same class of musicians, whom we might call symphonic, the following also must necessarily be included:

Santos Cifuentes is the author of compositions of great excellence as well as of texts for instruction in music which reveal a profound knowledge of the subject and which have been officially adopted in several Hispanic American countries. Santos Cifuentes has resided for some years in Argentina.

Eustasio Rosales is another in this class. This notable artist, like Guillermo Uribe Holguín, whose fellow student he was, commenced his musical career at a very early age in the old National Academy of Music, founded and directed by Mr. George W. Price, an Englishman. At the age of 18 he composed the score for the first Colombian musical comedy, *Amor y Dados (Love and Dice)*, the libretto for which was written by Carlos Lorenzana of Bogotá. Before Rosales had even come of age—he was hardly 20 at the time—he was unanimously elected director of the Santa Cecilia Orchestra, the best organization of this nature which the nation has boasted, not only because of the number but also because of the skill of the musicians which composed it. Among these were the Figueroa brothers, of whom Daniel was famous as pianist, Ricardo and Mariano as violinists, Luis as a viola player, and Antonio as a 'cellist; the first three are dead these many years.

About this time Rosales wrote the music for his second light opera, *El Doctor Capirote*, the book for which was translated and adapted by his brother José Miguel from an old French comedy by Scribe. This had an extraordinary success in Colombia, where it has been performed hundreds of times, as also in Spain and other countries, where its music attracted the attention of critics because of its individuality and its advanced modern technique. Not long after this success Rosales left for Chicago, where he has lived many years, attaining many triumphs in his artistic career. For more than five years he was organist of the famous cathedral of St. Charles Borromeo. His symphonic compositions have been played by the leading orchestras of the United States and his intermezzi, of which *Moralba* is the best known, have given him a continental reputation. The forte of this notable musician is instrumentation, a branch in which he is a con-

summate master. At present Rosales is director of the orchestra in one of the most important theaters in the midwestern metropolis.

Honorio Alarcón was one of the stars of first magnitude in the firmament of Colombian art. This great artist, who studied in the conservatories of Leipzig and Paris, came to be one of the most notable of contemporary piano virtuosi. In Germany and France, where he was especially well known, he was considered to rank with Ignace Paderewski and Teresa Carreño, with whom he vied in several concerts. Señor Alarcón, a man of excessive modesty, although belonging to a family of high social standing and wealth, was a lover of art for art's sake and, as such, an enemy of *réclame* and publicity; thus it is that, although no one was more deserving than he of world-wide fame, he does not figure among the celebrities of musical art. Señor Alarcón also composed, although not to any great extent, but his works reveal his solid attainments in technique. From 1905 to 1908 he was director of the Conservatory of Colombia. His recent death deprived art and the nation of one of their greatest glories.

Carlos Umaña, a Colombian religious, was a talented pianist and composer of admirable symphonies, but devoted himself more particularly to sacred music. His works of this stamp, although they are models of modern composition, have all the solemnity and majesty of those by the great masters of bygone centuries, such as Cristóbal Morales and Palestrina.

Another noted composer of sacred music, indeed the most eminent of all Colombian musicians who have cultivated this elevated *genre* of composition, was Señor Julio Quevedo ("*El Chapín*"). His works of this class, especially his masses, won him a world-wide reputation. Quevedo's "Black Mass" has been played by large orchestras in the most famous cathedrals of the world, including St. Peter's at Rome, as well as in the Sistine Chapel. All the works of this remarkable musician are triumphs of religious inspiration, as well as models of composition. The fame of Quevedo has not yet been dimmed in Colombia by any other composer of sacred music, and it is probable that many years must pass before compositions surpassing those of this gifted artist will be written.

Opera, too, has among Colombians a distinguished representative of whom the nation is justly proud—José María Ponce de León. This musician completed his studies at the Paris Conservatory, where he received a degree in composition. "El Bicho," as his friends affectionately called him, composed two notable operas—*Florinda* and *Ester*—the libretto for the former being the work of the distinguished Colombian poet, Rafael Pombo. These two operas were performed with much success in Italy and other European countries.

During the period from 1858 to 1870 a group of artists composed of Julio Quevedo, Ponce de León, J. M. Caicedo Rojas, Vicente Vargas de la Rosa (author of well-known musical textbooks), Diego Fallon, Cayetano Pereira, and others, worked indefatigably for the cause of musical education and the diffusion of musical appreciation throughout the nation. This group it was which gave the first public concerts in Bogotá.

After the masters already named, whom we might call the general staff of the army of Colombian musicians, comes a long list of composers who, although they do not write symphonies, are well grounded in theory and have produced works of great originality and beauty, some of which have found their way beyond our national frontiers, winning well-deserved fame abroad for their authors.

The dean of this group is Pedro Morales Pino, a musician of great refinement and talent, the composer of instrumental pieces and songs of much beauty—some of the former of great distinction also—who for some years has worked efficiently and patiently at home and abroad for the honor and glory of the national music of his country. Morales Pino is one of the artists to whom Colombian music is most indebted for being known and justly appreciated in foreign lands.

Another artist of no less prestige is Emilio Murillo, a famous musician who unites to his robust talent an ardent love for our national music which, thanks to his unremitting efforts carried on through many years, he has succeeded in raising to a level far above that of the music in other American countries. Murillo has dignified the popular Colombian airs, especially the *pasillo* and the *bambuco*, to such a degree that he has used them for the themes of admirable compositions—compositions so excellent, in fact, that several renowned Hispanic pianists have placed them on their concert programs. This movement toward dignifying popular Colombian music commenced and furthered by Murillo has recently been promoted by the symphonic composers Guillermo Uribe and Andrés Martínez Montoya. Others who have taken part in it are Eliseo Hernández, a notable pianist and composer, and Guillermo Quevedo, a talented composer who is a nephew of the great "Chapín," while still more might be added to the list.

Among the composers of light opera and musical comedy the Ruedas brothers, Víctor and Martín, take a leading place. The former died some years ago, but the latter is a musical director in Mexico, where he is well known for his excellent instrumentation. Others in this category are Luis A. Calvo, one of the best known and gifted Colombian composers; Daniel Zamudio, orchestra director, whose music has both freshness and correctness of form; and Antonio María Valencia, a precocious pianist from the Cauca Valley, who at

10 years of age gave masterly renditions of the rhapsodies of Liszt and the sonatas of Beethoven and who later was successful in the field of composition. His operetta *En Virlandia* is worthy of mention, the author of the libretto being Pantaleón Gaitán, a Colombian author for some years resident in New York.

Next comes a legion of composers of intermezzi, gavottes, waltzes, marches, *pasillos*, *bambucos*, *guabinas*, and songs, in the vanguard of which stand Jerónimo Velasco, Gonzalo Vidal, a talented musician from Medellín, Province of Antioquia, Samuel Uribe, Crisóstomo Soto, Ezequiel Bernal (who perished tragically a few months since), Nicolás Lievano, Aurelio Vásquez, Arturo Patiño, Diógenes Chaves, Jorge Rubiano, Alberto Urdaneta, Cerbeleón Romero, Lelio Olarte, and many others, all well trained in musical theory.

In addition to the foregoing certain composers of this class of music without technical knowledge may also be mentioned. These include Ricardo Acevedo Bernal (a well-known painter), Alberto Castilla, José María Gómez, Carlos Escamilla (the last two, blind from birth, now some time deceased), Fulgencio García, and many others whose names would form a lengthy list.

Passing now to exponents of vocal music I shall first mention those artists who not only because of their exceptional natural gifts but also because of the degree of cultivation to which these were brought and the results thereby achieved in the fine art of singing deserve a place of honor among Colombian vocalists. These are Epifanio Garay (another great painter), who studied and sang in opera in Italy, Ignacio Gómez, a singer of sacred music, who met a premature death, and Eugenio Zerda. The last named who, like Acevedo Bernal and Garay, is an artist of the first rank, has also composed a number of beautiful songs. Pineda, an Antioquian, and Salcedo, from the Cauca Valley, who are stage artists known and admired abroad, are likewise deserving of special mention.

Now comes a curious class of composers of songs of a national character who, with two or three exceptions, have had no training in musical theory and yet have written songs of great beauty and, what is still more surprising, of correct and even excellent technique. Of this type are, for example, the songs by Daniel Uribe. In addition to Uribe the interesting group in question is formed of Carlos Romero, Alejandro Wills, Eduardo Cadavid, Gonzalo Fernández, Cabo Polo, Adolfo Lara, Pablo Valderrama, Reinaldo Burgos, Estanislao Ferro, Jorge Añez, who at present lives in the United States, and others. All these composers are at the same time singers of popular songs (with the exception of Daniel Uribe and some others, who also sing classical music). And since we are speaking of performers of popular music, we should not fail to name others famous in their time but now long since dead, such as the Cuberos brothers

and Rafael Daza. Among those of the present day special mention should be given to Joaquín Forero, Alberto Escolar, Eduardo Baquero, Arturo Patiño, and Daniel Bohórquez.

Although my purpose in writing the present article was especially to discuss Colombian composers, its title obliges me to refer also to performers on various instruments, in the long list of whom are found some so notable that they would have honored or would honor any symphony orchestra in the world. Nevertheless, as the mere list of these would fill an entire volume, I prefer to refrain from mentioning even one of them, rather than to do the injustice of omitting other names no less meritorious.

In the fashion of some theatrical artists, who leave to the last the choicest and most charming piece of their repertoire, I have reserved until now the roster of those ladies adorning Colombian society who have cultivated with the greatest success the divine art of music.

Before setting down these distinguished names, however, I wish to make it clear that I am writing these lines after several years' absence from my native land and without having at my disposal either works of reference or the suggestions of musicians or other persons well informed on this subject. If it is asked why, then, I am writing without sufficient documentation, my explanation is that the radio concert program arranged by the Pan American Union last year for the so-called "Colombian Night" consisted of selections not only from Colombia but from other countries as well, a circumstance which might give rise to the belief that our country suffered from a dearth of music of its own. Therefore, confronted with the alternative of doing something to counteract such an idea or of doing nothing, I chose the former. Notwithstanding this explanation, I make my respectful apologies to those artists who, although well deserving to figure not only in this brief article but in any discussion of Colombian musicians, are not here mentioned. Such omissions are due not to my ignorance of their high merit, but to my faulty memory and inability to make a detailed study of the subject. With this explanation, I will now proceed.

Among Colombian women the following stand out as musicians of note. To name the pianists first, the list includes Señora Teresa Tanco de Herrera, Isabel Caicedo (a nun), Señora Lucía Gutiérrez de Uribe (wife of Don Guillermo Uribe), whose recent death was deeply mourned throughout Colombia, and Señora Magdalena Osuna de Hernández. As a violinist, we must mention Señorita Sofía Páez G., who studied many years in Colombia and later in Europe, reaching the highest degree of skill in the technique of that difficult instrument. For a number of years Señorita Páez, a versatile musician, has been the principal of a private academy in Bogotá, her

native city. Among the vocalists there were in bygone days Doña Concepción Moreno Carbonell, Doña Celmira Díaz de Calancha (both now dead), the latter's daughter, Doña Rosa Calancha de Herrera, Doña María Ester Ponce de Schlessinger, and Señoritas Ana María Tejada and María Pardo. In modern times Doña María Mancini de Santamaría, who died in the first bloom of youth, had a perfect style, while her repertoire consisted entirely of selections from the best composers, both classical and modern. At present the leading singers include Doña María Castro de Payán, Señora Camargo de Serrano (a teacher in the Conservatory), Señoritas Leonor del Castillo and Soledad Barberi, Doña Susana Gaitán de Patiño, Doña Ana Adelina Martínez de Morales, Doña Matilde Sayer de Camacho, Señoritas Corchuelo and Villate, Doña María Teresa Rosas de Corredor, who has been living for some time in New York, and others.

To Doña Henriette de Samper, a distinguished lady who was for many years teacher of singing in the Conservatory, is due the fact that Bogotá society now has a group of women vocalists who would honor any city and country. Unfortunately, however, the same can not be said for the men, since there has never been in Bogotá a man teacher of singing worthy of the name. The various administrations in Colombia—contrary to the practice of those in all other cultured nations—have been very remiss in this respect. Nevertheless, the author of these lines does not relinquish the hope that some day a real school of vocal music will be started, since such a school is an imperious necessity in a nation which prides itself—and with reason in many directions—on being one of the most cultured in America.



THE SECOND PAN AMERICAN RED CROSS CONFERENCE IN RETROSPECT ∴

(MAY 25-JUNE 5, 1926)

I

OF the several inter-American assemblages the writer has been privileged to attend, none has so closely approximated the ideal as the Second Pan American Red Cross Conference recently held in Washington, D. C. Nor was this gratifying achievement the result of mere fortuitous circumstance or the felicitous combination of a series of haphazard events. Indeed, the only factor that had not been carefully considered and planned many months in advance was the weather, and even that—which could hardly have been nearer perfection—reflected the wisdom of the executive committee in selecting the best period of Washington's admittedly charming spring.

Among the outstanding features of the conference sessions were the unusual character of the visiting delegates from the widely separated members of the American family of nations. By this is meant not only that they were eminent citizens, distinguished Red Cross officials and workers, but that they were also largely men and women occupying important positions in the public affairs of their respective nations—legislators and statesmen; Army, Navy, Public Health, and social service officials; eminent educators, trained observers, and specialists with the years of honorable service and the wealth of special information which this implies; all eager for those contacts, for that open-minded exchange of ideas and experience, which is the supreme test of the advantages offered by any international gathering. This, perhaps, explains the uniformly cordial spirit which marked the discussions; the sportsmanlike appreciation of "vantage in" and "out," together with a willingness to recognize the limitations of what has been called the "fourth dimension" which, evoked in the first session by that most genial of presiding officers, Judge Barton Payne, was strongly in evidence throughout the entire proceedings.

Another outstanding feature was the practical character of the papers presented for discussion by the delegates—a condensed sum-

mary of which appears at the close of this review—and the commendable fact that in spite of delay in receiving some of this material, individual mimeographed copies of the papers, both in English and Spanish, were available for the use of the audience in the respective sessions in which they were read. This and the fact that the full text of each paper will be included in the complete report, a limited number of which are now available for distribution, will go a long way toward compensating the somewhat limited time actually employed in discussion, one of the most valuable elements in any international gathering. Speaking in general, there is a growing feeling



Photograph by the American Red Cross

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS, WASHINGTON

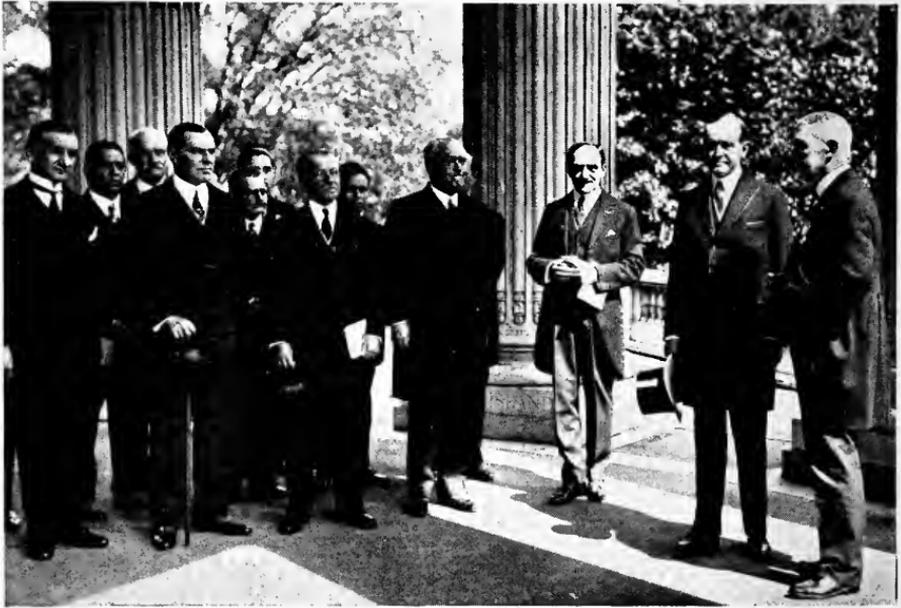
In this building were held most of the sessions of the Second Pan American Red Cross Conference

everywhere that too much time is given to the reading of papers, time which might be more profitably employed in discussion based on carefully condensed abstracts of from 250 to 500 words. Such discussion would inevitably make for a better appreciation of the merits of the respective papers, the full text of which can be read at leisure in the complete report. There is a growing conviction among the "internationally minded" that practically any activity in such gatherings could be curtailed with less loss than in the case of discussion.

Still another outstanding feature of this conference was its publicity section, the admirable daily releases of which reached not only

the national press to which they were primarily addressed, but the principal Latin American organs also. It may be said in passing that perhaps no single feature of the "machinery" of an international conference brings more direct returns, in terms of a wider tolerance and a more intelligent understanding, than the brief, well-written daily press release, on almost any subject within the purview of the respective peoples concerned.

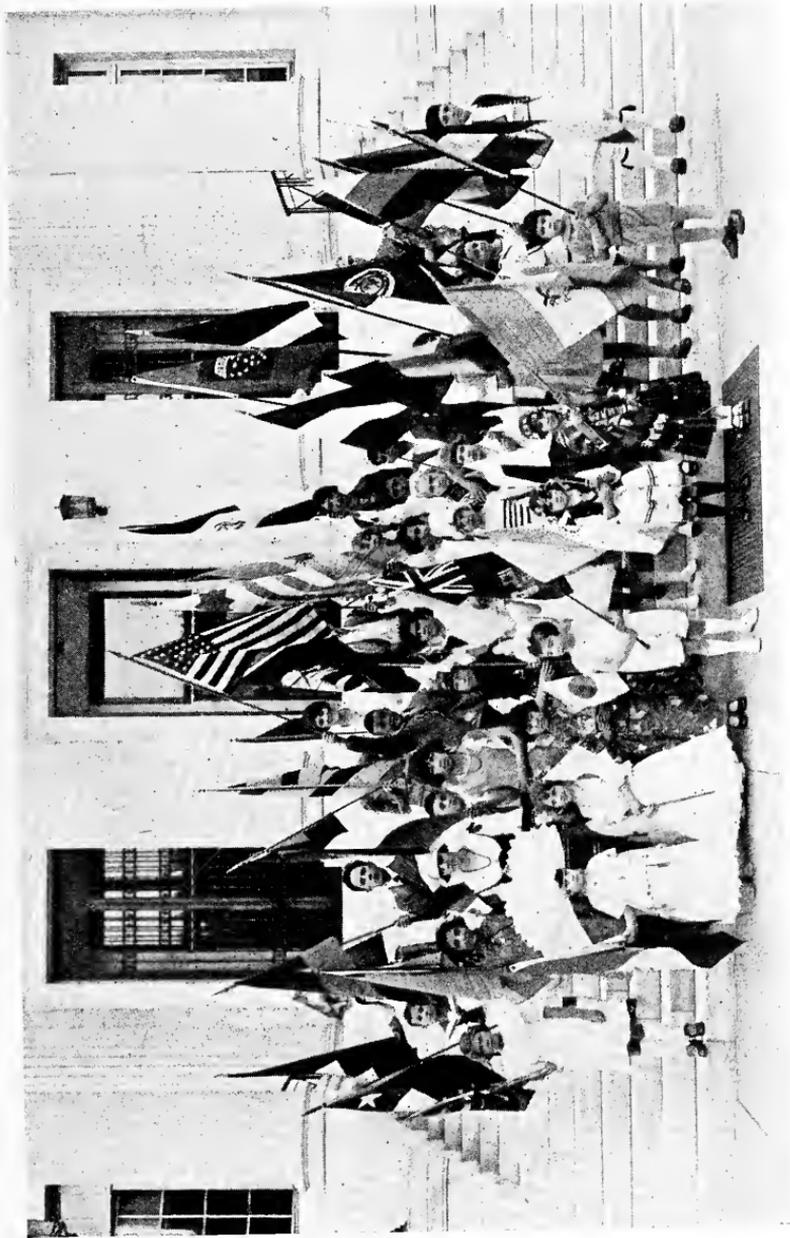
Apart from the conference sessions, abundant opportunity was provided for the visiting delegate to make those pleasantly intimate contacts which, while permitting him to verify the impressions of the American Capital gained from previous reading and correspondence, enabled him at the same time to obtain fleeting glimpses here



PRESIDENT COOLIDGE ARRIVING AT CONTINENTAL HALL TO ADDRESS THE SECOND PAN AMERICAN RED CROSS CONFERENCE

and there of the real genius, the high ideals, and, above all, the friendly soul of the American people.

Washington hospitality is proverbially lavish, and never more so than when extended to a Pan American assemblage. Among the most notable entertainments in honor of the delegates—apart from dinners, luncheons, and teas to the individual delegations by their respective ministers and ambassadors—were the reception by President and Mrs. Coolidge at the White House; the luncheon by the American Red Cross; the dinner by the League of Red Cross Societies; the reception at Annapolis by Governor Ritchie, of Maryland, the visit to the United States Naval Academy there and the tea by the Annapolis Red Cross Chapter; the visit to the National Ceme-



CHILDREN OF 28 NATIONALITIES IN RED CROSS PAGEANT

Children from 28 embassies and legations in Washington took part in the Pageant of Service by the American Red Cross in honor of the delegates to the Second Pan American Red Cross Conference



PRESIDENT AND MRS. COOLIDGE RECEIVE THE DELEGATES TO THE SEC

tery at Arlington; the reception and lunch by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union; the truly magnificent reception, supper, and dance by the Mexican Ambassador and his distinguished consort in the beautiful new Mexican Embassy; the reception by Miss Mabel Boardman, Secretary of the United States Red Cross; the garden party and tea by Mrs. Charles J. Bell; the luncheon by Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond in their stately home; the enjoyable trip to Mount Vernon on the U. S. S. *Porpoise*; the delightful excursion to Warrenton, Va.; the reception and tea at the Walter Reed Hospital by Brig. Gen. James M. Kennedy and his staff; the reception in the Senate by Vice President Dawes and in the House by Hon. Nicholas Longworth; the historical and artistic Red Cross pageant given in the headquarters of the Daughters of the American Revolution; and the parting event, the dinner by Judge Barton Payne in the Hall of the Americas, Pan American Union. The latter, which was attended by Vice President Dawes and a large number of diplomats and other distinguished personages, was in many ways a veritable love feast, the grateful memory of which will long endure in the minds and hearts of those who participated.

Abundant opportunities were also provided for practical object lessons in the actual prosecution of Red Cross activities, in the form of exhibits of hospital and disaster relief material, in film and other Red Cross graphics, and in visits to the Red Cross Museum and the various services of the United States Red Cross.

The concrete results of the Second Pan American Red Cross Conference are foreshadowed in the recommendations and declarations set forth in the 50 resolutions approved, a condensed summary of which appears at the close of this article. These resolutions are



SECOND PAN AMERICAN RED CROSS CONFERENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE

the earnest of closer unity among the American Red Crosses, greater harmony and wider publicity in their objectives, more active and intelligent inter-American cooperation—especially in disaster relief, nursing education, and child welfare—and a widespread extension of the Junior Red Cross movement throughout the Americas.

A delightful epilogue to the work of the conference was the attractive supplementary program arranged by the New York County Red Cross Chapter for the entertainment of the foreign delegates during their three days official visit to New York City, immediately after the close of the Washington session.

Leaving Washington, June 6, in a special parlor car, the delegates reached New York early that afternoon, where after a good night's rest in the Waldorf Astoria they were ready Monday morning to visit the New York County Chapter and the Bronx Red Cross headquarters where a complete exhibit of work had been arranged. After a brief but cordial welcome extended by Mrs. William K. Draper, chairman of Board of Directors, and Col. H. G. Rogers, the delegates were invited to circulate through the various exhibition rooms, to examine and to inform themselves in the most practical way possible with respect to the various classes of material there on view. The brisk demand which ensued on the part of the delegates for patterns and samples of garments for the wounded and for use in maternity and child relief service, which had evidently been anticipated judging by the stock on hand, together with the lively fusilade of questions and exchange of ideas with respect to related problems in the Latin-American countries, made the two hours thus spent among the most profitable of the conference.

From Red Cross headquarters the delegates were taken to the Bankers' Club on the forty-second floor of the Equitable Life Assurance Building where, just before the luncheon tendered there by the New York County Chapter, the delegates were welcomed in the name of Hon. James J. Walker, mayor of the City of New York. At the close of the luncheon Mr. Mallet Prevost, the distinguished jurist and internationalist, delivered an eloquent address in which he lauded the work of the League of Red Cross Societies and made a strong plea for greater unity, both cultural and economic, between the American nations.

From the Bankers' Club the delegates were taken in motor cars to public school No. 15, where Miss Margaret Knox, the director,



COMMEMORATIVE TREE

A tree commemorative of the Second Pan American Red Cross Conference was planted in the grounds of the Pan American Union, a representative of each country taking part in the ceremony

and her staff of assistants had arranged what proved to be an eminently interesting and simpática program in which was represented every grade of this school of nearly 3,000 children, located in one of the most congested of the foreign districts of the metropolis. After a preliminary pageant reviewing the successive stages of national history, the children reached the real business of the hour, namely, the conduction of successive Junior Red Cross meetings from the small five year olds in the kindergarten to the adolescent boys and girls in the eighth grade. Here at last was the Junior Red Cross seen in actual operation, and following so closely after Mr. Francisco

Vizcarrondo's illuminating article¹ on junior organization it was the most inspiring of object lessons. Behind the sweet seriousness of the little woman child of 5 who reported to her equally serious and juvenile president and fellow Juniors the amazing sum of \$3.75 in their treasury, a sum earned by self-denying work and sacrifice that other Juniors across the world, even less fortunate than they, might have bread, shelter, and clothing; behind the anxious questionings of the 10-year olds as to what should and should not appear in their junior correspondence "albums," the pages of which were to be eagerly turned by Junior hands in remote Latvian schools; behind the earnest argumentation of the rough-voiced 14-year-old boys that Red Cross Juniors can *never* be anything but friends, one sensed the great "melting pot" of the nation in its unceasing labor of assimilation and refinement, and caught glimpses of democracy itself in bud and flower. In view of the avowed determination to extend the Junior Red Cross in their respective countries, this view of how it functions in the public schools proved nothing less than an inspiration.

Tuesday morning the delegates visited the National Health Council, where the following brief addresses were made, followed in turn by brief discussion in which the delegates took an active part:

National Tuberculosis Association—Dr. Philip Jacobs.

American Social Hygiene Association—Mr. Ray H. Everett.

National Committee for Mental Hygiene—Mr. C. W. Beers, Sec.

National Organization for Public Health Nursing—Miss Jane Allen, R. N.

American Child Health Association—George T. Palmer, Dr. P. H.

American Public Health Association—W. F. Walker, Dr. P. H.

American Heart Association—Dr. Haven Emerson, Professor Public Health Administration, Columbia University.

From the National Health Council the delegates were taken to the sumptuous Colony Club, Park Avenue and Sixty-second Street, where Mrs. Henry P. Davison, widow of the founder and first president of the international League of Red Cross Societies, tendered them an intimately enjoyable luncheon. During and after the luncheon brief addresses of welcome were made by Mrs. Davison, Mrs. August Belmont, and Miss Elsie Parsons, to which eloquent responses on behalf of the delegates were made by Dr. Villegas Ruiz, president of the Academy of Medicine, Venezuela, Dr. Carlos E. Paz Soldán, University of Lima, Peru, and others. Dr. Pedro Lautaro Ferrer, president of the Chilean Red Cross, and former Minister of Public Health, paid a most moving and eloquent tribute to the memory of Mr. Davison, a tribute which, voicing the united sentiment of the delegates, was addressed directly to Mrs. Davison, who made a gracious and feeling response.

¹ As the language and tradition of the children in Porto Rico are Spanish, Doctor Vizcarrondo's paper explaining method of successful organization and functioning of Junior Red Cross in Porto Rican schools, is particularly valuable. It, together with Mr. Dunn's authoritative paper on aims, objectives, and results, should be in the hands of every Latin-American organizer of the Junior Red Cross.

Dr. René Sand, eminent Belgian sanitary authority and Secretary General of the League of Red Cross Societies.

From the Colony Club the delegates proceeded to the palatial Julia Richman High School, where attractive demonstrations in home hygiene, care of sick and first aid had been arranged, including physical training by the different grades and a brief musical program, which was followed with close attention by the delegates. The delegates were then invited to inspect the building, which is a splendid example of New York City's amazingly fine high schools. Particular interest was shown in the school cafeteria and adjacent kitchens, the school hospital, and the swimming pool, where a fine exhibition was given by a group of the older girls under the direction of their instructor in swimming and life-saving.

As a pleasant end to these two days so crowded with practical demonstrations, the delegates attended the dinner tendered them and their friends that evening by the American Social Hygiene Association at the Hotel Pennsylvania, at which its president, Dr. Edward L. Keyes, so ably and genially presided.

Brief addresses, wise, witty, and cordial, were made by Dr. Keyes, Dr. Harris, Health Commissioner of New York, Dr. Pérez Verdía, Mexico, Marechal do Amaral of Brazil, Dr. Stokes, Dr. López del Valle of Cuba, Dr. Gordon Bates of Canada, General Garino, Dr. Jorgé W. Howard, and General Toranzo of Argentina, Dr. Paz Soldán of Peru, and Dr. Cuevas García of Ecuador. And with the reluctant and lingering farewells which followed, this agreeable epilogue to the Second Pan American Red Conference ended.

II—EXCERPTS FROM ADDRESSES IN INAUGURAL SESSION

CALVIN COOLIDGE, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Few of my duties afford me the pleasure I feel to-day in having the privilege, as President of the American National Red Cross, of welcoming to Washington the delegates to this conference. I wish to take this opportunity of expressing appreciation for the action taken at Buenos Aires nearly three years ago in deciding to hold this Second Pan American Red Cross Conference in the Capital of the United States. We fully realize the compliment and will spare no effort to make your visit in this country pleasant, and, I hope, successful.

This is no ordinary occasion. You have come from all the countries of the Western Hemisphere. No less than 18 American nations are represented. I have also the pleasure of welcoming guests from overseas, the representatives of important international organizations and of more than a dozen of the Red Cross societies of Europe and of Asia who have accepted the invitation of the American Red Cross and of the League of Red Cross Societies to be our guests at this conference.

We meet together to-day to take counsel, to exchange ideas and experience, to make plans for future collaboration in the furtherance of a common purpose. It is the realization in the Western Hemisphere of that ideal of service to humanity of which the Red Cross is the symbol. Since the organization of the league of

societies in 1919 the movement has entered on a new and more active program in time of peace. The world has already greatly benefited from this action and it has come to play a new and greater rôle in our lives. * * *

In the seven years that have elapsed since the national societies organized the league, notable results have been achieved in the relief of disaster victims, in the combating of epidemics, in the development of nursing, in the improvement of health conditions in many countries, and finally in the enrollment of 9,000,000 children in 40 countries in the Junior Red Cross to promote health, civic improvement, peace, and friendliness.

We, the people of this country, have endeavored in the past to do our part in helping other nations in their hour of distress. The American Red Cross has been one of our most effective instruments. We are bound by ties of blood and friendship to the countries of the Old World and of the New. As a people we are consecrated to peace and to the friendly cooperation of all nations. The Red Cross has provided a means by which we may express this spirit. I hope and trust that this conference will mark a new advance in the cordial and helpful relations among the peoples of the Western Hemisphere in their relation to each other and in their relation to the Old World.

JUDGE JOHN BARTON PAYNE, PRESIDENT AMERICAN RED CROSS

As chairman of the board of governors of the League of Red Cross Societies it is my great pleasure to welcome you in this gathering, and to formally open this Second Pan American Conference.

You are here because you decided at Buenos Aires that this would be a good place to hold your next meeting, and we are delighted that you made that decision and that you are here to attend this conference. As chairman of the American Red Cross, and as a delegate to this conference, I welcome you and I wish to express to you our thanks for the distinction and the honor conferred upon us by your Buenos Aires decision.

We have prepared a program for you, but that program is not intended to restrict your activities or your discussions, or to prevent the amendments that any delegate to this conference may regard it as his duty to offer for the betterment of the Red Cross or its work.

We have tried not to give you too much to do. We have tried to give you some recreation. We hope that you will give us the pleasure of being with us at our homes, at our places of business, on our excursions, etc. We expect you to feel absolutely at home; and if you don't see what you want, let us know, and we will try to produce it for you. If there is anything that you wish to see and that we have not inserted in the program, let us know, and we will try to comply with your wishes. In this respect, however, I might as well mention that there are certain restrictions in the United States, which are not common in other countries.

I wish to welcome you again to our city, and I wish to tell you that we speak to you from our hearts.

DAME RACHEL CROWDY, CHIEF OF THE SOCIAL SECTION, LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The League of Nations, which I have the honor to represent here to-day, is sometimes spoken of as being the home of lost causes and impossible ideals. In fact, it has only one cause and only one ideal—the promotion of peace. And because there is no greater way in the world to promote and maintain peace than by helping the sick, diminishing suffering and removing social misunderstandings, I am permitted to be here to-day to tell the Second Pan American

Conference how much the League of Nations is in sympathy with everything that the League of Red Cross Societies is doing, and with the program that is being carried out by this conference. For myself, I will say that to me it is a very great pleasure to be here to-day, amongst the various representatives of the Red Cross Societies throughout the world. I know that when they put their hands to their cause, they don't do it in vain.

All the members of the League of Nations have agreed to encourage and promote the work that is being done by the Red Cross Societies, which has been improving every year as regards the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering. Under the covenant of the League of Nations, it was, from the very beginning, our aim to support in every possible way the organizations engaged in Red Cross work; but especially during the last six years and a half we have been in very close cooperation with the League of Red Cross Societies and with the International Red Cross. We have combined the League of Nations and the League of Red Cross Societies to stabilize peace, and we can not but hope that the effects of our efforts will be increased day by day in the accomplishment of our ideal. * * *

DR. L. S. ROWE, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

I have been entrusted with the exceedingly pleasant and grateful task of extending to you, delegates to the Pan American Red Cross Conference, a warm greeting and welcome on behalf of the Pan American Union. It is most fitting that the Pan American Union should participate in these exercises and should follow with the deepest interest the proceedings of the conference. The ends which you have in view run parallel and in fact are in every respect identical with the larger purposes for which the Pan American Union was established.

There is something in the spirit and in the activities of the Red Cross which illustrate the life and being, in fact, constitute the very essence of Pan Americanism. Your work represents in a very real sense, the constructive, positive concept of peace. With you, peace does not simply mean the absence of conflict but it implies positive service and positive obligations which carry us to a new and higher plane of international relations. I know of no other agency so well adapted to bring about a new concept of international cooperation; a new and helpful point of view in fostering international understanding. The interests which you serve, although primarily national, are in no sense nationalistic. You bring to your work a viewpoint which is full of instruction to those interested in laying the permanent foundations of international good will.

Permit me to repeat the welcome on behalf of the Pan American Union, to congratulate you on your splendid record of achievement in the past, and to express the hope that the coming years will bring to full fruition the great work which you have undertaken.

GEN. TULIO R. GARINO, PRESIDENT RED CROSS OF ARGENTINA

General Garino began by stating that the Argentine delegation had been charged with the pleasant duty of bringing to this assembly the personal greetings of the President of their Republic, who is also the honorary president of the Argentine Red Cross, with his good wishes for the success of the conference. General Garino continued:

We can not pass over in silence this date, May 25, which is the anniversary we celebrate in commemoration of the day on which occurred the first movement toward our national independence, especially when we find ourselves in this great and powerful republic, the model upon which Argentina founded her

democratic institutions and to which we are bound by so many spiritual ties. * * * More than a century ago we appealed to the United States for moral support, and also for material aid in the struggle for liberty. To-day we are come again, in pursuance of high ideals, to work for those ideals here in beautiful Washington; we come to work for the Red Cross, the symbol of humanity.

DR. LEÓN VELASCO BLANCO, ON BEHALF OF THE BOLIVIAN DELEGATION

The speaker expressed the pleasure felt by the Bolivian delegation in attending the conference, and announced that his delegation brought the greetings of the Government of Bolivia, as well as of the people in general and of the Red Cross Society in particular, to the people, to the Red Cross, and to the Government of the United States.

Doctor Velasco assured his hearers that every one who was present at the coliseum in Buenos Aires during the first conference, and is now in Washington, will be able to see much progress made in the work of the Red Cross, and added that he, and his colleagues as well, feel that this second conference will be of inestimable value to them all, in practical institutional experience and in the new lessons to be derived from the discussions.

The speaker recalled the situation of the Red Cross in the past, contrasting its present condition; he reminded his hearers of the days of the Great War and of the immense service rendered by the Red Cross. He expressed his praise for woman's part in offering her incomparable service at that time of universal conflagration. Doctor Velasco closed, after paying a special tribute to the work of the Junior Red Cross in a phrase of the great Uruguayan thinker, José Enrique Rodó, with the statement that the Bolivian Red Cross has never hesitated in offering its hearty aid in all work of this kind, and has shown its willingness in this case by sending its own president, Doctor Balcázar, who is present at the conference.

DR. GETULIO DOS SANTOS, SECRETARY GENERAL, BRAZILIAN RED CROSS

Doctor dos Santos, who delivered his address both in Portuguese and English, expressed his great pleasure in being present at this Second Pan American Red Cross Conference, as well as the pleasure of the Brazilian delegation as a whole, stating that they hope to be of service to the conference in its deliberations, and offering their good wishes for its success. He said that the Red Cross asks from all its members a solemn promise, and that such promise should, and shall, be fulfilled in every way. He added that this conference is to be an inspiration to each of its delegates.

Doctor dos Santos expressed his belief in the complete success of this conference, and closed his address with the most sincere greetings from the Brazilian Society of the Red Cross.

DR. JAMES W. ROBERTSON, PRESIDENT CANADIAN RED CROSS

Doctor Robertson declared that, as representative of the Canadian Red Cross in particular, and of the British Red Cross Societies in general, he brings to the conference their message of cooperating good will and their sincere good wishes to all the members of this conference. He added that it was highly satisfactory to him to see that the Second Pan American Conference is being held in this

beautiful Capital, and that he took advantage of the occasion to express his personal thanks for the courtesies he is receiving from the people of this wonderful city.

He stated that he wished to repeat before this assembly what he has always said in praise of Red Cross Societies: That there is no better work toward the establishment of good will, mutual understanding, and cordial cooperation among peoples in furthering the welfare of humanity, particularly of women and children.

DON MIGUEL CRUCHAGA TOCORNAL, AMBASSADOR OF CHILE IN THE UNITED STATES, HONORARY CHAIRMAN OF THE CHILEAN DELEGATION

His Excellency Ambassador Cruchaga stated that he wished to present the sincere good wishes of his Government and the people of Chile for the success of the Second Pan American Conference of the Red Cross, and to express their hope that all the organizations here represented may be inspired by the example of the Red Cross of the United States to extend their respective spheres of action, not only with respect to the problems which arise in their own nations, but to the vast and noble work of international cooperation.

"With all the immense material progress of this country," he continued, "the Red Cross of the United States is a crystalization of the generous idealism of the American people; its unselfish labor knows neither frontier, creed, nor race, and in the uttermost corners of the earth its name is pronounced with reverence and affection."

His Excellency closed his address with the following words:

"Chile can never forget that she also received the friendly aid of the American Red Cross in a tragic hour for many of her people, and she reiterates through me her fidelity to the principles of human unity which inspire the Red Cross."

DR. ENRIQUE OLAYA, MINISTER OF COLOMBIA IN THE UNITED STATES

Doctor Olaya opened his address by expressing his great pleasure in carrying out the instructions of the Colombian Red Cross in designating him as its speaker at the conference and its sessions, since Red Cross work represents the highest and noblest of human ideals.

"This conference could not have been opened under better auspices," Doctor Olaya continued, "than the austere words of President Coolidge, whom we may describe as the 'President of Peace,' a designation proven many times to be a true one, as we observe and admire the great work of this man who so earnestly strives for better understanding between the peoples."

The speaker emphasized the fact that it is the men of the present generation, whose fate it was to live through the terrible years of the World War, with all its catastrophes, sorrows, and desolation, who can best know at first hand the marvelous manner in which the Red Cross has risen to the opportunity of remedying evil, alleviating suffering, and devising means to avoid even greater sorrow and desolation.

"The Red Cross," Doctor Olaya declared, "represents the fullest incarnation of human sympathy in its efforts to alleviate the sorrows of our fellow men, and it is in recognition of this spirit and of these aims, that the Colombian delegation takes part in this conference."

DR. CARLOS ALZUGARAY, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT OF CUBAN
RED CROSS, ON BEHALF OF THE CUBAN DELEGATION

Doctor Alzugaray began by presenting hearty greetings to the representatives of the other National Red Cross societies present in accordance with the high mission confided to them, by expressing his appreciation of the presence of the "illustrious personages who honor us to-day," and by extending his salutations to include those delegates who, undoubtedly because of insurmountable obstacles, were prevented from being present.

"Cuba," said Doctor Alzugaray, "could not possibly fail to be here. Cuba has responded to the call, for in these days of world reconstruction, we should each one unhesitatingly cooperate to bring the whole world to a better understanding of duty, to a greater willingness to serve the standards which guide the Red Cross throughout the world. * * *

"We are here," he declared, "to give and to receive; to give of our good will and our best endeavor for the success of the conference; to receive the experience to be gained in its discussions, for the betterment in all the Americas of our glorious institution: the Red Cross." * * *

DR. JUAN CUEVAS GARCÍA, ON BEHALF OF THE
DELEGATION OF ECUADOR

Dr. Cuevas García stated that the Red Cross of Ecuador had charged its delegation with the duty of presenting its cordial and sincere greetings to the Second Pan American Conference of the Red Cross. He added that the Red Cross of Ecuador rejoices that the conference takes place in the city of Washington, where the American Red Cross has its headquarters, "to which we all, not only of the Americas, but of the whole world, owe so much for its invaluable aid."

After further words of praise for the work of the American Red Cross throughout the world, the delegate from Ecuador closed with the following:

The Red Cross of Ecuador, our Government, and our people all offer the most cordial support, the best of good will, and the most complete cooperation, in all the decisions which may be taken by this Second Pan American Conference of the Red Cross, to which we offer our best wishes for the highest success in its work.

DR. FRANCISCO SÁNCHEZ LATOUR, MINISTER OF GUATEMALA IN
WASHINGTON, ON BEHALF OF THE DELEGATION FROM GUATEMALA

His excellency began by saying, in the name of the Guatemalan delegation, that he wished to acknowledge the words of greeting of the chairman, Judge John Barton Payne, the head of "this great institution of the Red Cross, comfort of the unfortunate, shelter of the homeless, friend of the needy, the greatest power for human service ever known to mankind."

His excellency also stated that he could offer no higher praise of the Red Cross as an institution than to recall the situation of his country when, eight years ago tremendous earthquakes had occurred in Guatemala, and the American Red Cross brought prompt aid to the sick and the suffering, adding: "The people of Guatemala will always feel the deepest gratitude to the people of the United States of America, so wonderfully represented by the Red Cross."

Dr. Sánchez Latour briefly sketched, in closing, the history of the Red Cross in Guatemala, and referred especially to the work done recently by the Guatemalan Junior Red Cross, a work which he considers of the greatest benefit and which he recommends to the attention of the conference.

DR. JOSÉ R. ASPE, PRESIDENT OF THE MEXICAN RED CROSS

Doctor Aspe opened his address by stating, in the name of the delegation which he represents, that he brought greetings to the president of the conference, "a hearty hand-clasp to all my coworkers, the representatives from the nations of Central and South America here present, a greeting to all the Spanish-speaking delegates present, a greeting which I wish to extend to all the audience, whether delegates from similar organizations, or lending their attention and interest to the work of the conference, since one and all are working for the same end; the only work of importance in the world, that of alleviating a little of human suffering."

DR. RICARDO J. ALFARO, MINISTER OF PANAMA IN THE UNITED STATES

His excellency stated that, as head of the delegation from the Panama Red Cross to the United States it was his privilege to convey to the conference a message from the people and from the Red Cross Society of Panama, and that he desired, in the first place, "to express the deep satisfaction which with I, and the other members of the delegation to the conference, have heard the noble words of the President of the United States," as well as "to express to you our hearty thanks for the courtesies shown to the Panama delegation since their arrival in this city."

Doctor Alfaro continued: "I can not let this opportunity go by without expressing also our congratulations for the splendid work done by the American Red Cross, in time of war as well as in time of peace; for whenever and wherever calamity and disaster have appeared the American Red Cross has been the first to come to the aid of the suffering, thereby welding bonds of gratitude that are indestructible, and which make the name of this country respected, loved, and admired by all." * * *

He closed as follows:

"I am confident that this visit of the American delegations from overseas will be profitable to all of us, and especially to the delegations themselves; for by observing the methods and the marvelous organization of the United States Red Cross, they are bound to be better prepared to carry out the wonderful work of the Red Cross throughout the Americas, and throughout the world."

DR. JUAN V. RAMÍREZ, CHARGÈ D'AFFAIRES OF PARAGUAY IN THE UNITED STATES

"I have the honor to present to the high officials of the American Red Cross and to the distinguished members of this conference the cordial greetings of the Red Cross of Paraguay and to convey its best wishes for the success of the conference, to the end that its deliberations may be effective, earning the gratitude of humanity to that institution which, with all abnegation and intelligence, is working for better health conditions and for higher standards of social welfare.

"Paraguay, which from its geographical position may be considered the heart of America, has always been animated by the highest sentiments and most altruistic ideals. Hence, when the time came, it was Paraguay that opened like a furrow to receive the seed of the philanthropic ideals of the Red Cross, and which has ever since given it the warmth of the hearty support of its Government and people, to the end that those ideals might grow and produce abundant fruit. And Paraguay has taken especial care to put these ideals where they will never fade or die—under the care of the women of Paraguay—those heroic

women who in their successful efforts to rebuild their homeland devastated by a five years' war, made every conceivable sacrifice and became familiar with every form of abnegation.

"I may state on this solemn occasion," Doctor Ramírez concluded, "that the Red Cross of Paraguay, in the interest and enthusiasm of its members, as well as in their energetic efforts to serve with faithfulness and self-sacrifice the high ideals they have set before themselves, is a vigorous branch of the universal Red Cross."

DR. CARLOS ENRIQUE PAZ SOLDÁN, FACULTY OF UNIVERSITY OF
LIMA, ON BEHALF OF PERUVIAN DELEGATION

Dr. Paz Soldán began his most eloquent and scholarly address by stating that Peru was one of the first nations of America to subscribe to "that treaty of fraternity and mercy that was signed in Geneva, which to-day is echoed in this hall, with the cooperation of all the representatives of the New world."

* * *

The speaker recalled, "before the picture of majestic beauty which this meeting represents," the occasion when the Red Cross began its work in the Republic of Peru, "when it appeared in our national life as a protest against wounds in the heart of my people."

Speaking of the symbol of the cross, Dr. Paz Soldán declared that it is "a memorial of the tragedy of Golgotha," that "its outstretched horizontal arms teach us the feeling of equality on earth, while the upright, pointing upward to the heights and downward to the depths below, teaches the two ideals to which man should hold: to love God above all things, and here below to love our neighbors as ourselves."

"Let us then bless the Red Cross," the speaker continued, "with its ancient, silent appeal; let us bless it in supreme unselfishness, and let us pray here on this sacred soil of the New Continent that its blessing may never disappear from among us." * * *

DR. CARLOS LEIVA, ON BEHALF OF THE DELEGATION FROM
EL SALVADOR

Doctor Leiva on behalf of Salvador, thanked the American Red Cross Society and the American people in general, for the courtesies which have been extended to the delegation of which he was a member; stating that he was very proud indeed to have been chosen by the Red Cross Society of El Salvador as one of the representatives to this conference; that he would feel highly satisfied if the delegation of El Salvador could be of service in the work of the conference; and that he had the fullest confidence that its discussions will be of great benefit to all the American peoples.

"I wish," he concluded, "to offer you our most hearty cooperation, as well as the cooperation of our Government and people."

DR. VILLEGAS RUIZ, PRESIDENT VENEZUELAN MEDICAL SOCIETY

"The Venezuelan Society of the Red Cross, with headquarters in Caracas, the cradle of Bolívar, creator of five nations, who, redeemed by his sword, acclaim him as their father—this organization, supported by the Government and by the people of my country, has charged me with the pleasant duty of representing it before you in this conference of charity and science which, under the cross, its noble symbol, is meeting in this great capital which bears the name

of that great man, who was 'first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.'" ...

Dr. Villegas Ruiz stated his belief that all the delegations had truly come "to give and to take away," and that he for his part, as well as the delegation of which he is one, will take away with him to their Venezuelan home "the profitable instruction which will be derived from this interchange of ideas by personages as eminent as those meeting here from both hemispheres."

Doctor Villegas closed his address with the following words:

"And now, gentlemen, with my soul filled with emotion, I bless God, for giving me the opportunity to know personally this great people and to be present in this great meeting, as a delegate of the Red Cross of Venezuela, in whose name I have the honor to salute the American Government and people, as well as all the dear colleagues who compose this learned gathering."

COUNTESS STRADBROKE ON BEHALF OF THE AUSTRALIAN RED CROSS

Countess Stradbroke stated that the Australian Red Cross, which she had the honor to represent in the conference, wished her to express their appreciation of the courtesies extended in inviting it to be represented at this conference, and especially because, Australia being rather young in Red Cross work, they will certainly benefit by taking as their guides the decisions and resolutions to be adopted by this conference, to which she, and the Australian Red Cross Society as a whole, extended their heartiest congratulations.

M. LE COMTE DE SARTIGES, COUNSELOR OF THE FRENCH EMBASSY

Comte de Sartiges said that it was only at the request of the chair that he addressed the conference, and that he wished only to say that the European Red Cross Societies are always ready to assist with all their hearts the Red Cross Societies of America, to which the European countries have so much to be grateful for; and that he, in the name of the French Red Cross Societies, wished to congratulate, and express his best wishes for success, to the Second Pan American Red Cross Conference.

HON. HIROSI SAITO, CONSUL OF JAPAN IN NEW YORK CITY, ON BEHALF OF THE JAPANESE RED CROSS SOCIETY

"It is truly inspiring," said Mr. Saito, "to see all these nations working together for a common cause in so great a task as that of the Red Cross Societies, which is to endeavor to promote world health and prosperity."

The speaker stated that Japan had followed with interest the work which the First Pan American Red Cross Conference began at Buenos Aires in 1923 and, after recounting the occasions on which the American Red Cross has contributed, morally and materially, to the good causes and to the needs of the whole world, he rendered a tribute to Judge Payne, who is "so successfully conducting the work of this conference," and concluded with the following words:

"This is certainly an institution America can be proud of, and to which Japan will always be grateful."

III.—ORGANIZATION OF CONFERENCE: OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

In the session of May 26, Judge John Barton Payne was unanimously acclaimed president of the conference. A motion was made and approved that the Presidents of the American nations represented

in the conference and the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, with their wives, be elected as its honorary presidents. The conference then proceeded to the elections, as follows:

Vice presidents.—Gen. Dr. don Julio R. Garino, of Argentina; Dr. don Juan Manuel Balcazar, of Bolivia; Marechal Dr. A. Ferreira do Amaral, of Brazil; Dr. James W. Robertson, of Canada; Sr. don Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, of Chile; Sr. don A. R. Larrosa for Colombia; Sr. don J. Rafael Oreainuno, of Costa Rica; Dr. don Carlos Alzugaray, of Cuba; Dr. don Juan Cuevas García, of Ecuador; Sr. don Francisco Sánchez Latour, of Guatemala; Dr. don José R. Aspe, of Mexico; Dr. don Ricardo J. Alfaro, of Panama; Dr. don Juan V. Ramírez, of Paraguay; Dr. don Carlos Enrique Paz Soldan, of Peru; Dr. don Carlos Leiva, of El Salvador; Sra. Da. Heloisa Dodsworth Machado, of Uruguay; and Dr. don Juan de Dios Villegas Ruiz, of Venezuela.

Secretary general.—Dr. Getulio dos Santos, secretary general of the Brazilian Red Cross.

Assistant secretaries.—Dr. René Sand, secretary general, League of Red Cross Societies; Mr. T. B. Kittredge, assistant director general, League of Red Cross Societies; Dr. Thomas S. Green, director of United States Red Cross lecture bureau, American Red Cross; Sr. G. de Villiers y Rodríguez, assistant secretary, Cuban Red Cross Supreme Assembly, and Sr. Carlos R. Troncoso, manager, Argentine Red Cross.

At the general session of May 27 it was announced that the conference committees had been organized and the respective chairmen appointed, as follows:

1. *Organization and Publicity.*—Dr. Pedro Lautaro Ferrer, Chile, chairman; Mr. Carlos R. Troncoso, Argentina; Dr. Rafael María Angulo y Mendiola, Cuba; Mr. Eusebio R. Morales, Panama; Prof. Renato Machado, Brazil; Dr. Juan V. Ramírez, Paraguay; Dr. Héctor David Castro, El Salvador; Dr. Antonio Pérez Verdía, Mexico; Mr. A. R. Larrosa, League, and Colombia; Dr. James W. Robertson, Canada; Maj. Frederick Davy, Canada; Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss, Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Mr. E. B. Douglas, Hon. William D. Mitchell, Hon. Garrard B. Winston, Maj. Gen. George Barnett, Mr. James L. Fieser, Mr. James B. Forgan, jr., Col. J. Franklin McFadden, Mr. A. C. Ratschesky, Mr. W. P. Simpson, Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Miss Irene Givenwilson, Mr. Douglas Griese-mer, Mr. Herman J. Hughes, Mr. DeWitt C. Smith, Mr. Ernest J. Swift, United States.

2. *Disaster Relief.*—Hon. Francisco Sánchez Latour, Guatemala, chairman; Hon. Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Chile; Hon. J. Rafael Oreainuno, Costa Rica; Mr. Carlos Alzugaray, Cuba; Mr. Juan Cuevas García, Ecuador; Hon. Ricardo J. Alfaro, Panama; Dr. Alejandro Quijano, Mexico; Mr. T. B. Kittredge, League; Mr. Donald H. McDonald, Canada; Mrs. H. P. Plumtre, Canada; Hon. Joseph C. Grew, Hon. Herbert Hoover, Mr. Walter Brooks, Gen. James A. Drain, Mr. William Fortune, Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, Mr. Henry M. Baker, Mr. James J. McClintock, United States.

3. *Health.*—Dr. Carlos Enrique Paz Soldán, Peru, chairman; Gen. Dr. Julio R. Garino, Argentina; Prof. Leon Velasco Blanco, Bolivia; Dr. Amaury de Medeiros, Brazil; Dr. José Antonio López del Valle, Cuba; Dr. Angel Virgilio Avilés, Ecuador; Mr. Enrique López Herrarte, Guatemala; Dr. Carlos Leiva, El Salvador; Dr. Juan de Dios Villegas Ruiz, Venezuela; Dr. José Romero, Mexico; Dr. René S. Sand, League; Dr. Ruggles George, Canada; Rear Admiral E. R. Stitt, Gen. H. S. Cumming, Mr. John O. La Gorce, Dr. John C. Merriam, Miss Elizabeth Fox, Dr. William R. Redden, United States.

4. *Training and Activities of the Red Cross Nurse.*—Dr. Nicolás Lozano, Argentina, chairman; Dr. Juan Manuel Balcázar, Bolivia; Dr. Getulio dos Santos, Brazil; Miss Enriqueta Morales, Panama; Mrs. Carmen T. de Pinillos, Peru; Miss Emma Deulofeu, Cuba; Miss Pelegrina Sardá, Cuba; Miss Hortensia Balarezo, Ecuador; Mrs. Machado, Uruguay; Miss Katherine Olmstead, League; Miss Mary E. Waagen, Canada; Mrs. Laura L. Tilley, Canada; Mrs. August Belmont, Maj. Gen. Merritt W. Ireland, Mrs. Horace M. Towner, Miss Beatriz Lasalle, Miss Isabel K. Macdermott, Miss Clara D. Noyes, Doctor Roultez, Dr. Ruggles George, United States.

Junior Red Cross.—Col. George G. Nasmith, Canada, chairman; Gen. Severo Toranzo, Argentina; Marshal Dr. A. Ferreira do Amaral, Brazil; Mr. Benjamin Cohen, Chile; Dr. Manuel Ignacio Carrión, Ecuador; Mr. Delfino Sánchez Latour, Guatemala; Dr. José R. Aspe, Mexico; Dr. Alfredo González Prada, Peru; Mrs. Angulo, Uruguay; Count de Roussy de Sales, League; Miss Jean Brown, Canada; Mrs. James K. McClintock, Mr. John H. Storer, Mr. Francisco Vizcarrondo, Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Mr. Arthur W. Dunn, Dr. Thomas E. Green, Mr. James T. Nicholson, Mrs. Harriet S. Orr, United States.

IV. LIST OF THEMES READ BEFORE THE SECOND PAN AMERICAN RED CROSS CONFERENCE

Rules of Procedure.—Mr. A. R. Larrosa.

The Red Cross Nursing Service.—Miss Clara D. Noyes, director of nursing service of the American Red Cross.

The Modern School of Nursing.—Dr. José Antonio López del Valle, director general of Department of Health of Habana.

Reserve Force of Army Nurse Corps.—Maj. Gen. M. W. Ireland, Surgeon General, United States Army.

Training of Red Cross Nurses.—Miss Katherine Olmsted, director of nursing section of the League of Red Cross Societies.

Junior Red Cross of Porto Rico.—Mr. Francisco Vizcarrondo, assistant commissioner of education of Porto Rico.

The Junior Red Cross as a Factor in Education.—Dr. Henry N. MacCracken, president of Vassar College.

The Working Program of the Junior Red Cross.—Mr. Arthur W. Dunn, national director of the Junior Red Cross of the United States.

The Junior Red Cross in Health Education.—Col. George G. Nasmith, chairman National Junior Red Cross Committee of Canada.

Report of the Junior Red Cross in Australia.—Countess Stradbroke.

Interrelationship of Red Cross and Official Agencies in the Field of Health.—Dr. C. E. A. Winslow, professor of public hygiene, Yale University.

Red Cross Activities in the Control and Prevention of Disease.—Dr. José Antonio López del Valle, director general of the Public Health Service of Habana.

Rôle of the Red Cross Public Health Nurse.—Miss Elizabeth G. Fox, director of the Public Hygiene Service of the American Red Cross.

Red Cross Activities in the Field of Health Education.—Dr. James N. Robertson, president Central Committee of the Canadian Red Cross.

Red Cross Financing and Membership.—Mr. Douglas Griesemer, director of public information, American Red Cross.

Chilean Red Cross Organization.—Dr. Pedro Lautaro Ferrer, president Chilean Red Cross, former Minister of Health of Chile.

The Brazilian Red Cross.—Dr. Getulio dos Santos, secretary general Brazilian Red Cross.

The Mexican Red Cross.—Hon. Dr. Alejandro Quijano, Mexico.

The Venezuelan Red Cross.—Dr. Juan de Dios Villegas Ruiz, president National Medical Society, Venezuela.

The Cuban Red Cross.—Sr. Gerardo Villiers y Rodriguez, Cuba.

Organization of Disaster Relief.—Mr. Henry M. Baker, director of disaster relief, American Red Cross.

The American Red Cross as a Relief Agency.—Hon. Albert C. Ritchie, Governor of Maryland.

International Relief Problems.—Mr. T. B. Kittredge, assistant director general of the League of Red Cross Societies.

V. CONDENSED SUMMARY OF RESOLUTIONS APPROVED IN SECOND PAN AMERICAN RED CROSS CONFERENCE

Of the 51 resolutions approved by the conference, which for reasons of space can not be given here in full, the following is a condensed summary:

FIRST COMMISSION: ORGANIZATION AND PUBLICITY OF THE RED CROSS, DR. R. M. ANGULO, SECOND VICE PRESIDENT CUBAN RED CROSS, *Rapporteur*.

The commission recognizes the advantage of associating with the central committees of each National Red Cross Society representatives of the Medical Services of Army and Navy, of Health Department, and of Ministry of Public Instruction, also, of having as large a proportion of the central committee as possible chosen in elections in which all local committees participate; recommends that Red Cross Societies represented undertake to inform their members and public of their activities through every possible propaganda medium, and that each society will endeavor to secure a large and democratic membership truly representative so that moral and financial support may be derived from all classes; that no Red Cross section, delegation, or committee should be established on foreign territory without consent of central committee of national society, and even so only temporarily, under extraordinary



DR. JOSÉ ANTONIO LÓPEZ DEL VALLE

Member of the Supreme Assembly of the Cuban Red Cross and Public Health Officer of the city of Habana

circumstances, and for a definite purpose; expresses satisfaction at establishment in secretariat of League of Red Cross Societies of a Pan American Bureau, whose work of coordination and interpretation is of great value in the common task of facilitating, adapting, and extending to the American Continent those Red Cross activities which have given the best results in other parts of the world, and in cooperating actively in the preparation of the Pan American Conferences and recommends the most complete collaboration of American societies with other national agencies having similar purposes; recommends in view of importance of personal collaboration, that interchange of visits be facilitated in order to permit less favored societies to study development of other societies and of world organization of Red Cross. The conference recommends that national societies consider agreement made between Red Cross Societies of Italy and United States on mutual assistance, not including pecuniary aid, to citizens of each country traveling in the other; that where possible a magazine be published on hygiene and the Red Cross, or failing this, that where the societies have not the necessary facilities for the pamphlets on hygiene, to instruct and to keep in touch with public; and where neither is possible, an annual report setting forth the fundamental ideas as to work in hygiene done by society; that a wider diffusion be made of "Por la Salud," for which a more regular collaboration should be obtained from American Red Cross Societies; that the *Information Bulletin* be continued in Spanish and Portuguese, and that all societies on the American Continent be invited to contribute news regularly to the secretariat; that publication of propaganda pamphlets and posters be increased as budget permits; and recommends to the secretariat of the League of Red Cross Societies the possibility of preparing a propaganda film showing development and activities of the Red Cross throughout the world.

SECOND COMMISSION: DISASTER RELIEF, HON. DR. QUIJANO, MEMBER OF MEXICAN CONGRESS, *Rapporteur*.

The commission recommends that each society regard disaster relief as a primary obligation and that it develop disaster relief activities in accordance with the needs of its country; that the Red Cross Societies exchange their latest plans and policies of disaster relief work establishing, where practicable, interchange of personnel for the study of relief administration; that each society recognize that best means of financing disaster relief is by popular subscriptions, by contributions from governments, and other Red Cross Societies, from interested organizations and individuals, such subscriptions to be based upon intelligent and sympathetic knowledge of and confidence in Red Cross Society as administrative relief agency; that the national societies of America include in their plans provisions for assistance to other societies in time of need; that the national societies collaborate with the secretariat of the league in formulation of plans for international relief activities; that the national societies represented in conference bring to attention of their governments the importance of the interchange and distribution of scientific information relative to possible disasters, such as earthquakes, floods, epidemics, in any given region; congratulates Senator Giovanni Ciruolo, honorary president of Italian Red Cross, for his persevering efforts to obtain international disaster relief cooperation and recommends if proposed International Relief Union comes into being, that Red Cross Societies in Conference represented cooperate with said union as far as practicable.

THIRD COMMISSION: HYGIENE, DR. CARLOS E. PAZ SOLDÁN, MEMBER
FACULTY UNIVERSITY OF LIMA, PERU, *Rapporteur*:

The commission declares that child welfare, scientifically established, is a proper field of activity for the Red Cross and recommends it be included in each society's program, with the necessary local and national adaptations; that Red Cross physicians, visiting nurses, and midwives shall cooperate with health authorities of each country in protection of the newly born and young children; that these doctors, nurses, and midwives be obliged to pursue supplementary advanced studies in puericulture and pediatry; that the Red Cross doctors, and in some cases the nurses, impart their knowledge to the public by conferences, classes in puericulture, to be taught in high and elementary schools; that the Red Cross Societies should obtain from their respective governments laws making obligatory natural feeding of infants during the first six months, the regulating of wet nurse feeding and the teaching of puericulture in primary and secondary schools; that each Red Cross Society use its influence to induce governments of the various nations to study problem of inadequate resources in homes of the poor and to suggest as possible solution of this problem, allowances to heads of families, the amounts to vary according to population, number, sex, and age of children; offer governments the moral and material resources of the Red Cross in putting into practice whatever measures may be adopted to improve hygienic and moral conditions in the homes of poor; that Red Cross Societies educate the public in necessity of medical examination before marriage and establish facilities for such examinations; that Red Cross Societies work for the prevention of blindness and working homes for the blind, as tending to the interest of the public in this medico-social problem and further that they affiliate with International Committee of the Blind, accepting and diffusing principles established by this committee in its "Law of the Blind"; that Red Cross Societies obtain establishment by the government or themselves, if resources permit, of special health schools to train specialized teachers in hygiene for the public schools, and as trained visiting health nurses to carry this instruction into the homes; that each Red Cross Society should undertake the teaching of health principles with a view to developing a public conscience in the great medical and social problems. The conference declares that the great peace-time mission of the Red Cross is to help bridge the gap between the knowledge possessed by leaders in preventive and protective medicine and nursing, and the knowledge and practice of women generally who are in charge of homes and schools; recommends that the Red Cross Societies take steps to introduce in the local press a weekly, biweekly, or daily service giving simple, practical information and advice on health matters, and especially on the care of expectant or nursing mothers and of children, this service working in cooperation with the local and regional health authorities; that National Red Cross Societies cooperate in the solution of housing the working class in accordance with health requirements and local economic conditions; that the agenda of the next conference should include the subject of the cooperation of Red Cross in the study and solution of problems of industrial hygiene and the adoption of a plan of nutrition and food selection in its health program by each National Red Cross Society.

FOURTH COMMISSION: TRAINING AND ACTIVITIES OF THE RED CROSS
NURSE, DR. NICOLAS LOZANO, DIRECTOR OF SCHOOLS OF NURSING,
ARGENTINA, *Rapporteur*

The commission recommends that National Red Cross Societies increase their work for advancement of nursing education, endeavor to inculcate in the public the national importance of nursing, and assist in the improvement of social and

economic status of the nurse; that each National Red Cross Society appoint an advisory nursing committee composed of representative nurses, of representatives of the medical profession, and of the health, educational, and hospital authorities, to study needs and guide development of all Red Cross nursing activities; that Red Cross Societies stimulate development of nursing schools, in cooperation with universities or other educational institutions, which shall provide instruction of at least two years, and include fundamental experience in medical, surgical, and children's work to be directed, if circumstances permit, by a nurse; that National Red Cross Societies enroll a nursing reserve of all qualified nurses in the country who can respond to a call in time of war, disaster or epidemic, and that in the future these societies should designate as Red Cross nurses only graduates from schools of nursing; that National Red Cross Societies train women for emergency purposes, especially to aid in disaster and in public-welfare work, that such volunteer women be designated in each country by a title satisfactory to the society of that country, it being recommended that in Latin-American countries the name "Samaritan" be used; that National Red Cross Societies be encouraged to provide or obtain scholarships to send educated young women to countries where well-established schools of nursing exist for a full course of instruction, in order that they may later assist their respective countries in establishing nursing schools or nursing.

FIFTH COMMISSION: JUNIOR RED CROSS, DOCTOR THOMAS E. GREEN,
DIRECTOR LECTURE BUREAU U. S. RED CROSS, *Rapporteur*

The commission expresses gratification at the progress of the Junior Red Cross during the past two years in the American continents; reaffirms the belief expressed by the First Pan American Red Cross Conference at Buenos Aires in the importance of this work, and again recommends that every possible effort be made to extend and develop it in all American countries; that the Red Cross of each American country obtain the authorization of its governmental and school authorities to promote the organization and development of the Junior Red Cross in all schools, and to use in appropriate manner the facilities available to promote such organization; the conference believes that the successful development of the Junior Red Cross requires a permanent central organization within each National Red Cross, with a paid secretary or other agent who shall be responsible for the organization and proper working of the Junior Red Cross; that funds raised or contributed by children should not be used to meet administrative expenses connected with the organization and promotion of the Junior Red Cross, it being understood that all pecuniary contributions by children for Junior Red Cross purposes are purely voluntary; requests the secretariat of the League of Red Cross Societies try to provide as soon as possible a traveling field worker well trained in the aims and activities of the Junior Red Cross, to visit American countries on request for purpose of advising and assisting in organization and development of the Junior Red Cross; and recommends that in the next Pan American Red Cross Conference there be included in the delegation from each country one person who is connected officially with the educational system of that country.

SPORT IN LATIN AMERICA¹

By LAMBERTO ÁLVAREZ GAYOU

(At the First Pan American Congress of Journalists, Dr. Jorge Mitre, owner of *La Nación*, Buenos Aires, made, among other suggestions for closer Pan American relations, one recommending the establishment of a Pan American committee on sports. The establishment of such a committee, he said, might well be considered by the Pan American Union in order to provide a central body for the regulation and management of the increasingly frequent Latin American athletic meetings, to the end that these may bring among the countries of the American continent that closer acquaintanceship and friendly intimacy developed in the fraternal rivalry of sport.—Editor's Note.)

THE history of Spanish American sport began 30 years ago, when the British in Central and South America and the Americans in Mexico and along the Caribbean coast introduced some of the sports popular in their own countries at that time. Outdoor sports in Spanish America in those days consisted of but a few recreative activities mainly carried on by foreigners. But with commercial and cultural development a general interest in sports was awakened.

Argentina was probably the first country in South America where any considerable activity in sport was aroused. During the last decade of the past century the playing of cricket and "soccer" football was begun in Buenos Aires by British teams. But it was not until the beginning of the present century that Argentines began to take any very active part in the games introduced by the British into their Republic. In Mexico and in Cuba it was Americans who introduced field sports in the person of some American railroad men who brought the first equipment for baseball. In Central America sports were not developed until somewhat later, owing to the difficulty of communications, but with the arrival of Americans in the Canal Zone the practice of sports began in that region.

It may be said that nowadays Spanish America engages in all British and American sports with the exception of American football, this, however, being played in Cuba and Porto Rico, but even there only to a small extent.

SPORTS TO-DAY

Some time ago, after the practice of sport had become generalized in Latin American nations, the International Olympic Committee

¹ Translated and compiled by Mrs. M. W. Gray, *Bulletin* editorial staff.

decided to sponsor athletic games for Spanish America. On the occasion of these competitions, which took place in 1922 in Rio de Janeiro, Argentina carried off the honors. During the present year other athletic games for Central America, Mexico, and the Caribbean countries will be held in Mexico City on October 12, or the "Day of the Race," as Columbus Day is called in Spanish-speaking nations. For this event the athletes who will represent the participating countries are now in training.

At the last world Olympic games, held in Paris in 1924, the Argentine polo team and the Uruguayan soccer football team won the respective championships in those sports, while Argentine and Chilean athletes secured honors in various other events.



THE CHAPULTEPEC HEIGHTS POLO CLUB, MEXICO CITY

Competitive athletic meets to be held every four years in two regional divisions of Latin America will prepare the athletes of the various participating countries to take part in the world Olympic games. Revived in Athens in 1896 by an illustrious Frenchman, Baron Pierre de Coubertier, these games have since been held every four years—with the exception of 1916, when they were omitted because of the World War—in Greece, France, England, the United States, Sweden, and Belgium, successively. Undoubtedly in the next Olympic games, which will take place in 1928 in Holland and four years later in the United States, the number of Latin-American countries entering their athletes will be increased. At the Olympic games in Paris 45 countries in all were represented.

Not long ago the actual president of the International Olympic Committee, Count Henry Baillet Latour, made a trip to the New



SPORTS ARE POPULAR IN URUGUAY

Upper: The Uruguayan soccer football team which won the championship in the Olympic games at Paris. Lower: A track meet at Montevideo

World, where he successfully organized the Ibero-American countries for participation in world sports, the results of which participation are already of perceptible benefit to the race.

PROFESSIONAL SPORT

Professional sport is firmly rooted in Latin America, as shown by the prevalence of horse and automobile racing, prize fighting, baseball, and *jai-alai* (a Basque game of ball). In most of the countries of South America there are magnificent race tracks where "the sport of kings" holds sway, large stakes being offered during the racing season. The Palermo Hippodrome in Buenos Aires, the headquarters of the Argentine Jockey Club, is an evidence of the enthusiastic support of horse racing.



THE GRAND STAND AT THE HABANA HIPPODROME

The vogue of professional prize fighting is increasing in Chile, Peru, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Bolivia, Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, Honduras, Venezuela, Santo Domingo, and Panama. In several of the most important cities of each of these countries weekly events are held which include more than 40 rounds of boxing, some of the championship fights being held in baseball parks, football grounds, or in bull rings, where these exist. In Mexico, for instance, prize-fighting enthusiasts have seen the world's heavy-weight champion, Jack Dempsey, and the ex-champion, Jack Johnson, fight in the bullring, as well as such other pugilists as Sam Langford, Luis Ángel Firpo, Tony Fuentes, Bert Colima, and others.

In Spanish-American countries where there are no bull fights boxing is the principal professional sport. If the statistics of expenditures for amusements were scanned, it would appear that after

the sum spent by city people for admission to motion-picture theaters, the second largest item would be that of boxing gate receipts. Indeed, there are cities which have as many as half a dozen boxing rings.

Professional baseball is spreading rapidly in Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, and Panama. It will be remembered that Cuba has contributed great baseball players to the American major league teams:



ROWING IS A FAVORITE SPORT IN LATIN AMERICA

Upper: The crew of the Vedado Tennis Club, Habana, practicing on the Almendares River. Lower: A Montevideo crew out for a trial spin

Luque, Gonzalez, Cueto and various other Cubans have made notable names for themselves in "the king of open-air sports." Several professional baseball teams from the United States frequently visit Mexico and Cuba. The "Juarez" team of Mexico at this writing occupies first place in the Southern League of the United States.

In Habana and Mexico City there are great courts for playing *jai-alai*, a game which has recently been introduced into Florida, and in which the ball develops a speed second only to that in golf.

LATIN-AMERICAN ATHLETES IN THE UNITED STATES

Latin America has produced notable professional athletes who have won distinction in the United States, among them being pugilists who have earned an excellent reputation in the rings of that country. Since the advent of the now famous "Wild Bull of the Argentine Pampas"—Luis Ángel Firpo—the stock of Latin-American prize fighting has risen considerably in the Yankee market. Firpo and Ferrara, from Argentina; Romero Rojas, Vincentini, and Loayza, of Chile; Icochea and Rely, of Peru; Black Bill, of Cuba; King



TENNIS IS CONSTANTLY WINNING DEVOTEES AMONG BOTH MEN AND WOMEN

Solomon and José Lombardo, of Panama; with the Mexicans Aurelio Herrera and Joe Rivers in the past and Bobby García and Bert Colima to-day, are the Latin-American pugilists who have most highly distinguished themselves in the United States, winning athletic fame for the Latin race.

THE INFLUENCE OF AMATEUR SPORT

The field of amateur sport is much more extensive than that of professional sport, and from the ethical point of view much more important. International events between Mexican, Cuban, or Argentine sportsmen, on the one hand, and those of the United States, on the other, have contributed greatly toward the growth and improved quality of sport in those countries. It is 17 years ago

that Charles Comisky first took the then world baseball champion team, the Chicago "White Sox," to Mexico. Recently American baseball, basket ball, tennis, polo, and gymnasium teams have visited some of the principal Mexican cities, while the National University of Mexico lately sent a field and track team to the Texas inter-university meet, where it won second place in a relay race. Cuba invited the University of Florida team to Habana, and shortly afterward sent the University of Cuba field and track team to Georgia. Frequently the baseball teams of the southeastern States cross to Cuba. The Argentine polo team visited the United States shortly after having won the Olympic championship, and it is almost certain that this year they will return to measure their skill once more against the representatives of Uncle Sam.

Dr. Jorge A. Mitre, editor of *La Nación* of Buenos Aires, to whom President Coolidge made eulogistic allusion in his address at the inaugural session of the Pan American Congress of Journalists in Washington, D. C., said in an address to that congress that he considered sport one of the most valuable means of increasing friendly relations between the American Republics. Dr. Mitre is well aware of the great importance of sport as a moral and constructive force affecting one of the widest fields of human activity since man, in measuring physical and moral stamina in competition with others, finds a universal language in which to establish understandings with his fellowmen without distinction of race or caste; and when international competitive sports become an established tradition, the danger of war should tend to disappear; the nations of the earth will not be willing to settle their disputes upon the battle field after establishing their strength on the friendly field of sport.

A large part of the Latin-American press of to-day does not as yet give sufficient importance to the news of sport. A few only pay it due attention. Mexico, for instance, that great outpost of the Ibero-American Republics, is largely unaware of what is being done in sports by its brothers of the Iberian race who form that great human phalanx south of the Mexican border, and vice versa. But when the day of international sport does at last dawn, Latin America will greatly surprise its competitors. Let us, then, hope that Latin America may take and hold a leading place in the world of sport, consolidating by this means the peace of the continent.

LATIN AMERICAN POETS:

TO HER PORTRAIT

By SOR JUANA INÉS DE LA CRUZ (*Mexico*)

This that you gaze upon, a painted lie,
Blazoning forth the niceties of art
With false syllogisms the hues impart,
Is a shrewd snare, the sense being ta'en thereby.

This, wherein the flatteries try to cover
The horrors of the years, and to erase
The rigors Time has stamped upon the face,
Age and forgetfulness to triumph over:

Is an artifice most vainly wrought,
Is a frail flower carried on the wind,
Is a shield against a sure Fate borne,

Is the idle labor of a vagrant mind,
Is a solicitude ponderous and out-worn,
Is corpse—is dust—is shadow—and is nought!

(Translated by Muna Lee)

LIMPIDITY

By AMADO NERVO (*Mexico*)

Do not stir up thy life's well, slumbering there!
If at the bottom haply mire may sleep,
What matters it? The well is very deep;
It cannot stain the crystal water fair.
In spite of it, the summer water plants
The hidden verdure of their leaves can see
Reflected in the mirror, pure and cool,
Of the still water, sleeping tranquilly.

The mud harms not the spring's transparency,
If always in the depths asleep it lies;
Or if the only sign that it is there
Is the bright presence, here before our eyes,
Of beauteous water lilies, pale with love,
On the clear mirror, each a snow-white star,
While their long stems, uprising from the deeps,
Give us the flower, and leave the slime afar!

(Translated by Alice Stone Blackwell)

UNITED STATES VERSION

SONETO

*Procura desmentir los elogios que a un retrato de la poetisa inscribio la
verdad, que llama pasión*

Por Sor JUANA INÉS DE LA CRUZ

Este, que ves, engaño colorido,
que, del arte ostentando los primores,
con falsos silogismos de colores
es cauteloso engaño del sentido:

Este; en quien la lisonja ha pretendido
excusar de los años los horrores,
y venciendo del tiempo los rigores,
triunfar de la vejez, y del olvido;

Es un vano artificio del cuidado;
es una flor al viento delicada;
es un resguardo inútil para el Hado:

Es una necia diligencia errada;
es un afán caduco; y bien mirado,
es cadáver, es polvo, es sombra, es nada.

LIMPIDEZ

Por AMADO NERVO

No remuevas el pozo de tu vida.
Si hay légamo en el fondo,
qué importa: está muy hondo,
y mancillar no logra los cristales.
Sobre el agua dormida,
puede aún retratarse la escondida
verdura de las frondas estivales. . . .

El légamo no merma
la transparencia casta de la fuente,
a condición de que en el fondo duerma
perennemente,
o de que síntoma de su existencia
sea sólo la nítida presencia
de nenúfares blancos, desmayados
de amor sobre los límpidos espejos
del agua, y cuyos tallos alargados
nos dan la flor . . . ¡dejando el cieno lejos!

?

By JOSÉ ASUNCIÓN SILVA (*Colombia*)

Stars that in the shadowy darkness
 Of the vast and the unknown
 Seem like pallid drifts of incense
 Through the empty spaces blown!

Nebulae, so distant burning
 In the awful infinite
 That by the reflection only
 Of your light the earth is lit!

Stars that in unknown abysses
 With vague brightness overflow!
 Constellations that the Magi
 Worshipped, long and long ago!

Far-off worlds in millions, blossoms
 Of fantastic flowers and bright!
 Shining isles in the unsounded,
 Shoreless oceans of the night!

Stars, ye thoughtful, pensive splendors!
 Eyes that flickering glory shed!
 If ye live, why are ye silent?
 Wherefore shine, if ye be dead?

(Translated by Alice Stone Blackwell)

FRAGMENT OF THE HYMN TO BOLÍVAR

By RAFAEL POMBO (*Colombia*)

Thou fillest all of South America;
 From the Atlantic shore to Potosi,
 No snake, no brier that did not wound thy feet,
 No palm that did not wave to honor thee.

Hero, thy last antagonist is Time.
 Thy triumph waxes as the years decay;
 For even our errors and our meannesses
 Make thee stand out still greater every day.

(Translated by Alice Stone Blackwell)

?

Por JOSÉ ASUNCIÓN SILVA

Estrellas que entre lo sombrío
de lo ignorado y de lo inmenso,
asemejáis en el vacío
jirones pálidos de incienso;
nebulosas que ardéis tan lejos
en el infinito que aterra,
que sólo alcanzan los reflejos
de vuestra luz hasta la tierra;
astros que en abismos ignotos
derramáis resplandores vagos,
constelaciones que en remotos
tiempos adoraron los magos;
millones de mundos lejanos,
flores de fantástico broche,
islas claras en los océanos
sin fin ni fondo de la noche;
¡estrellas, luces pensativas!
¡ Estrellas, pupilas inciertas!
¿Por qué os calláis si estáis vivas,
y por qué alumbráis si estáis muertas?

FRAGMENTO DEL HIMNO A BOLÍVAR

Por RAFAEL POMBO

La América del Sur llenaste entera,
Y no asomó, de Atlante al Potosí
Reptil o zarza que tus pies no hiriera,
Palma que no flotara para tí.

Tu último contendor son las edades;
Tu mayor triunfo su voraz porfía:
Que hasta nuestros errores y ruindades
Te destacan más grande cada día.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS IN LATIN AMERICA

BY W. A. ORTON

Scientific Director, Tropical Plant Research Foundation, Washington, D. C.

THE wealth and prosperity of Latin-American countries rest upon their agriculture. The products of the farms, ranches, and forests provide the livelihood of the people in all the countries of Central and South America, with the exception of the regions where mining is the principal industry, which are also important to agriculture in that they are a market for foodstuffs.

The records of international trade show that South America exports to the United States agricultural commodities to the value of \$356,000,000 a year.

Of tropical plant products the United States buys from all countries one and one-half billion of dollars worth each year.

Practically all of the exports of Argentina are agricultural in a broad sense. About 53 per cent are wheat, corn, flaxseed, and other plant products; 40 per cent are hides, meat, and other animal products; and 2.2 per cent quebracho, or tannin extract. In Brazil agriculture is almost equally important; 97.5 per cent of the exports fall in this class, of which 65 per cent is coffee, 10 per cent livestock products, and 22 per cent plant products. Rubber forms only 2.5 per cent of Brazil's exports, and other forest products no greater amount.

The per cent of the total exports of an agricultural nature is 85 per cent in Colombia, 89 per cent in Ecuador, 56 per cent in Peru, 98 per cent in Uruguay, and 76 per cent in Venezuela. It is plain that the welfare of these countries is dependent on the success of their farmers, who are able to produce most of what they need to eat and to wear, and also have commodities to sell that the rest of the world is very anxious to buy.

In fact, the products of tropical countries are peculiarly indispensable to the world. Rubber smooths the road for 20,000,000 automobiles and is the key material of our youngest and greatest industry. The comfort of millions is increased by the tropical beverages: coffee, tea, and cacao. Important foods come from the Tropics; 90 per cent of the world's sugar is made from sugar cane. The great quantities

of vegetable oils, fruits, and nuts now produced are small in proportion to the possibilities of future development. The world's wheat crop could not be harvested without binding twine from henequen or sisal, one illustration of the many cases where a tropical product can not be dispensed with. Necessary spices and dyes are of tropical origin. Fine hardwoods for cabinetwork will be brought from Latin America in greatly increased quantities to replace the disappearing hardwoods of the north.

It would seem that a period of wonderful development is assured to the countries of Latin America if the world turns to them for these commodities so essential to modern civilization for which no substitutes have been found in temperate zones.

But there are other tropical regions in Africa, Asia, and the East Indies whose competition must be taken into consideration, and there



THE LABORATORY FOR RUBBER INVESTIGATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES
RUBBER PLANTATIONS IN SUMATRA

is a real danger that the American countries may lose their leadership unless they equip themselves with the aid of the most scientific methods.

History teaches that the foundation of progress is scientific research. Not many years ago the Amazon Valley produced most of the world's rubber. The center of rubber production has now moved to the east, where it is freely acknowledged that the plantation industry would not be the great success that it is to-day if it had not been assisted from the commencement by scientific advice. There are now experiment stations doing scientific work on rubber production for the Government of the Netherlands Indies in Java and Sumatra and for the British Government in Malaya. In addition, the American companies in Sumatra have their own research staffs and are following progressive methods, such as the selection of improved, heavy-yielding varieties of rubber propagated by budding.

Rubber is not the only South American industry that has moved to the east. So it was also with the production of quinine from cinchona (Peruvian bark). A tree native to South America yields this life-saving drug, which is now furnished by the Dutch from their plantations in the East Indies, where scientific methods are followed.

Competition in agriculture will be keen between the old world and the new world, and if one side works with the primitive methods of the last century and the other side with the most recent scientific improvements it will be another case of bow and spear against machine gun and airplane.



IMPROVED VARIETIES OF RUBBER PROPAGATED BY BUDDING, BY AMERICAN SCIENTISTS IN SUMATRA, FOR THE UNITED STATES RUBBER PLANTATIONS

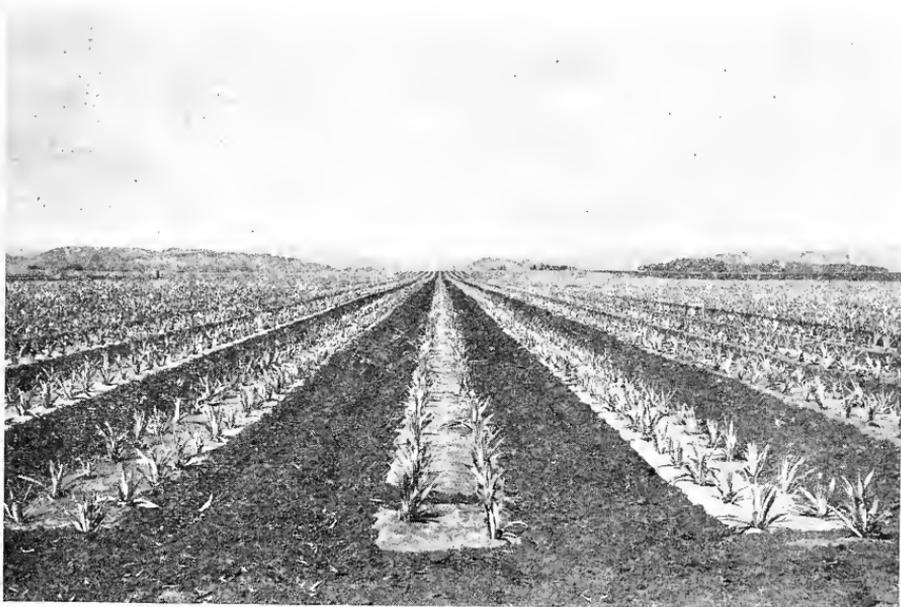
The most progressive countries have taken action to establish special experiment stations for their tropical crop industries. They have realized that advancement must be based on new knowledge, that there is only one way of wresting this knowledge from nature, and that is by scientific research.

Returns from these investments in science have not been slow in coming. The Hawaiian sugar planters maintain one of the finest experiment stations in the world at an annual expense of a quarter of a million dollars. This station has on two or three occasions saved their sugar industry from ruin. Insects introduced from other countries were brought under control by the discovery of parasites.



Photograph by Edgeworth, Honolulu.

HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE FIELD BEING SPRAYED WITH IRON SULFATE TO CONTROL CHLOROSIS



Photograph from C. F. Eckart, Honolulu.

THE USE OF PAPER IN PINEAPPLE CULTURE IS PRACTICED ON A LARGE SCALE IN HAWAII

Diseases of cane were combated by breeding resistant varieties. One of these new kinds of cane bred by the station, the variety H 109, is said by the planters to be worth to them all that the station ever cost them.

Hawaii believes in experiment stations. Notwithstanding the fact that there is already in addition to the sugar planters' station a Federal experiment station dealing with general agricultural problems, a third experiment station has been organized by the University of Hawaii for the Hawaiian Pineapple Growers' Association.

That Hawaii leads the world in pineapple culture is due in large part to two remarkable discoveries made by scientific workers there. One is that the chlorosis, a disease which prevented the culture of pineapples on certain soils rich in manganese, could be overcome by spraying the fields with a solution of iron sulfate. Plants that were yellow and sickly become green and vigorous after this dose of copperas, and the area planted to the crop was promptly extended.

The other discovery referred to is the use of heavy paper as a soil mulch. It keeps down the weeds and by increasing the soil temperature stimulates growth. Most of the new plantings in Hawaii are now made on paper-covered beds, as shown in the illustration.

Famous also is the sugar experiment station of the Dutch East Indies, on which \$500,000 a year is spent and regarded as a good investment. This station had to find remedies for several serious diseases—for example the "sereh," which is now controlled by a system of growing disease-free seed canes, and the mosaic (*el mosaico o matizado*), for which new varieties resistant or tolerant to the disease were produced by scientific plant breeding.

It was through the use of these Java canes that the Tucumán, Argentina, Sugar Station was able to rejuvenate the Argentine sugar industry when it was nearly wiped out by the mosaic disease. The production of that district dropped in three years from 263,485 metric tons to 44,527 metric tons, but the experimental station quickly demonstrated the value of the new varieties, which soon replaced the old, with the result that the crop is now larger than ever.

Wherever a modern cane-sugar industry is established, the support of scientific research is regarded as a vital necessity. The sugar mills of the Cuba Sugar Club have united to support an investigation of their production problems by the Tropical Plant Research Foundation at a station at Baraguá in central Cuba. The Sociedad Nacional Agraria, of Peru, is considering the founding of a research station for sugar cane as well as for cotton, and has had a survey made and a plan presented by the Tropical Foundation. The Government of India supports a research station at Coimbatore, particularly for breeding better varieties of sugar cane, and is moving

to build up research schemes for tea, rubber, and coconuts. So in all of the colonies of Great Britain and Holland the application of science to agriculture is an established policy.

Each region is looking for new crops to grow, and endeavoring to establish the cultivation of crops that have proved profitable in other parts of the world. There have been many shifts of production of world commodities, which emphasize the risk all countries run of losing their leading industries through competition. It is really interesting to note how many of the principal tropical crops entering international commerce have been introduced from some other part of the world into the region where they are now grown. Sugar cane, which now dominates in the West Indies, came from the Orient; the vast plantations of rubber in the East Indies trace their



LABORATORY FOR SUGAR CANE INVESTIGATIONS OF THE TROPICAL PLANT RESEARCH FOUNDATION AT BARAGUA, CUBA

origin to Brazil; while coffee is an African plant, though 90 per cent of the world's coffee is now produced in the New World. The banana and the coconut originated in the Pacific.

Cacao is a South American plant, which its native countries may be about to lose to Africa, where the production in the Gold Coast has increased enormously in recent years, while Ecuador cacao is being ravaged by a destructive disease, the witches-broom. The cacao growers in South America have urgent need of a well-equipped experiment station devoted to the defense of their crop against disease and the improvement of cultural methods. The cacao trees as now propagated by seeds vary much in yield. It will be important to select productive disease-resistant races or to perfect methods of

propagating by budding or grafting on stocks that will yield a large crop.

The opportunities for effective experiment station research on plant propagation are very great. The improvement of tropical plants by modern methods of selection and breeding has barely begun. In the temperate zone nearly all cultivated fruits exist as improved varieties propagated by budding or grafting, but most of the tropical fruits and such important crops as rubber, coffee, and cacao are still grown from seeds, with a resulting variation of 1,000 per cent in yield and quality, so that a small percentage of the trees in a plantation often produce most of the crop.

The prevention or control of plant diseases and insect pests is one of the principal duties of an experiment station. The first aim should be the exclusion of foreign pests, as it is a well-established principle of nature that insects and diseases introduced from other continents are most destructive. Effective plant quarantine must be based on scientific advice as to what pests are to be feared and how they are transmitted. Governments should have competent counsellors, and the people should support their efforts. It is most unfortunate that some major pests have already been brought to South America, including the Mediterranean fruit fly, the pink boll worm of cotton, and the *Stephanderes* insect parasite of coffee. These problems should have prompt and liberally supported scientific attention to restrict the further spread of these insects and to bring about natural control by parasites. It should be realized, too, that there are many other pests not yet introduced which should be kept out. The coffee leaf rust, so widespread in Africa, Ceylon, and the East Indies, would cause terrible losses if it gained a foothold in South America. There are destructive diseases of sugar cane in the Orient, such as sereh, Fiji disease, downy mildew, and smut, that have never come to the Americas, but which are easily carried in living canes.

There are virus diseases related to mosaic to be guarded against, such as the "bunchy-top" of bananas present in Fiji, Australia, Ceylon, and Egypt, and the "rosette" of peanuts in Africa. No traveler should think of assuming the responsibility and risk to the welfare of his country involved in bringing living plants home from other lands.

RUBBER RESEARCH NEEDED

We find ourselves now in a period of renewed interest in rubber production, when high prices have led to a resurvey of the tropical world to find the most favorable location for new plantations. If rubber culture is to be successfully extended, much research should be begun at once and liberally supported by the industry, for while much has been done on rubber we have much yet to learn about the

rubber tree and its requirements as to soil, location, and culture, the production of latex and its extraction, systems of tapping, bark renewal, and diseases associated with tapping.

Rubber is subject to a serious leaf disease in its native home which has interfered with plantation enterprises, but it is possible to select resistant types, and such attempts should not be delayed until the disease spreads to other centers of production. Immediate steps should be taken to select out these disease-resistant trees and propagate from them. If a new rubber industry is to be built up, it will be economy to spend money at the start to protect it from destructive future disease attacks. Every such crop should have its special experiment station, and before new areas are opened up for planting the investors should arrange for preliminary investigations of an ecological nature. These should include studies of soils and climate, the character of the natural vegetation as indicators of soil and climatic conditions, and of diseases and pests likely to attack rubber trees.

Can food supplies be drawn from the Tropics to postpone to the distant future the time when food production will fail to keep pace with increasing population? This important question can not be answered in a word. The greatest contributions of food from the Tropics will be sugar, vegetable oils, and fruits, for which there are available very large areas of land now undeveloped.

The expanding culture of these and other food plants will bring up many new problems to the scientist for solution. The outstanding need in the Tropics to-day is for research. The extent to which they will be able to respond to calls for more food, fibers, rubber, etc., will depend upon the extent to which scientific methods are applied in their production. There are vast areas of unused land in a climate where plants grow the year around, but at the present time, with some exceptions, agriculture is not highly developed. The principal crop plants are but little improved and are grown, harvested, and handled by primitive methods; consequently the product of the unskilled labor of the tropical worker is barely sufficient to feed and clothe him and does not allow much of a surplus for export. We can depend on medical science to make the tropics healthful and on inventors and engineers to introduce in due time labor-saving machinery and effective means of transportation of the products to market by road, by rail, and by water, but the plant research needed is not yet started in any adequate manner.

Consider the vastness of the field. The area of tropical America is two and one-third times the area of the United States. It presents the most diverse conditions of climate, soil, and vegetation, so that the proper development of agriculture requires a large number of special investigations to cover the numerous crops in their local

environments. The obvious problems needing scientific research are more numerous than in the United States, yet while there are over 300 stations for agricultural experimentation in the United States, there are in tropical America relatively few corresponding institutions, equipment, personnel, and financial support considered in the comparison.

This lack can be met only in part by governments, and responsibility for support of research rests in large degree on associations of producers or distributors of tropical products. A combination of governmental and industrial support of research is desirable in some instances. A particularly successful example of this is the Argentine Sugar Station, where the producers agreed to pay a tax on their cane tonnage, which is collected by the State and turned over to the governing board of the station.

In general, research in the field of technology is regarded as the duty of the industry, while the problems of the small farmer have to be cared for by the State. It may be predicted that there will be developed special crop stations maintained by the organized industries to supplement the work of governmental experiment stations.

There is need in the case of each of the great tropical crop industries of a special survey to study the present conditions, to take an inventory of crop resources, point out and define the problems, diagnose the ills, and to outline a program of research, with recommendations as to equipment and personnel.

Research is also needed to solve dietary problems in the tropics, and particularly to bring into cultivation and use an adequate supply of fresh, palatable, and vitamin-rich vegetables so essential to the health of the people, for in spite of the acknowledged possibility of growing a great variety of fruits and vegetables it is a fact that great numbers of people in the tropics lack them and live in consequence on the verge of deficiency diseases with reduced vigor and disease resistance. The importation of foodstuffs into the Tropics is on a vast scale and is a heavy economic burden. Home production of food should be encouraged by undertaking scientific studies to solve the numerous problems that now stand in the way. They include plant introduction, to enable us to profit from the experience of the older civilizations of China, India, and other countries; control of pests; seed supply; plant breeding and cultural studies to improve the quality and to overcome the handicaps of rainy seasons and dry seasons.

It has been proposed that such a series of studies be undertaken in cooperation with medical workers, and it is urged that this is the next and most important move for public health in the tropics and one that will greatly increase the efficiency of agricultural labor. There is much scientific work needed to lay a foundation for the agricul-

ture and forestry of the future. At the present time most of the undeveloped areas of tropical America are covered by forests. The native farmers clear areas of a few acres by cutting down trees and burning them. After growing a few crops they are likely to abandon the clearing and make a new one, thus gradually nibbling away the forest. But when corporate interests enter the field to grow sugar cane or bananas, they follow the same system of slashing down the native vegetation but on tens of thousands of acres, salvaging only a portion of the more valuable woods and often buying their building material in the United States. So much of the Cuban forests have thus been converted into cane fields that that country can not meet its own timber requirements until a program of reforestation and forest management is adopted and carried out.

That tropical forests are burned, when the world needs all its wood, results primarily from lack of knowledge of tropical woods and their uses, which exposes the Tropics to an uneconomic competition from the highly organized lumber industry of the United States, which can export building material cheaper than the local tropical supply can be brought in. In the United States there are great mills with railroads and every mechanical or engineering facility operating in pure stands. In the Tropics are mixed forests of strange species, without roads, tools, or mills. Obviously it is easier and cheaper to import lumber into the Tropics.

But we have reached the time when the forests of the United States are inadequate to meet their own needs. Of the hardwoods needed for cabinet work, tool handles, and numerous industrial purposes, there is no longer enough, and even if the United States began at once to replant hardwood forests there will be a long gap between the exhaustion of the present supply and the availability of a new crop. Consequently for many years the shortage will have to be supplemented by importing tropical hardwoods or by wood substitutes. There is an abundant supply of splendid hardwoods in the Tropics, but it is not an easy matter for a lumberman to enter a tropical forest, with its mixture of species, many of which are unknown to the trade and are shunned because their virtues are not understood, and organize a modern logging operation.

Several years of botanical research are needed in each region that is to be developed. The first need is for naming the trees. Much taxonomic work has been done, but not enough. The investigators will be asked to discriminate closely between species that resemble each other and are often marketed under the same name and also between varieties that differ in some quality of wood. They will be called upon also to discover means of identifying trees without fruit or flowers and logs without foliage by character of bark, structure,

color, or other properties. In addition to naming the species in the forest, it is needful to know how many of each kind there are in a unit area and for each important species its relation to soil, elevation, rainfall, and other ecological factors. The records taken should include dates of flowering and fruiting of all important tree species, including all occurring in quantity, even if of no present market value. Common names should be recorded and local lore concerning the value or uses of the woods or plants.

Without fail, sets of both botanical specimens and woods should be deposited in the proper institution in the country where collected. The plant pathologist and the entomologist should be brought into the forest to survey for diseases and insects that are injuring the wood or preventing the reproduction of the species.

Since a market for little known species will have to be built up, the next move will be to procure logs of species positively identified for wood tests in engineering laboratories, to determine strength, stiffness, hardness, finish, and numerous other qualities essential to industrial use. The woods may then be introduced to manufacturers for practical factory tests and steps taken to secure the granting of lumber concessions, erect permanent mills, build roads, and conduct logging operations on a basis of permanent timber crop rotations.

The scientist has another service to render in the interest of complete utilization of the resources of these mixed tropical forests—that is, to identify and work out methods for utilizing other forest products and by-products, such as oils, resins, waxes, gums; or latex products like rubber, balata, and chicle; fibers, tannins, nuts; medicinal plants like quinine; and pulp wood. There is need also for the chemist to perfect methods of extraction or utilization of these products.

Some of these tropical forests will be cleared for agriculture. The remainder should be placed under forest management, and this, together with the reforestation of already devastated areas, introduces problems for scientific research additional to those of forest utilization just mentioned. These relate to problems of successions of vegetation after clearing, the effect of fires, studies of reproduction of each important species, their optimum requirements of rainfall, temperature, soil, and elevation, their reaction to shade, their production of seeds, the care of seed beds and young plantations, reproduction by cuttings, and similar problems. Scarcely any of this fundamental knowledge is available for the tree species of tropical America.

A program of systematic development of the agriculture of Latin America should include the following steps:

- I. An economic survey to prepare an inventory of the crop resources, a summing-up of our present knowledge and a definition of the problems requiring research, to be carried out for each of the

great staple commodities, rubber, sugar, coffee, cacao, tobacco, bananas, and other fruits, cotton, vegetable oils, fibers, woods, spices, and dyes.

II. The organization of a series of special experiment stations for these great industries, located in centers of production, well supported and equipped, and staffed with trained specialists.

III. Provision for training men in the United States by sending a corps of selected students from Latin America to do post-graduate study in northern universities and later to return as leaders of research and teaching in their home countries.

IV. The establishment of a graduate school of tropical agriculture and forestry, located in a Latin-American country, to which students from the north would go to secure experience under tropical conditions and where Latin-American students might take advanced courses. It is important to have more agricultural schools of all grades in order to put into effect the new information on modern methods, but the first need is to train investigators and teachers for the leading positions.

The proposed Bolivarian university in Panama may come to play a very important rôle in the advancement of Latin America if it is found practicable to emphasize education in agriculture and forestry.

The development of forestry in Latin America will require the training of men to be rangers and foresters, and for this purpose a large forest reserve for practice work and demonstrations.



A CACAO HARVESTER WITH BASKET
OF PODS

THE DISCOVERY OF THE RIVER AMAZON ∴ ∴ ∴

By ISABEL SHARPE SHEPARD

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ once expressed it as his opinion that “the valley of the Amazon would, sometime in the future, become the center of civilization,” and if one stops to consider its magnificent extent, its vast fluvial systems and its variety of vegetation and richness of material wealth, one can readily imagine that such a thing could easily be. For tropical countries are fast losing their terrors for the white man, more especially since the utter transformation of the Isthmus of Panama—a section of the globe once given over almost wholly to deadly miasmas and death from the bites of poisonous insects—the worst of all being the mosquito—to an entirely healthful climate.

It was Vicente Pinzón, a Spaniard, who in 1500 first discovered the great estuary, or mouth of the Amazon, on the coast of what is now Brazil, and first made it known to the world. Next, or in 1540, Gonzalo Pizarro, a brother of the great Francisco Pizarro, undertook a journey into the wilderness in search of that *ignis fatuus*, Eldorado, in the course of which he accidentally discovered the river Napo, an affluent of the great river Marañón, which itself is a tributary of the Amazon. These two rivers, like the Missouri and the Mississippi, form, one might say, one and the same river. However, it was Francisco de Orellana, a lieutenant of Gonzalo Pizarro, who first, starting with the Marañón, descended that river to the Amazon, discovering the latter and navigating its entire length to the mouth, where it empties into the Atlantic Ocean.

The first definite map of the Amazon River is said to have been made by a Jesuit missionary priest called Padre Fritz, who ascended it in 1701, on a journey from Pará in Brazil to the River Huallaga—a river which had been discovered in 1560 by Pedro de Ursúa.

The enormous region traversed by the Amazon, stretching as it does almost completely across the continent of South America, or from the massive ranges of the Cordillera of the Andes to the Atlantic Ocean, seems almost large enough to contain, and rich enough to feed, the population of the entire world. The region comprehended in the area just indicated, is generally referred to as the *montaña*, and is described by one traveler as “an ocean of green leaves and mist.” This name *montaña* refers particularly to the hot, moist, tropical

region through which the great Amazon River system flows, and means—contrary to the sense seemingly conveyed by *montaña* or mountain—the vegetation of the territory and not its topography.

To adequately describe the *montaña* would take an entire article of great length, but unless one has at least some small conception of what it means one can hardly understand the incredible difficulties overcome by the *conquistadores*, the first and earliest explorers. The *montaña* may be best interpreted by the word jungle as used in east India—a jungle not yet trodden and explored by the intrepid white man—a jungle inhabited by reptiles, wild beasts, and savage Indian tribes, some of them perhaps cannibals—its surface one vast morass crossed by an uncounted number of streams.

The *montaña* is divided into the Peruvian *montaña*, the Ecuadorean *montaña*, and so on, according to the name of the territory in which



THE AMAZON

This great river, which is navigable throughout 2,300 of its 3,850 miles, reaches a width of 50 miles near its mouth

it is found. The Peruvian *montaña* comprises a territory nearly two-thirds the entire area of Peru. It extends the entire length of the republic, being bounded on the north by Ecuador and Colombia, on the south by Bolivia, and on the east by the *sélvas*, or the wooded area of Brazil. On the west it is walled in by the slopes of the Peruvian Andes for a distance of 1,200 miles. A writer describing the Peruvian *montaña* says: "It is singularly beautiful. Soft valleys, with tree-clad slopes and gently rolling land, alternate with natural pasture land intersected by clear streams." The latter is but a description of a part of it. It is a wonderful region, rich in untold wealth of all kinds, and might be a populous center if climatic conditions could be overcome.

Mention is made of the Peruvian *montaña* in particular, because it formed the starting point for the first exploration to the Amazonian valley. After Francisco Pizarro had taken possession of Cuzco, Peru, in 1533, he became interested in the further exploration of the yet undiscovered country toward the interior, and we read that it was about this time that Gonzalo Pizarro (the brother of Francisco) undertook his memorable expedition to the "land of *Canelos*," or



Photograph by W. V. Alvord.

A SCENE IN THE PERUVIAN ANDES

Through such scenes as this Gonzalo Pizarro and his party made their way

cinnamon trees. An account of this most interesting expedition is given by the late Sir Clements R. Markham in the introduction to a work, published by the Hakluyt Society of London, entitled "Expeditions into the Valley of the Amazons," published in 1859.

It was to this expedition of Gonzalo Pizarro that the world owes the discovery of the Amazon. This name, by the way, is said to

have been given the river because of a tribe of Indians of the name of Nalumedes—now almost extinct—who attacked the explorer Orellana. Because of their long hair and odd costume, consisting of a short chemise, or *cushma*, they were supposed to be women warriors, or “Amazons”—the name of the fabulous race of women warriors of Scythia. However, there is no historic confirmation of the fact that any such women ever existed in the Amazon Valley.

The great lieutenant of Francisco Pizarro, Benalcázar, had also been infected by the Eldorado fever germ. He started northward from Quito on his way to a region called Cundinamarca (now the name of a province of Colombia) where an Indian who had been taken prisoner and brought to Benalcázar said much gold was to be found. This expedition took place in 1538 and led to the remarkable meeting between Benalcázar, Gonzalo Ximénes de Quesada (the conqueror of the Chibcha race of Colombia), and Nicolas Federman, which took place in the *Sabana* of Bogotá. Each of the three *conquistadores* was searching for Eldorado, which he thought meant much gold.

The name Eldorado is properly two words, El Dorado, meaning the gilded man, which in the minds of the *conquistadores* became a synonym for gold itself, in the following manner. Much was said by the Indians of Colombia about El Dorado, who was in reality their chief priest and whose function it was to communicate with their gods at the bottom of the sacred lake of Guatavita, which is not far from Bogotá. This ceremony consisted in stripping him naked and rubbing him over with some oil or sticky substance and then rolling him in gold dust so that he became literally gilded all over. In that state he was rowed out on a raft to the middle of the lake, where he plunged in to consult the gods who were supposed to live there. It must have been a very dramatic scene, for on this solemn occasion all the people had their part to play. Just before the coming of El Dorado the Indians gathered all about the shores of the lake—a very small but very deep mountain lake¹—throwing into it offerings of gold ornaments and emeralds in such great quantities that for centuries the idea of the vast store of treasure at the bottom of Lake Guatavita tempted companies of men, even as late as the early part of the nineteenth century, to try and drain the lake. This story of El Dorado grew and grew with the telling, being carried back to Europe by the *conquistadores*, where it added much to the story of the “fabulous wealth of the Indies.”

It was while Benalcázar was away on this expedition that Francisco Pizarro named his brother, Gonzalo, captain general of Quito and Popayán. Gonzalo, being now his own master, organized an expedition to the land of the Quijos—a tribe of Indians—which resulted

¹ The author of this article has visited Lake Guatavita.

in the discovery of the great River Napo and incidentally to the discovery of the Amazon.

This expedition, headed by Gonzalo Pizarro, started in 1540. It consisted of a force of about 350 Spaniards. Of these only 150 were mounted. They took with them as burden bearers 4,000 Indians, who also were to take care of a herd of swine for food. Their first obstacle was the ascent of a range of the Andes, experiencing a



Ellsworth Expedition photograph.

THE HUALLAGA RIVER

One of the tributaries of the Marañón, an affluent of the Amazon

terrific earthquake while on the way. After crossing the range on the eastern side of the cordillera, they found themselves plunged into the midst of the *montaña*, where they found "deep ravines, matted vegetation, great heat, and torrential rains." After several months of incredible toil and suffering they reached a region where grew in great profusion the beautiful cinnamon trees, or "Canelos." However, it was not what they had heard of the fragrant cinnamon trees that had induced them to penetrate into that unknown and trackless wilderness, but gold. Gold was their only thought. It was in their vain search for it that they made their way through that almost impenetrable undergrowth, through which they had to cut their way with their *machetes*. They lost

their clothing, which was torn from their backs by the sharp and thorny bushes and brambles. Their hogs died and they were even reduced to eating the savage dogs or bloodhounds which they had taken with them to hunt down the Indians. Finally, after many months of travel, they suddenly came upon the great River Napo. This river has its source in the Cordillera of the Andes in the vicinity of the volcano of Cotopaxi, near the border of Ecuador. It first

runs south and then east, where it unites with the great River Marañón, to all intents and purposes a part of the Amazon. This immense stream—the Marañón—has its source somewhere near Cerro del Pasco in Peru. First flowing north between what are known as the western and central Cordilleras of the Andes, it makes a loop toward the east, at a line nearly parallel with the southern boundary of Ecuador and flowing always in an easterly direction, it finally joins the Amazon. Several large rivers which, like the Huallaga, flow northward, help to swell its waters before it reaches the Amazon. It was at the junction of the Napo with the Marañón—where now a small town, called Bellavista is located—that Gonzalo Pizarro halted his party and determined to build a vessel. This they man-



Sketched in 1852 by Lieut. Lardner Gibbon, United States Navy.

CROSSING THE MOUTH OF THE MADEIRA RIVER, BRAZIL, AT ITS JUNCTION WITH THE AMAZON

aged to do after a great deal of difficulty, procuring the timber from the forests and making the nails from the iron of the shoes of the horses. It took them two months to construct this vessel, which when finished hardly held half their number. As long as it was possible, they kept together as they traversed the dreary forests, part going by land and part by water. The explorers, however, had finally to separate into two parties, for they could find no food.

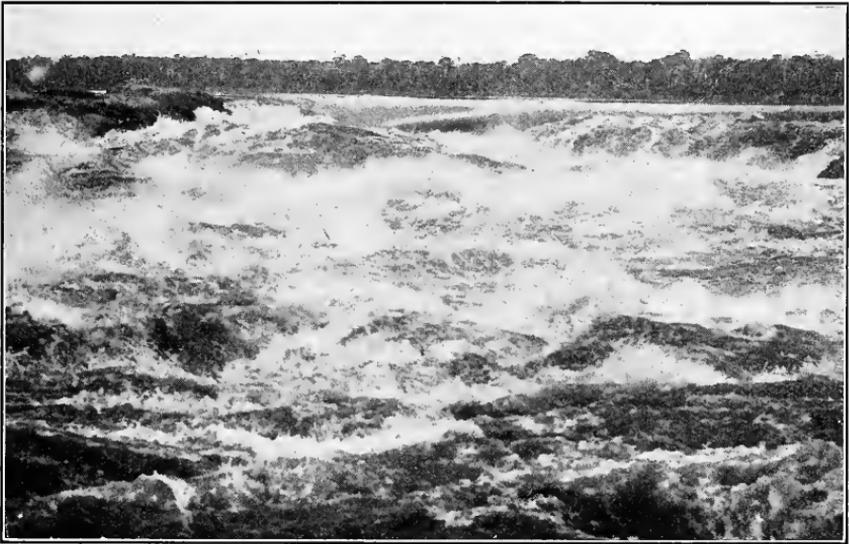
Among the followers of Gonzalo Pizarro was a Spanish cavalier by the name of Francisco de Orellana, who became one of his lieutenants in whom he placed great confidence. Gonzalo entrusted to Orellana the command of the vessel and half the company. When all was ready they parted. Orellana was to go on in the vessel to look for

provisions, which he was ordered to bring back to the rest of the starving men. But tragic to relate the vessel was never seen by them again, for Orellana and his men were swiftly carried on by the strong current of the Marañón and, beyond, by that of the Amazon, never stopping till they had reached the mouth of the latter. This was on August 26, 1541. Often the vessel was in imminent danger not only of being dashed to pieces in the rapids, but from the attacks of the savage Indians who surrounded them in their canoes. From the mouth of the Amazon Orellana coasted north along the shores of British Guiana and Trinidad, and from there made his way back to Spain to claim the glory of his discovery. On this expedition Orellana had accomplished in safety the navigation for a distance of 3,000 miles of a mighty and unknown river, an almost miraculous feat.

Long after this Orellana was to return to Bogotá, in New Granada (now Colombia), as a *visitador*. This was an office created as a "legal check" on the conduct of those occupying official positions in the colonial governments. The *visitadores* were appointed by the King or by the Council of Indies, and were sent to the New World to investigate the conduct of any under suspicion. The condition of affairs in the *audencia*—the highest authoritative body established in the New World—at Bogotá, occasioned a great deal of scandal about that time. The president of the *audencia*, Armendáriz, had been suspended, and the *visitador* Orellana, after his arrival, and the *oidores*—the members of the *audencia*—were at sword's points. One faction supported the *visitador* and the other the *audencia*. The rift grew greater; persons came from other places and ranged themselves on one side or the other. Each party had a small armed guard at its command. After much rioting the archbishop used his authority to try and make them disband, but in vain. As a last resort he threatened excommunication. This threat accomplished the desired end, and the belligerents soon disappeared from the plaza where they had gathered with the intention of settling the dispute by combat. Notwithstanding this, President Armendáriz was not reinstated. Orellana suspended two of the *oidores* and the secretary, Velásquez, taking all three back to Spain with him as prisoners. Unluckily for him the Council of Indies did not approve of his action and put Orellana himself in prison, where he soon died. It is said he was so poor at the time of his death that Secretary Velásquez, although Orellana had been so unjust to him, returned good for evil, paying all the expenses of his burial. Thus, as happened to so many of the *conquistadores* and explorers, Orellana died poor and in disgrace, though it was to him that Spain chiefly owed the discovery of the great Amazon River.

When Orellana sailed away and left Gonzalo Pizarro and the remnant of his men, their last pound of food had been exhausted, and they were compelled to devour their remaining horses and even their saddles. "There is little food to be found in the *montaña* of the upper Amazon," says Mr. Reginald Enock, "I found this to be the case, personally, in an expedition in eastern Peru, where I was obliged to make forced marches owing to lack of provisions."

The party waited many weary weeks for the return of Orellana, and at last, almost in a dying condition, they again started on their way. They traveled two months before they reached the river Amazon. All hope of ever seeing Orellana again had vanished. Eldorado was an ever-receding lure, and they could find no resting place nor sustenance anywhere. They therefore resolved to return



RAPIDS ON THE MADEIRA RIVER, BRAZIL

The many rapids in which the Amazon and its tributaries abound impede navigation

to Quito. Wandering along one day on their return journey they suddenly came upon a white man, alone, in the vast wilderness. It was a man named Vargas, who had started with and accompanied Orellana part of the way. He told Gonzalo Pizarro that Orellana's vessel had only taken three days to reach the Amazon from the spot from which they had started because of the swift current, but that they had found no sign of anything to eat, and the current being so strong Orellana had given up all idea of trying to go back again up the river to rejoin the expedition. Vargas, however, had insisted upon his returning to report to Gonzalo Pizarro, which Orellana emphatically refused to do, and for his insubordination had put Vargas ashore and abandoned him to his fate.

The story of Gonzalo Pizarro's return to Quito with his followers is one of the most harrowing in the history of the early explorers of America. A great many were left behind to die a terrible death in the trackless *montaña*, because they could not keep up with the rest. Only 80, with 2,000 Indians, reached Quito alive. They had spent an entire year on the journey. The 80 who finally arrived at Quito were emaciated and ill from fever and starvation. Many of the inhabitants went out from Quito to meet the wanderers, and the church, which was badly in need of repair, was immediately put in order, and prayers and offerings were there made to God and the Holy Virgin in thanks for their safe return.

Other voyages were subsequently made over the same route. About 100 years after the discovery by Orellana of the river Amazon, Acuña wrote "The New Discovery of the Great River of the Amazons." This was translated by Sir Clements R. Markham from the edition of 1641. The account by Acuña is the earliest published account of the river Amazon in existence. It was printed in Madrid in 1659. Another account was a description of "El Marañon y el Amazonas" by one Manuel Rodriguez, which was published in Madrid in 1891 in a collection of works on America.

Still another expedition to the *montaña* was the one in which figures that inhuman monster and tyrant, Lope de Aguirre—one of the most terrible episodes in the history of crime. The leader of this expedition was Capt. Pedro de Ursúa, who had been appointed by the Marquis de Cañete, the Viceroy of Peru, to lead the expedition into the valley of the Amazon with the design of continuing the search for Eldorado. The authorities of Peru were only too anxious to rid themselves of several desperate characters. Among these, and the worst of all, was Lope de Aguirre. The preparations were completed about the end of September, 1560, and the company proceeded in several small vessels down the river Huallaga to the Marañon as far as the mouth of the Putumayo, where they formed an encampment. Here a mutiny took place, headed by Lope de Aguirre, which resulted in the death of both Vargas and Ursúa, the two chief leaders. This was the beginning of a long series of incredibly cruel acts instigated by Aguirre. The details as related by the historian Fray Pedro Simón—one of the oldest and most reliable of the early Spanish historians at the time of the discovery and conquest of the New World—have disclosed to posterity the utter inhumanity and barbarity of Lope de Aguirre and the terror which he inspired among his followers. The place where the greatest number of murders took place was called *La Matanza*—the place of killing. Wherever he went "he pursued a course of unparalleled brutality." He looted every small village he came across and put all the inhabitants to death. He was himself finally murdered by his own men.

The name "Amazonas," as has been said, was given to the river by Orellana. Another later explorer was Pedro de Teixeira, who in 1638-1639 made a voyage up the Amazon and gave to the world a great deal of hitherto unknown information concerning that great river and its tributaries. About this time the Dutch made an attempt to colonize the lower Amazon, but were driven away by Teixeira. The latter made the journey up the Amazon from its mouth in several boats, carrying with him 1,200 Portuguese and a great number of Indians. At the mouth of the river Napo he left the Amazon and sailed up the Napo as far as the mouth of the Aguarico.

To Orellana is generally given the credit for having discovered the Amazon although, as said, the actual discoverer of the mouth of the Amazon was Vicente Pinzón, but he only navigated the river for a distance of 50 miles or so or to the point where the city of Pará is now located.

It was about the time of the explorations of Teixeira, or during the rule of the viceroy, the Count of Chinchon (1629-1639), that the virtues of that most important medicine, first known as chinchona, Jesuits' bark, and Peruvian bark, now generally called quinine, were first discovered. The wife of the viceroy, the Countess of Chinchon, had suffered for a long time from an intermittent fever, but was finally cured by the use of the bark sent her by an Indian, one of her husband's subjects. Its use had long been known to the Indians, but up to that time unknown to the white men. Quinine is an alkaloid compound made from the bark of the tree called *chinchona* in honor of the countess, which has in this way immortalized her name.



LANDING STAGE OF RUBBER PLANTATION, 1,200 MILES UP THE AMAZON

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

HIGHWAY, TRANSPORTATION, AND TRAVEL EXPOSITION.—This exposition, organized under the auspices of the Touring Club Argentino, was opened in Buenos Aires on May 23, 1926, honor guests being the President, the Ministers of Public Works and Public Instruction, members of the diplomatic corps, municipal and other officials. The official party visited the exhibits, which included hydroairplanes from the Ministry of the Navy, radio and other means of communication used by the Army, and material from the Bureaus of Bridges and Highways, Navigations and Ports, and the Mail, Telegraph, and Police Services. The transportation museum, the touring club pavilion, exhibits from some of the Provinces, and a showroom of automobiles, as well as a theater in which were given numbers showing Argentine rural life, were all interesting to the visitors. The aim of the Touring Club in holding the exposition has been to awaken interest in travel, road building, and other betterments of means of communication.

VEGETABLE OILS.—The Director of the Bureau of Rural Economy and Statistics on June 2, 1926, presented to the Minister of Agriculture a report on the production of vegetable oils in 1925, shown as follows:

Vegetable oils

Years	Kilograms of seed used	Index numbers	Kilograms oil produced	Index numbers
1923.....	100,032,262	100.0	22,438,644	100.0
1924.....	85,096,411	85.0	18,617,134	83.0
1925.....	96,133,456	96.1	19,770,353	88.0

The following table shows the kinds of oil produced:

Kind of seed and year	Kilograms of seed	Kilograms oil produced	Production	Seed cakes
Linseed:			<i>Per cent</i>	
1923.....	21,059,446	5,710,112	27	15,209,628
1924.....	20,287,094	5,287,640	26	14,905,486
1925.....	12,306,082	3,360,219	27	8,918,287
Turnip:				
1923.....	10,525,037	3,000,716	28	7,323,019
1924.....	17,258,112	4,790,275	28	12,114,601
1925.....	12,309,317	3,526,690	29	8,612,797
Peanut:				
1923.....	47,797,337	12,085,675	25	21,208,712
1924.....	26,172,475	6,571,237	25	11,360,702
1925.....	41,597,357	9,830,733	24	17,111,410

Years	Kilograms of seed used	Kilograms oil produced	Production	Seed cakes
Cotton:			<i>Per cent</i>	
1923	8,381,000	870,000	10	3,134,000
1924	12,587,000	1,487,000	12	4,884,000
1925	20,750,980	2,321,823	11	8,196,762
Spurge (tártago):				
1923	1,385,000	377,000	27	550,000
1924	763,000	155,171	20	184,000
1925	480,000	106,000	22	160,000
Maize:				
1923	10,884,442	395,141	4	-----
1924	7,746,619	273,011	4	-----
1925	6,939,720	309,888	4	941,795
Sunflower:				
1924	282,111	52,800	19	140,000
1925	1,750,000	315,000	18	560,000

BOLIVIA

AREA AND POPULATION.—Estimated figures for the area and population of Bolivia, as given in the latest published report of the Minister of Promotion and Communications, that for the year 1923–24, place the latter at 2,155,000, as against 1,796,500, the population shown by the last official census, taken in the latter part of 1900. The area of the Republic is given as 1,332,808 square kilometers, or 506,467.04 square miles.

AUTOMOBILE SERVICE BETWEEN SUCRE AND COCHABAMBA.—The Government has accepted a proposal submitted by a foreign firm to establish an automobile service for the transportation of passengers, baggage, and freight between Cochabamba and Sucre. The distance between these two cities is approximately 175 miles. The Minister of Promotion will determine the itineraries to be followed, and charges will be fixed by agreement between the Minister of Promotion and the concessionnaires. According to the terms of the concession the Government will grant the company 20,000 bolivianos annually. Funds secured through the road tax will be used toward repairing the road, which the Government contracts to have put in order every six months.

BRAZIL

RADIO PRESS SERVICE.—The organization known as the Brazil Press has received Government permission to maintain and utilize a radio station exclusively for receiving and transmitting notices for the press.

PETROLEUM EXPLORATIONS.—The President recently addressed a message to Congress asking for an appropriation of 2,000 contos for petroleum exploration. He stated that natural gas had already been found in the States of São Paulo and Paraná, and that measures should be taken for its utilization.

HIGHWAYS IN THE STATE OF RIO DE JANEIRO.—Following the example of São Paulo, Minas, Pernambuco, and other States, the

State of Rio de Janeiro has drawn up a general plan of highway construction. The main highway, 750 kilometers in length, will start at the interstate boundary between Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, where it will join the highway connecting the two cities of the same name. From the boundary the former will run via Barra Mansa, Parahyba do Sul, and Friburgo to Macuco, where it will divide into two branches, one leading east to São João da Barra and the other extending to Bom Jesus de Itabapoana in the northernmost section of the State.

There will also be nine first-class roads, with a total length of 540 kilometers, joining the trunk highway.

The Rio de Janeiro-Petropolis highway, about 30 miles in length, was formally inaugurated May 13, 1926. To the initiative of the Automobile Club of Brazil is due the construction of this excellent road from the Brazilian capital to a popular summer resort.

NATIONAL COAL AND METALLURGICAL COKE.—Dr. Fleury Rocha, under whose supervision experiments regarding the possibility of utilizing national coal for metallurgical coke were recently carried on in England, has reported that some of the coal mined in southern Brazil is appropriate for such use. The chief difficulty in converting the coal lies in its high content of ash, but the coke produced has both hardness and good resistance, while the amount of by-products obtained was very satisfactory.

PAVING OF SÃO PAULO.—Bids are to be called for on the paving of 3,000,000 square meters of street surface in the city of São Paulo.

PORT IMPROVEMENTS IN RIO DE JANEIRO.—Port improvements are now being carried on in Rio de Janeiro which will give that city superior facilities for handling passenger service. The buildings under construction are three—a three-story baggage warehouse, a passenger station with post office, telegraph station, restaurant, and other conveniences, and an attractive small pavilion giving entrance to the wharves.

CHILE

IMPORTANT ENGINEERING FEAT.—Last May saw the completion of the Melado Canal, which will divert the waters of the Melado River into the Ancoa near Linares. The approximate cost of this operation, which was entirely the work of Chilean engineers and labor, was 14,000,000 pesos. The most important and difficult part of the task was the digging of a tunnel 4 kilometers long, 4.5 meters wide, and 3.25 meters high.

RAILROADS AND HIGHWAYS.—The receipts of the State Railways for the fiscal year 1925, said President Figueroa in his message to Congress last May, showed a loss of 5,650,000 pesos for the northern lines and a profit of 13,670,000 pesos for the southern system, or a net profit of 8,020,000 pesos, while during the first three months of

the present year the gross receipts were 67,000,000 pesos and expenditures 53,500,000 pesos.

Taxes of more than 14,000,000 pesos to be used for highways were collected in 1925. Between December 23, 1925 (the date on which President Figueroa began his administration) and last May, 950 kilometers of roads had been repaired. Eighteen bridges were then under construction and 17 under repair.

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY.—An American engineering firm has been engaged to carry out the construction of the plant for the smelting of iron ore which, as previously mentioned in the *BULLETIN*, will be started by the Valdivia Electro-Siderurgical and Industrial Co. It is expected that the electric plant, of 35,000 horsepower capacity, will be built near Los Lagos, the power being transmitted thence to Valdivia and to the proposed steel plant in Corral. The engineering firm, which is still considering whether the Bessemer or open-hearth system is best adapted to Chilean conditions, predicts that Chile may easily become one of the important steel-producing nations of the world.

COMMERCIAL AVIATION.—Two Chileans, in the employ of a Chilean commercial aviation company which proposes to start its first route between Santiago and Iquique, have gone to France to oversee the construction of the radio signal stations which will be located at five points on the route above named, as well as the construction and installation of the corresponding apparatus for eight airplanes to be used in the service.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.—According to the President's message of last May, the foreign commerce of Chile in 1925 amounted to 1,034,045,200 gold pesos of 18 d. of which 407,792,592 pesos represented imports and 626,252,608 pesos exports.

COLOMBIA

PEARL FISHERIES.—The regulations governing pearl fishing along the Colombian coast were published in a recent Executive decree. This decree, which declares that the pearl industry is under the direct administration of the Government, divides the Colombian waters in four separate zones as regards pearl fishing, the first zone being from the Venezuelan frontier to Cape San Agustín; the second from that cape to the Panamanian border; the third, the San Andrés and Providencia Archipelagos; and the fourth, the waters of the Pacific.

AGRICULTURE EXPERT.—By virtue of a contract signed by the Minister of Industries and Señor Botho A. Coreth-Coredo, an Austrian agricultural expert, the latter is engaged for a period of two years to organize and direct a service for the development and improvement of agriculture in Colombia.

PUBLIC WORKS.—A special credit of 200,000 pesos was voted last May in the appropriation for the fiscal year 1926 for reconstructing the Gamboa highway.

NEW AIR-MAIL SCHEDULE.—In view of the large increase of the correspondence sent by air mail over the line operated by the Colombian-Germany company between Bogotá and the coast, the company has decided to operate a tri-weekly service commencing May 1, 1926. By means of this service newspapers mailed in Bogotá will be received in Barranquilla 24 hours later.

COSTA RICA

FOREIGN TRADE.—In his message at the opening of Congress May 1, 1926, the President of Costa Rica stated that the foreign trade of that country during 1925 had reached the sum of 120,948,158 colones, representing \$58.06 United States gold per capita. This, said the President, places Costa Rica fifth as regards the per capita amount of foreign trade among the nations south of the Río Grande in America, the other four being Cuba, Argentina, Uruguay, and Chile.

CUBA

FUNDS FOR THE CENTRAL HIGHWAY AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.—The Cuban Government, after consulting with New York bankers on financing the central highway of Cuba, decided to take 75 per cent of the special taxes for public works as a basis for an issue of bonds. The Secretary of Public Works engages to deliver this 75 per cent, which shall be estimated annually by the secretary, under the conditions stipulated in the special laws drafted on the subject. For the present year \$15,000,000 is estimated, the discount being 1½ per cent and the interest 5 per cent.

Other public works to be undertaken include the construction of 400 schoolhouses, paving all the streets of Habana, and the construction of sewer systems and waterworks in the capitals of the various provinces.

CUBAN PAVILION AT PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION.—The Government appropriated 50,000 pesos for constructing the Cuban pavilion at the Sesquicentennial Exposition in Philadelphia. The building occupies an area of 9,000 feet in one of the most attractive sections of the exposition grounds.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES INDUSTRY IN CAMAGÜEY.—The Province of Camagüey is said to have on the average the largest and most modern sugar centrals in the Republic. The average production of the Camagüey centrals during 1924 was 315,779 bags, against 171,895 bags for Oriente, 114,178 bags for Santa Clara, 119,478 bags for Matanzas, 135,993 for Habana, and 83,855 for Pinar del Río. The

value of the sugar produced in Camagüey during 1924 was over \$100,000,000. The production of molasses as a by-product of sugar manufacture, which until recently was considered a waste product, is constantly increasing in importance, and now it is estimated that the annual production of molasses reaches approximately 20,000,000 to 40,000,000 gallons.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PORT IMPROVEMENT.—At the last session of Congress law No. 417, regarding port improvement, was enacted, being approved by the President on May 31, 1926. This law empowers the President to contract with engineers who are expert in the construction of ports and docks for the purpose of making a study of the port of Santo Domingo and preparing plans for improvements of the port. The sum of \$10,000 United States currency is appropriated for this work.

CACAO PRODUCTION.—The 1925 report of the Minister of Agriculture states that during that year 23,482,094 kilos of cacao were exported, valued at \$3,875,090, representing an increase over 1924 of 239,616 kilos in amount and \$1,081,588 in value.

ECUADOR

EXPORTS DURING MAY.—Export commodities during the month of May last were as follows, in kilos: Cacao, 3,000,000, representing a value of 3,800,000 sucres, 22 per cent of which was shipped to the United States; cinchona, 8,000; coffee, 67,000; rubber, 4,000; hides, 35,000; and Panama hats, 11,000. Total exports amounted to 4,300,000 kilos and were valued at 4,100,000 sucres.

FISHERIES.—Last May the Norwegian vessel *Whade* arrived at the port of Puná to commence pearl and whale fishing along the Ecuadorean coast, in accordance with a concession granted by the Government to the Norwegian company to which the vessel belongs. The *Whade*, a 11,500-ton vessel, is called a factory ship, as she carries all the necessary equipment for the processes through which the boat's catch must pass before being sold.

GUATEMALA

A NEW BRIDGE.—Owing to the increased demands for a larger bridge over the Zacapa River between Zacapa and Chiquimula, a new construction is planned which will serve both as a railroad and highway bridge. Thus the transportation of produce, chief of which is leaf tobacco from the upper departments, will be adequately accommodated.

CANAL DREDGED.—Government officials have ordered the dredging of the Chiquimulilla Canal. Commerce on this important water

route is periodically at a standstill when, during the rainy season, the course is obstructed in many places.

HAITI

EXTENSION WORK OF THE AGRICULTURAL SERVICE.—This work of the Agricultural Service is organized on the basis of projects, each unit of the extension work having a number of projects under it. The larger units of the work comprise veterinary clinics, plant pest control, coffee bonus system, breeding stations, cattle clubs, demonstration farms, horticultural extension, agronomy extension, and coffee demonstration farms. Definite projects have been organized under each of these units and are being carried out. There are at present eight agricultural agents located in the main Provinces of the Republic and some important work is being accomplished, such as securing the rotation of crops and control of plant diseases.

IMPORTS OF MOTOR VEHICLES.—The demand for motor vehicles in Haiti has shown a marked increase in recent months, which is attributed partly to the improvements in roads throughout the Republic. During the past six months 368 motor vehicles were imported into Haiti, with a total value of \$282,200, while during the corresponding period last year only 163 motor vehicles were imported, representing a value of \$122,600.

HONDURAS

ELECTRIC POWER CONCESSION.—On March 11, 1926, Congress approved a concession for an electric plant to be erected in the municipality of Santa Barbara, for which plant the concessionary is to be allowed to use water power from the Causique and Cececapa Rivers. He is also permitted to import his original machinery and equipment free of duty.

MEXICO

PAN AMERICAN POSTAL CONGRESS.—Official invitations have been sent through diplomatic channels to the Pan American Republics and Spain, the countries composing the Pan American Postal Union, to send accredited delegates to the second Pan American Postal Congress, which will hold its opening session on October 15 of this year in Mexico City, that capital having been chosen for the purpose by the first Pan American Postal Congress, which assembled in Buenos Aires in 1921.

DIRECT TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE BETWEEN MEXICO CITY AND NEW YORK.—As a result of the purchase of the cable lines of the Mexican Telegraph Co. by the Western Union Co., direct telegraphic service between Mexico City and New York was inaugurated on June 15 with an interchange of cordial messages between President

Coolidge and President Calles. Signals transmitted from one of these cities are received almost instantaneously in the other.

EXPORTS IN 1925.—It is officially reported that exports for 1925 amounted to 682,484,832 pesos, against 568,471,144 pesos in 1923 and 614,712,515 pesos in 1924. In 1925 there were gains in the exports of animal, vegetable, and manufactured products, as well as in metals, especially zinc. Exports of combustible minerals decreased.

IRRIGATION IN CHIHUAHUA.—It is expected that construction will soon begin on an irrigation project approved by the authorities of the State of Chihuahua which is to cost not less than 5,000,000 pesos. By means of a dam across the Papigóchic River water will be stored to irrigate 80,000 hectares.

MINING PRODUCTION IN 1925.—The *Boletín Minero*, the publication of the Bureau of Mines, states in its issue for May, 1926, that the number of mining properties in the Republic in 1925 was 20,313, having a total area of 276,629 hectares. The following was the production of metals and minerals in 1925:

	Kilograms		Kilograms
Gold.....	24, 541	Mercury.....	38, 721
Silver.....	2, 889, 962	Antimony.....	1, 398, 493
Lead.....	171, 767, 429	White arsenic.....	4, 192, 611
Copper.....	51, 336, 155	Tin.....	1, 033
Zinc.....	45, 770, 148	Amorphous graphite.....	5, 839, 226

ASSISTANCE TO FARMERS.—Señor Arturo M. Elías, financial agent of the Mexican Government in New York, said in a recent statement to the press that last winter he had bought in the United States 10,000 plows and sets of harness. These were sold to the farmers at \$28, to be paid for in three years without interest. "When it is remembered that formerly this outfit cost the farmer \$112 and that he had to pay cash, which in most cases he did not have, so that as a result he was compelled to pursue the most primitive methods with correspondingly small production, the importance of this move, which will be extended throughout the country, will be understood. In addition to this, the farmers are being sold mares for farm work, many thousands of which we have purchased in Texas. These are sold at \$14 on the same terms." Such purchases are being financed by the new Agricultural Bank.

NICARAGUA

CEMENT FACTORY.—On March 23, 1926, a contract with the Government for the establishment of a cement factory was approved. According to the agreement, the manufacturer is to establish and operate within two years a plant for the production of cement suitable for reinforced concrete, street paving, and similar uses, the cement to be produced from national materials.

NEW MATAGALPA-PUERTO CABEZAS ROAD.—The Government has approved the expropriation of a strip of land for the construction of a new highway from Matagalpa to Puerto Cabezas, a town on the Atlantic seaboard.

SEED-WHEAT AND FLOUR-MILL CONTRACT.—On May 10, 1926, a 15-year contract was approved for the introduction of foreign seed wheat at cost price for planting by national agriculturists. The contract also covers the establishment of flour mills at which farmers may have their wheat ground. The seed wheat was to be introduced by May, 1926, for planting, and the first mill to be ready for the harvest in September, 1926.

PANAMA

MINING COMPANY.—An important corporation, capitalized at £2,000,000, recently ordered mining machinery to the amount of \$30,000 in the United States for its concession in Veraguas and Darien. Here the company's geologists are reported to have found gold in alluvial deposits and in veins, as well as indications of silver, zinc, copper, and platinum. The company will explore the large bodies of low-grade ore exposed, later developing electric power if the value and tonnage of the ore require it.

PERU

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS.—The Government, continuing the campaign instituted some time past for the division of agricultural lands, has authorized the organization of a stock company in Lima to carry out this project. This company will acquire extensive farming lands, with irrigation rights, in the vicinity of Lima and Callao. The plans for the division of the property into lots and the sale of same shall be submitted by the company to the Government for approval. The land shall be divided into lots ranging in size from 1 to 10 hectares. Water rights and fertilizer must be paid for by the farmers themselves; the Government, however, will provide an agricultural expert who will give his services free of charge to the farmers occupying these lots, teaching them the most approved methods of farming.

PERUVIAN INDUSTRIES.—From a recently published report on manufacturing in Peru it is interesting to note some of the principal industries of that country. According to figures given in the above-mentioned report there are 31 sugar mills operating in the Republic, about 130 cotton gins, 10 cotton textile mills, about 25 cottonseed-oil mills, 2 important hat factories, 5 woolen textile mills, and 7 breweries.

Looking at Peru, however, as a market for industrial machinery, the greatest demand is for mining machinery, as there are four or five important foreign companies operating copper, silver, gold, and

vanadium properties, and a large number of smaller operators. The next industries following mining in importance as machinery users are the sugar and cotton industries. In the purely manufacturing field of business cotton and woolen textiles occupy the leading position, being far greater in importance than any other manufacturing industry in the Republic. (*Commerce Reports*, March 1, 1926.)

SALVADOR

HIGHWAYS.—According to the May 27, 1926, issue of the *Diario de Occidente*, published in Santa Ana, the following table shows the length of the roads for automobiles in the 5 countries of Central America:

	In use	Under construction	Under consideration	Total
	<i>Kilometers</i>	<i>Kilometers</i>	<i>Kilometers</i>	<i>Kilometers</i>
Guatemala.....	623	270	293	1,186
Salvador.....	568	35	100	703
Honduras.....	315	110	552	977
Nicaragua.....	355	202	None.	557
Costa Rica.....	189	200	759	1,148

AEROPLANES.—Five aeroplanes constructed with the latest improvements are being sent to Salvador from Europe to form part of its aeroplane fleet. With these additional aeroplanes the Salvadorean aviators will be able to make flights with greater frequency.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION.—A macadamized road will soon be constructed from San Salvador to Mejicanos, Soyapango, San Marcos, and Aculhuaca.

URUGUAY

NATIONAL FARM EXPOSITION.—The National Farm Exposition was held in the latter part of May in Montevideo in the grounds of the Uruguayan Rural Association. In addition to cattle and hogs there were exhibits of farm implements, dairy products, dairy machinery, electric pumping and lighting apparatus, veterinary specifics, and other necessities of the farm. Prizes were awarded in all these sections.

ARGENTINE SHORTHORN DAIRY EXPOSITION.—This exposition was opened in Montevideo on May 30, 1926, to develop the demand for Argentine Shorthorn Durham dairy cattle, which are considered by Argentine experts as the best all-around breed for the live-stock raiser. From the neighboring capital, Buenos Aires, Argentine delegates attended the opening of the exposition, the visitors including the president of the Association of Raisers of Argentine Shorthorn Dairy Cattle, Sr. Francisco Ymaz, a delegate representing the Argen-

tine Minister of Agriculture, and a delegate from the Argentine Rural Society. A part of the exposition was a milking test, which gave good results in spite of the fact that the cows, having been brought from Argentina, had been held a time in the border quarantine station.

OFFICIAL BROADCASTING STATION.—Due to the initiative of Señor Gilberto Lasnier, director of the radio communication service, an official station is to be established in Montevideo for broadcasting addresses and lectures of a scientific and cultural character. Bids for the erection of the station were offered by some of the world-famous electrical apparatus companies.

SALE OF URUGUAYAN MEAT IN FRANCE.—Dr. Alberto Guani, Uruguayan Minister to France, sent his Government a report of the increased consumption of Uruguayan refrigerated meats in France, which report was published in the press of Montevideo on June 2, 1926. The following table on Uruguayan meat imports to France is given:

Metric tons

Years	Beef	Mutton	Total	Proportion of total French meat imports
1920.....	37,142	965	38,108	<i>Pec cent</i> 25.4
1921.....	4,011	1,587	5,598	9.2
1922.....	3,639	790	4,429	11.8
1923.....	16,146	3,036	19,182	32.3
1924.....	20,560	2,841	23,401	25.5
1925.....	23,319	1,664	24,983	26.1

The report states that since 1923 Uruguay has maintained second place as exporter of refrigerated meat to France, following Argentina as the largest exporter of meat to the French Republic.

VENEZUELA

CARACAS BROADCASTING STATION.—The formal ceremony of the initiation of broadcasting by the Radio Co. of Caracas took place May 23 with a suitable program, consisting of an inaugural speech, patriotic music, and selections by well-known artists. The broadcasting range of the station, which is designated as AYRE, is 2,000 miles, and during preliminary tests made from April 27 to May 22 its programs were heard in all of the large cities of Venezuela and in many places in Colombia, Porto Rico, Trinidad, and Barbados.

NEW PORT.—After an extensive hydrographic study of the peninsula of Paraguaná, made under the supervision of the Minister of Public Works in accordance with a decree of October 31, 1924, which provides for the construction of a port on this peninsula, a site for

that port has been chosen on the southeastern shore of the peninsula of Silinas, where a modern city will be built with ample wharves and other port works. This port is expected to provide additional facilities for petroleum export.

EXTENSION OF TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH LINES.—In the yearly report of the Director General of Telephone and Telegraph Lines it was pointed out that last year 99 kilometers of new line were constructed and the number of offices increased to 240, while the central office at Caracas and that at Valencia were completely modernized by the installation of new apparatus. A notable piece of reconstruction was effected from Carúpano to Macuro over an extension of 205 kilometers.



ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

ARGENTINA

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK.—The *Review of the River Plate* for May 28, 1926, in a comment on the report of the National Mortgage Bank of Buenos Aires says in part:

. . . There is no getting away from the fact that the Argentine National Mortgage Bank is one of the world's greatest lending institutions, and one that renders a service singularly beneficial in a country in the stage of economic evolution through which Argentina is passing. . . .

. . . The bank has made a special point of facilitating loans for the building of residential property, not only in the Federal capital, but in the other cities and towns of the Republic. Loans for building exceeded 22,000,000 pesos in each of the years 1924 and 1925, and it is calculated that in a period of six years the bank has provided over 80,000,000 pesos for the construction of over 2,600 houses of a total value of over 160,000,000 pesos, the proportion of the value of the houses provided by the bank having therefore been approximately 50 per cent. That the bank has rendered a great national service in thus encouraging building operations in the capital goes without saying. The loans in 1924 and 1925 were roughly seven times greater than in the year 1920, when the housing shortage was just beginning. . . . The policy of the bank in this matter has had a great deal to do with the evident progress in catching up with the arrears of home building.

BRAZIL

STATE FINANCES.—The following table shows the rapid increase in the revenues of the State of São Paulo at five-year intervals:

Year	Revenue (Milreis)
1910.....	9, 105, 790
1915.....	15, 230, 975
1920.....	30, 949, 030
1925.....	59, 607, 827

The State of Espirito Santo reports the following for the fiscal year June, 1924-June, 1925:

	Milreis
Revenues.....	32, 886, 942
Expenditures provided for in budget.....	13, 986, 877
Balance.....	18, 900, 065
Extra-budgetary expenditures.....	12, 640, 810
Balance.....	6, 259, 255
Consolidated national and foreign debt.....	24, 376, 180

CHILE

NATIONAL FINANCES.—The following figures are taken from the President's message delivered to Congress on May 22 last:

Government receipts for 1925 were 542,450,389 paper pesos and 179,550,281 gold pesos, while expenditures for the same time were 635,252,447 paper pesos and 169,834,126 gold pesos, giving a deficit of 63,653,593 paper pesos after reducing the gold balance to paper. As the previous deficit accumulated from other years amounted to 34,155,000 paper pesos, uncollectible debts owing the Government to 40,283,960 paper pesos, and expenditures to which the Government is obligated by various decree laws to 6,494,200 pesos, the deficit at the end of 1925 totaled 144,586,754 paper pesos.

The external debt amounted on December 31, 1925, to £26,083,092 and \$25,037,578, while the internal debt was 4,220,000 gold pesos and 263,787,031 paper pesos.

The gold guarantee of the nation was 406,078,572 pesos, and the paper guarantee 42,358,000 pesos.

SAVINGS.—The National Savings Bank and the Santiago Savings Bank gave out the following figures on number of accounts and amount of deposits as of October 31, 1925:

	Number of accounts		Amount	
	1924	1925	1924	1925
National Savings Bank.....	823, 975	875, 760	<i>Pesos</i> 232, 546, 672	<i>Pesos</i> 240, 911, 397
Santiago Savings Bank.....	423, 306	455, 993	104, 068, 826	122, 880, 817

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.—In relation to the economic situation of the Costa Rican Government, the President stated in his message at the opening of Congress May 1, 1926, that Government receipts were 25,781,231 colones in 1925, as compared with 23,259,050 colones the previous year, while expenditures for 1925 were 23,767,550 colones, or 658,132 colones less than the amount allowed by the budget. The President suggested the lessening of the public debt as a means of saving money to be used to better advantage. In the present

year the charge for interest and amortization represents 8,775,648 colones, with relation to a probable fiscal receipt of 24,962,933 colones. Last year the disbursements for the same purpose were 9,173,752 colones and the Government receipts 25,781,231 colones. Thus of every 2.83 colones which enter the treasury 1 colon passes directly to the pockets of the creditors of the Republic.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

REVENUES FOR THE MONTH OF MAY.—Customs receipts for the month of May, 1926, were \$387,844, as compared with \$419,676 for the corresponding month of 1925, while internal-revenue receipts totaled \$336,269 as against \$234,518 for May, 1925. The total increase in Government revenues since January 1 was \$424,955. (*Commerce Reports*, July 5, 1926.)

GUATEMALA

INCREASE IN REVENUE.—During the first three months of 1926 the receipts increased to a marked degree over those of the same period last year. The positive gain in liquor and other taxes, payable in paper money, was 100,933 quetzales which, added to the increase of taxes payable in gold, 11,743 quetzales, makes a total gain of 112,676 quetzales.

GOLD CURRENCY.—During May the first gold quetzales were put into circulation; they are of 5, 10, and 20 quetzales denomination, exactly equal to the value of as many gold dollars in United States currency.

HAITI

CLAIMS COMMISSION COMPLETES ITS WORK.—One of the most important processes in the financial rehabilitation of Haiti was brought to conclusion on May 31, 1926, when the claims commission completed the adjudication of claims submitted to it. This commission, formally organized on January 19, 1923, in accordance with treaty agreements between the United States and Haiti, has handled claims numbering 73,269 and amounting to a grand total of 199,646,139.80 gourdes, of which claims or parts of claims totaling 52,216,634.55 gourdes were rejected for lack of jurisdiction, thus leaving a total of 144,429,505.25 gourdes in claims adjudicated, of which the claims commission allowed 17,620,345.40, or about 12 per cent.

PANAMA

LOAN FOR RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION.—On June 12, 1926, the Government of Panama signed a contract with a New York firm for a loan of \$2,600,000 for the construction of a branch line of the Chiriquí Railroad from Concepción to Puerto Armuelles and for the building

of a dock in that port. The loan, which will carry an initial discount of 6 per cent and bear $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent annual interest, will be guaranteed by the proceeds of the national stamp revenue, the net profits of the Chiriquí Railroad, and the export revenue.

SALVADOR

EMISSION OF BONDS.—On May 20, 1926, the President approved a decree passed by the National Assembly on May 17, 1926, authorizing the President to issue series C bonds in the amount of \$2,000,000, in accordance with the loan contract entered into between the Republic of Salvador and Mr. Minor C. Keith on June 24, 1922.

By a presidential decree signed on May 26, 1926, bonds in the sum of \$1,000,000, as described above, will be issued as soon as the necessary formalities can be completed.



CHILE

STUDY AND REVISION OF DECREE LAWS.—Congress has appointed a commission to study and, if necessary, suggest the revision of the decree laws issued as emergency legislation. Aside from those having to do merely with routine matters and others whose provisions have already been executed, there remain about 500 of these decree laws, some of which are of much social and economic importance, such as those on industrial accidents and the labor contract.

CUBA

LECTURE ON INTERNATIONAL LAW.—At the invitation of the American Society of International Law and under the auspices of that society, Dr. Antonio Sánchez de Bustamante, professor of international law at the University of Habana and member of the Permanent Court of International Justice, recently gave a brilliant lecture in Washington, D. C., on the progress of the codification of international law. On this occasion Doctor Bustamante, who is a renowned authority on his subject, based his lecture on the question of whether international law should be codified, and if so, whether this should be accomplished by governmental means or through the medium of private scientific societies. At the end of his lecture Doctor Bustamante was warmly congratulated by members of the audience, which had received his remarks with prolonged applause.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.—A bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives asking for an amendment to the Constitution granting women the right to vote.

GUATEMALA

LABOR LAW.—On April 30 the Legislative Assembly passed a comprehensive labor law, the full text of which is published in *El Guatemalteco* of May 13. Outstanding provisions are:

Concerning salaries.—Weekly payment of manual workers; payment of office employees at least monthly; the deduction of more than 10 per cent for advances of any kind prohibited; disagreements as to amount of wages when no agreement has been made to be settled in conformity with regulations to be issued on minimum wage.

Concerning length of working day.—Eight-hour day, 48-hour week, with some exceptions.

Concerning rest days.—Twenty-four consecutive hours, preferably Sunday, with some exceptions noted.

Concerning women and minors.—None less than 15 years of age to be employed; no boy less than 15 nor girl less than 18 in street trades; none less than 18 in work beginning later than 6 p. m. or lasting until 6 a. m.; none less than 21 in sale of intoxicating drinks, in underground tasks, as street sweepers, or as cleaners or guards of machinery in motion; none less than 18 in unhealthful or dangerous tasks; for any accident or sickness proving to be a result of the infringement of this law the employer will be held responsible.

Concerning rights of employed mothers.—Women may not be employed four weeks previous to or five weeks after childbirth; during said period they shall receive one-half of salary; no woman shall be discharged for said reasons; nursing mothers shall be permitted 15 minutes every three hours for nursing their children.

Concerning National Labor Bureau.—Under Department of Promotion shall act as mediator of disputes of collective nature in conformity with this law; see to faithful execution of laws on peaceful relations between employers and workers; inspect working conditions as to healthfulness and safety; organize a statistical service; study the organization of labor and propose better plans.

Concerning labor conflicts.—All conflicts which occur shall be submitted to a committee of conciliation, and in case of failure by this committee to agree, to the court of arbitration; the decision of the latter will be final, having binding force from one to three years; during time of arbitration no one shall change or modify the conditions by declaring a lockout or strike; all strikes or lock-outs must be publicly announced 15 days ahead in a public utility and 8 days ahead otherwise; in case of strike or lockout the Labor Bureau shall intervene.

Since the labor law deals comprehensively with disagreements of a collective order, Executive decree No. 914, of February 15, 1926, by which strikes are penalized, is rendered unnecessary and was therefore not approved by the legislative assembly.

MEXICO

MINING.—A law on mining, signed by the President on May 3, 1926, contains chapters relating to the right of ownership, the mining industry, concessions in general and those for exploration, exploitation, transportation, and metallurgical plants, mining claims, and other pertinent subjects. The law goes into effect August 1, 1926.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.—A law strictly regulating the organization and operation of insurance companies, both national and foreign, was signed by the President on May 27, 1926.

SANITARY CODE.—The issues of the *Diario Oficial* for June 8 and 9, 1926, contain the extensive new sanitary code of the Republic. Lack of space prevents a detailed discussion here of its many excellent provisions. The article arousing most general comment is that requiring persons about to contract marriage to present a certificate stating that they are free from diseases which would endanger the health of their offspring.

NICARAGUA

HIGHWAY LABOR LAW.—In the *Gaceta Oficial* of April 30, 1926, a highway labor construction law was published which provided that all male residents of Nicaragua over 18 years of age, whether native or foreign, shall contribute to the construction and maintenance of the highway system. Therefore departmental highways boards are provided which will register all male residents, and exact the highway service tax either in the form of days of labor or a money payment, graduated according to the earning capacity of the individual.

SALVADOR

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CORPORATIONS.—A recent law passed by the National Assembly on May 21, 1926, provides that at least 80 per cent of the employees of all foreign and domestic corporations, whether agricultural, industrial, or commercial, doing business in the country shall be Salvadoreans, excluding day laborers employed for the harvesting of crops.

LIMITATION OF MARRIAGE.—The National Assembly, by a law passed May 26, 1926, suppressed article 155 C of the civil code and amended article 156 C. The latter now provides that any person who has been divorced twice cannot remarry unless the second divorce was obtained through mutual consent or unless, if the divorce was granted for cause, the person in question is the innocent party.



PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
AND EDUCATION

ARGENTINA

URUGUAYAN BOOKS FOR ARGENTINE NATIONAL LIBRARY.—On May 25, 1926, the Argentine Independence Day, the director of the National Uruguayan Library presented to the director of the National

Argentine Library 1,000 volumes of works of Uruguayan authors. Addresses were made by the director of the Library of Montevideo, who made the presentation to the Argentine library, and by the president of the Argentine National Library. The Uruguayan donation was in return for the gift of the Public Library Commission of Argentina to the National Library of Montevideo.

ARGENTINE BOOKS FOR ROBERT BROOKINGS SCHOOL.—The Robert Brookings School of Economics and Government, an institution for advanced study and research located in Washington, recently received a donation of 160 Argentine books on history, economics, political science, law, medicine, and general literature presented by the Argentine Government through its Commission for Public Libraries. This commission stated:

The government has resolved by this means to strengthen the bonds between the peoples of America in order that, knowing each other better, not only with regard to economic resources but also to other intellectual and spiritual values, we may maintain the solidarity which has brought us together in the past and which should unite us more closely in the future.

BOLIVIA

MAPS AND GEOGRAPHICAL MATERIAL.—With the object of preventing the circulation of incorrect geographical material, maps, or atlases which misrepresent the boundaries of the Republic, the Chief Executive promulgated a decree on April 10 stating that such material pertaining to Bolivia can not be made without previous authorization from the Government. Furthermore, atlases edited abroad shall not be imported into the country without permission of the Minister of Instruction. Inspectors of public instruction shall control the adoption of texts and charts of a geographical nature destined for use in the schools of the Republic. Prefects are charged to proceed immediately to confiscate texts, maps, atlases, and other material found to be incorrect as to geographical outlines of the Republic.

CLASSES FOR INSTRUCTORS OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.—Considering the necessity of reorganizing the physical-culture courses throughout the educational establishments of the Republic, a special course has been established in La Paz to prepare instructors in this branch of training. This course, which will cover two years of study, will be divided into two sections, one for men and the other for women students.

BRAZIL

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.—Under regulations governing the instruction given in commercial schools which receive Government recognition, the course in these schools will be four years in length, comprising instruction in the following subjects: (a) Languages, natu-

ral sciences, mathematics, geography, history, moral and civic instruction, penmanship, and drawing; (b) economic geography, commercial science, accounting, applied mathematics, elements of constitutional, civil, and commercial law, financial and customs legislation, practical commercial law, applied chemistry, shorthand, and typewriting. There will also be an advanced course, which will include, among others, the following subjects: Applied psychology in commerce, administrative accountancy, agricultural and industrial administration, comparative commercial accountancy, and international law.

CHILE

NEW SCHOOL.—An industrial school is to be built in Santiago with the legacy of 1,500,000 pesos bequeathed by Señora Faustina Ortiz de Matta to the Primary Instruction Society for that purpose. In discussing the erection of this school, Señor Claudio Matte, president both of the University of Chile and of the Primary Instruction Society, recommended that it be planned somewhat after a type of school which he had recently seen in Italy, viz., five years of elementary instruction, followed by three years in which the chief emphasis is placed on wood and iron working, modeling and applied drawing.

The society also has in hand the Ocampo fund of 750,000 pesos, which will be devoted to the construction of a new primary school in Santiago. This will complete a group of eight model schools built by the society.

COLOMBIA

CAMPAIGN AGAINST ILLITERACY.—A very laudable campaign against illiteracy has been undertaken by the Office of Public Instruction in the Department of Cundinamarca. A number of ladies residing in Bogotá have taken an active interest in this campaign and after holding meetings to discuss the best means of cooperating with the Office of Public Instruction in this work have appointed several committees of ladies, each committee to have charge of a district in the city and teach illiterates in that district to read and write. The director of public instruction, Doctor Guzmán, is desirous that, as part of the celebration of Columbus Day, October 12, 1926, each lady in the Department of Cundinamarca shall present two persons whom she has taught to read and write. Doctor Guzmán estimates that if this plan is carried out, by October 12 next approximately 40,000 persons in Cundinamarca will have become literate.

IMPROVEMENTS IN BOGOTÁ SCHOOLS.—The Office of Public Instruction has purchased 60 motion-picture machines to be used in the public schools of Bogotá in connection with classes on agriculture, history, and geography. Another very important improvement in the public schools of the Department of Cundinamarca, in which

Bogotá is located, is the establishment in several schools of lunch rooms. In the vocational school a lunch room has been established where about 200 pupils, daughters of working men, are given their noonday meal free.

COSTA RICA

NEW SCHOOL.—An excellent modern school of 18 classrooms has just been completed in San José; it is expected to be put into use after the vacation period.

CUBA

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION COURSE.—The University of Habana planned to establish a university extension course for sugar chemists, under the able professor Señor José Comallonga. This course will cover three months, commencing on the 1st of July and ending on September 30. Various other extension courses will be established later in the different departments of the university.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

NEW SCHOOLS.—The sum of \$81,400 has been appropriated for the establishment of 201 elementary schools in order to complete the number to which each district is proportionately entitled according to the school census.

LIFE PENSION.—A life pension of \$100 a month has been granted to Lic. Emilio Prud'homme in recognition of his noteworthy work as an educator for over 40 years and as the distinguished author of the Dominican national anthem.

FELLOWSHIPS.—The sum of \$10,800 has been voted for the purpose of sending 12 students abroad to complete their studies, with an allowance of \$100 per month for each student.

ECUADOR

ADDITIONS TO THE UNIVERSITY.—By a decree of last April the astronomical observatory of Quito was incorporated with the Central University of Quito, forming part of the school of science of that institution. By virtue of the same decree the vocational school of Quito also became part of the school of science of the university.

OLYMPIC GAMES.—In a stadium built especially for the purpose the first Ecuadorean Olympic games were held at Riobamba in March of this year. The games were a great success. Much credit is due to Señor José M. Falconi, president of the Athletic Conference of the Province of Chimborazo, under whose capable direction the meet was held.

NEW DIVISION OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY.—With the idea of bringing about closer intellectual relations between Ecuador and the

Argentine Republic a section devoted entirely to Argentine literature has been opened in the National Library of Quito.

GUATEMALA

POPULAR UNIVERSITY.—During May the Popular University of Guatemala City sent out 1,500 circulars to managers of estates soliciting their cooperation in its campaign against illiteracy by the establishment of schools on their estates for those servants, farmers, and other workers who need instruction. Three plans for the organization of such schools were suggested: To assign teaching to one of their employees as part of his work; to hire one of the workers for that purpose; or to find some one who would volunteer to serve gratuitously.

HONDURAS

HONDURAN SCHOOL SAVINGS FUND.—At the meeting of the National Education Council on June 1, 1926, a report was read on the state of the Honduran school savings fund since its establishment on August 25, 1924, to May 31, 1926. This report states that at the close of the school year of 1924 the fund consisted of 199.80 silver pesos collected from the Tegucigalpa schools. On May 31, 1925, the fund amounted to 2,419.31 silver pesos, besides a 400-peso mortgage on real property, and on May 31, 1926, to 3,427.74 silver pesos.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.—According to statistics appearing in the report on public education for 1924-25, the enrollment in the primary schools reached a total of 20,308 students, distributed among the 987 existing primary schools, 39 of which are private. In 1925 the normal schools had an aggregate enrollment of 113 students, the secondary schools 200 students, the commercial schools 257 students, and the Central University 72 students.

MEXICO

LECTURERS ON MEXICO AT CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.—Prof. Moisés Sáenz, Assistant Secretary of Education, left in June with other Mexican intellectuals to lecture at Chicago University, which offered from June 29 to July 16 a series of lectures by authorities on Mexico. Later Professor Sáenz visited other universities. The other lecturers at Chicago were Señor José Vasconcelos, formerly Secretary of Education of Mexico, who was recently given an honorary doctorate at the University of Porto Rico after delivering several addresses there; Dr. Manuel Gamio, former director of the Bureau of Anthropology; and Prof. Herbert I. Priestley, of the University of California, probably the best known American historian of Mexico.

PANAMA

NATIONAL INSTITUTE STADIUM.—The stadium on the athletic field of the National Institute was completed for the program of

athletic events held during the celebration of the Bolivarian Congress in June, 1926.

PARAGUAY

EDUCATIONAL LECTURES.—A series of monthly lectures has been organized in Asunción to be delivered by normal school graduates for the benefit of teachers in the various schools of the capital. The following subjects will be discussed at these lectures: Improvements in the educational system of the Republic; explanation of modern methods for teaching penmanship, arithmetic, and Spanish, according to the new programs; instruction in hygiene; and pre-school instruction.

KINDERGARTEN FOR POOR CHILDREN.—On April 29 a kindergarten for poor children organized in connection with the Manuel Amarilla school in Asunción was opened and placed under the care of the Board of Education.

PERU

PERUVIAN CONTRIBUTION TO THE BOLIVARIAN UNIVERSITY.—The Peruvian Government has appropriated 50,000 Peruvian pounds as the contribution of Peru toward building the Bolivarian University, which is to be erected in the city of Panamá, in accordance with a resolution adopted at the Third Pan American Scientific Congress.

SALVADOR

NEW RURAL SCHOOLS.—A decree has been passed to the effect that an elementary school shall be established in every rural community having 20 or more illiterates over 10 years of age.

NIGHT SCHOOLS.—The elimination of illiteracy is arousing much interest in Salvador, as witnessed by the opening of free evening schools in Texistepeque, Majada, and Usulután.

URUGUAY

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—The press of Montevideo gave some figures on private schools from the report of the Department of Primary Education for 1925 which was published in May. The figures follow:

During 1925 there were 133 private schools in the Republic, classified as follows: 66 elementary schools, 36 secondary schools and 51 religious-order schools, or a total of 5 more than in 1924, when there were 59 elementary schools, 28 secondary schools and 61 religious-order schools. The number of pupils in private schools was 19,156 in 1924, of whom 5,610 went to lay schools, and 17,284 in 1925, of whom 3,074 attended lay schools.

VETERINARY SCHOLARSHIPS.—The directive council of the Veterinary School of Montevideo in May approved a project to present three scholarships in the school to Paraguayan students who meet the requirements for admission. Three scholarships in agronomy are

also to be presented to Paraguayan students, according to bills before the House of Representatives.

ARTIGAS SCHOOL.—On the occasion of the dedication of the Artigas School in Asunción, Paraguay, the Artigas School of Montevideo celebrated with special exercises the Independence Day of Paraguay, May 14, and the opening of the new school named after the hero shared by Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay. The Artigas School in Asunción, as readers of the BULLETIN know, is located on the site where Artigas spent his last days, and was the gift of the Uruguayan Government.

VENEZUELA

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.—According to the report made by the Minister of Public Instruction to the National Congress, the registration and the average attendance in the various types of schools during the past year were as follows:

	Registration	Attendance
Federal schools of primary instruction.....	47, 507	34, 442
Primary schools, private, municipal, and State.....	32, 058	No data
Federal institutions of—		
Higher learning.....	346	281
Secondary education.....	524	456
Special instruction.....	2, 164	1, 042



CHILE

REGULATIONS OF LAW ON PRIVATE EMPLOYEES.—Regulations were issued last May for the execution of the law on private employees. Between January 1 and December 31, 1925, the following sums had been deposited to the account of the retirement fund under this law: 20,897,755 paper pesos, £15,931, \$116,418, and 11,740 gold pesos of 18 d. In addition to providing for pensions and other benefits, the law covers the relations between employer and employee.

MEXICO

SPECIAL MIGRATION SERVICE.—The Department of the Interior, in cooperation with the Department of Industry, proposes to establish in ports of entry along the northern frontier offices for the special assistance of Mexicans seeking work in the United States or returning home, more particularly to protect them from exploitation by persons

who hire workers under false pretenses. The Mexican Regional Confederation of Labor and the American Federation of Labor are actively engaged in promoting the organization of Mexican workers in the United States and will likewise have representatives at the international border.



SOCIAL PROGRESS

ARGENTINA

PLAYGROUND OPENED.—On May 30, 1926, the bureau of playgrounds and athletic fields of the municipality of Buenos Aires opened a new model playground, laid out according to the latest methods, in the Plaza Constitución. When the gates were opened, about 300 children were waiting to enjoy the various games and apparatus provided. Each section is under the direction of supervisors, whose task is to prevent the children from being injured and to give instruction in the use of the apparatus.

THIRD NATIONAL CONGRESS OF MEDICINE.—On July 8, 1926, the Third National Congress of Medicine opened in Buenos Aires, being attended by representatives from all the Provinces and delegates from the medical staff of the Argentine League for Social Prophylaxis, the Society of Pharmacists, and other affiliated organizations, as well as by members of the Argentine Medical Association.

BOLIVIA

ORPHAN ASYLUM.—Last April a new orphan asylum built on the outskirts of the city of Oruro was opened.

BRAZIL

BRAZILIAN FEDERATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN.—For the year 1926 the Brazilian Federation for the Advancement of Women has planned to continue its program of semimonthly visits to public and private institutions which play an important part in the life of the community. These include the following:

Social welfare.—Dental clinics for children, Pro-Matre maternity hospital, Engenho de Dentro insane hospital.

Employment of women.—São Joaquim textile factory and Pereira Carneiro model village for workers, nurses' training school of the National Department of Public Health, Brazilian Telephone Co., and two vocational schools.

Federal and municipal government.—The new building of the Chamber of Députés, the Forum, and the Municipal Council.

Scientific institutions.—National Museum, Rural Prophylaxis Service in Nietheroy, and the Oswaldo Cruz Institute for the Study of Cancer.

It is of interest to learn that Dona Bertha Lutz, president of the Inter-American Union of Women, as well as of the Brazilian Federation, has been decorated by King Albert of Belgium for her services to agriculture. Miss Lutz, who studied natural science at the University of Paris, has published several essays on agricultural and rural domestic education, for which she made investigations both in Belgium and the United States.

CHILE

HOUSING.—La Unión, a society of artisans, and the employees of the Internal Revenue Bureau are groups which have recently availed themselves of the benefits offered by the cheap housing law to provide themselves with dwellings for their respective members in convenient sections of the city of Santiago. The former's houses, 195 in number, will occupy a space equivalent to five city blocks. They consist of two to four rooms, besides kitchen and bath, and are equipped with electric light. Each little house has a garden space in front and in the rear. The latter group will erect 120 houses at a total cost of 4,000,000 pesos.

A nitrate company located in Tocopilla has rented from the Government 50,000 square meters of land on which to put up model houses for its workers.

COLOMBIA

PLAYGROUND.—A playground was opened by the Government last May in a section of the Bosque de la Independencia of Bogotá. Many amusements have been provided for the children in this playground, which is the first recreation center for children to be established not only in Bogotá but in the entire Republic.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST HOOKWORM.—At the suggestion of the Board for the Eradication of Hookworm the assemblies of a number of the Departments have voted the following credits:

	Pesos		Pesos
Antioquia	16, 000	Santander	3, 000
Atlántico	5, 000	Huila	3, 000
Caldas	10, 000	Magdalena	4, 000
Valle	10, 000		

These sums will be used in the campaign against hookworm which the Government is carrying out in connection with the Rockefeller Foundation.

HOUSES FOR LABORERS.—The municipal council of Bogotá has under consideration a project for establishing in that city district for laborers and building therein model houses. The plan calls for the construction in each district of 700 to 1,000 small houses containing four rooms, bath, and inner court, each house to cover not less

than 104 square meters of ground. Workingmen may obtain these homes by purchase, the price not to exceed \$1,500. Payments will be made monthly over a period of 10 years or more.

COSTA RICA

SNAKE-BITE SERUM.—Owing to the large number of deaths caused by snake bites, many of which could have been avoided by proper treatment with the use of serum, the Government issued a law on May 25, 1926, concerning this subject. It requires:

Prohibition of sale of unauthorized drugs and charms for snake bites; possession by owners of agricultural or mining enterprises located outside the central plateau and which employ more than 10 day laborers at one time of sufficient serum and means of using it; publication of names of such estates for the benefit of the public; provision of hospitals with serum; free supply of serum in villages and other places; free passage on train to persons bitten to place where they may be treated (the last three provisions to be covered at Government expense); publication of articles concerning the treatment of snake bites; and the obligation of the employer whose negligence to provide serum results in death from snake bite of a laborer to pay for a year afterward the salary of said person to his relatives.

PRISON INSTRUCTION.—On May 31, as a result of the interest shown by the Women's League of San José, instruction has been begun for children who because of minor crimes have been cast into prison with hardened criminals as companions. The lessons, which at first were in leather, woodwork, and other crafts, were enthusiastically received, and it is expected that their scope will be extended.

CUBA

TREATMENT OF LEPERS.—The director of charity hospitals and asylums recently submitted an interesting report to the Secretary of Sanitation on the satisfactory results obtained from the chaulmoogra oil treatment administered to the lepers at the San Lázaro hospital. The report states that the 12 or more patients who have been given this treatment have received great relief therefrom, and hope is held out for their ultimate recovery.

STREET CLEANING EQUIPMENT.—The Secretary of Public Works recently arranged an exhibition of the street-cleaning equipment of the city of Habana. There were more than 120 pieces of street-cleaning apparatus, representing an outlay of 500,000 pesos. The hose of the flushing machines carries enough water to be used successfully for fighting a fire in a building as high as 12 stories.

ENFORCEMENT OF DRUG AND FOOD LAWS.—In order to enforce all the necessary measures for punishing violators of the existing laws regarding the sale of drugs and foodstuffs and to suppress the clandestine trade in the same, the Government has appointed Lieut. Col. César Muxó general supervisor of drugs and foodstuffs.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

MATERNITY CENTER.—In the city of Santiago a maternity center has been established. Although the institution is commencing on a very small scale, it is hoped in time to make this center an important element among the charity institutions of the city. Later a foundling asylum will be opened in connection with the maternity center.

GUATEMALA

GIFT TO RED CROSS.—In its session of May 20 the municipal council of Guatemala City subscribed 10,000 pesos toward the Red Cross fund which was being raised during the annual Red Cross Week.

HONDURAS

ACTIVITIES OF THE GENERAL BUREAU OF HEALTH.—The General Bureau of Health recently sent to the Honduran press statistics as follows:

Last half of 1925, throughout the Republic

Total deaths.....	4, 629
Total births.....	8, 604
Total marriages.....	944
Increase in population.....	3, 976

The causes of deaths were: Malaria, 40.46 per cent; whooping cough, 10.90 per cent; measles, 6.70 per cent; intestinal parasites, 3.50 per cent; and wounds from firearms, 4.90 per cent, the remainder being unclassified or uncertain.

The General Bureau of Health is also conducting in Tegucigalpa a *Gota de Leche*, or free milk station and baby clinic, a vaccination section, a venereal prophylaxis department, a tropical-disease department, a laboratory and a sanitary police service. It issues weekly reports of the activities of these sections which indicate the benefits the city is deriving from all of them.

ROCKEFELLER HEALTH BOARD SCHOLARSHIP.—Dr. Antonio M. Vidal has been awarded the scholarship offered by the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation for a special course in Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore.

MEXICO

NEW CLINICS IN ANCIENT HOSPITAL.—New clinics have recently been installed in the Hospital de Jesús in Mexico City, the oldest philanthropic institution in that capital. The hospital was founded four centuries ago by Hernán Cortés and is still supported by his descendants and by other public-spirited persons. To the clinics for the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat and

those which give massage and electrotherapy are now added others for patients suffering from diabetes and tuberculosis, and a new X-ray outfit. Licenciado Vallarta gave 80,000 pesos toward the improvements. Both free and pay patients are received.

NICARAGUA

RED CROSS HOSPITAL.—Under orders from the chief surgeon the Nicaraguan Red Cross planned the establishment of a field hospital in Acoyapa, and later went to San Juan del Norte and Bluefields to care for the wounded in the late disturbance in that region.

PANAMA

MENTAL HYGIENE SECTION OF DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.—Dr. Guillermo G. de Paredes, director general of the National Department of Hygiene, on June 14, 1926, sent to the press of Panama City a notice that the Health Department would establish as part of its organization a mental hygiene section to study delinquency in children and to direct the scientific handling of criminal minors. This work will not be undertaken, however, until the more urgent needs have been supplied, such as sections to fight malaria, tuberculosis, and venereal disease.

PERU

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE LEAGUE.—At a meeting of the Women's Suffrage League (*Liga Legionarias del Voto*) in Lima, on May 24, 1926, the proposed regulations of the organization as presented by the President, Señorita María Martínez Pineda, were discussed and approved in full. These regulations ascribe to the league the following obligations: To obtain for the women of Peru all the political as well as the civil rights accorded to male citizens of the Republic, placing them on an equal basis as regards the laws and customs of the country and to prepare women for the exercise of citizenship and for asserting their influence in the national interests of the Republic. The league shall also study modern social problems and a way to their solution.

The administration of the league will be composed of an organizing administrative committee, which will function for two or four years, as the affairs of the league may require. A central administrative board composed of 11 members will be elected for a period of two years, when the organizing administrative committee goes out of office. Regional executive committees will also be organized in the different Provinces, the executive officers being appointed by the central administrative board. The league will meet in general session every three months to discuss matters of interest to the

organization, and will form affiliations with other feminist organizations abroad.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL DISEASES.—The program arranged by the organizing committee of the National Conference on Social Diseases, which met in Lima from July 31 to August 8, 1926, in accordance with a supreme decree of September 25, 1925, embraces the following subjects: Sanitary inspection; antivenereal dispensaries, their organization and operation; cooperation of the police in enforcing sanitary regulations relating to antivenereal prophylaxis; sex education in the schools; requirement of a health certificate for marriage; penal responsibility for spreading venereal diseases; and the enactment of laws for the protection of abandoned mothers.

SALVADOR

SCHOOL OF NURSING.—The school of nursing which was established in 1922 in the Hospital Rosales, San Salvador, has been reorganized on a more efficient basis. The director of this school is Srta. Margarita Zaldívar, who has recently returned from the United States, where she took special courses in nursing. The course of study for graduate nurses will cover 28 months and that for practical nurses 24 months. Three graduate nurses have been requested from the United States to assist in the reorganization of the school. The director of the hospital is Dr. M. A. Vilanova.

URUGUAY

LECTURE COURSE IN HYGIENE.—Dr. Paulina Luisi, the well-known Uruguayan woman educator who served on the advisory committee on the protection of women and children of the League of Nations committees, is now giving, under the auspices of the Council of Primary and Normal Education in Montevideo, a series of lectures on hygiene, which touch such broad aspects of the question as the economic loss to a nation through social diseases, poor housing, poor working conditions, and the added burden on society caused by illness and premature death.



ARGENTINA

NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE DAY.—On May 23, 1926, the Republic of Argentina began to celebrate the one-hundred and sixteenth anniversary of her independence, which fell on May 25. The

President of the Republic gave a banquet on May 24 to the diplomatic corps, the cabinet officers, and other officials; a military parade was held in Buenos Aires on May 25; and special patriotic exercises were held in the schools and in associations and clubs.

JORGE BERMÚDEZ.—Argentina has just lost her most widely known and characteristic painter, Jorge Bermúdez. Born in Buenos Aires, September 15, 1883, he began his studies in that city and was later sent to Europe, his expenses being paid by the Argentine Government. In 1910, 1911, and 1912 paintings by him were hung in the Paris Salon. In 1912 he exhibited in the Gallery of Buenos Aires his immense canvas, *In Old Castile* (*En Castilla la Vieja*), which showed marked inspiration from Zuloaga. The following year, now revealing himself master of a personal art, he won first prize in the Argentine Salon with his excellent picture, *The Red Poncho* (*El poncho rojo*). He was also awarded prizes in the exhibitions of Córdoba and Rosario, and in 1915 received a gold medal at the San Francisco Exposition. His life, which was entirely devoted to art, is identified with his work and his travels across Europe and northern Argentina. From the former he gained his instruction and from the latter the subjects for his pictures. He is considered one of the most vigorous and finished of Argentine painters. He died in Granada, where he had gone in search of renewed health.

COLOMBIA

MOTHERS' DAY.—The Chief Executive issued a decree on May 5 designating the second Sunday in May for the celebration of Mothers' Day throughout the Republic every year. By another decree the Chief Executive authorized all telegraph companies to forward free of charge on Mothers' Day telegrams from students away from home who desire to send a message of remembrance to their mothers.

CUBA

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MADRID.—The Royal Academy of Madrid has created an affiliated academy in Cuba and has designated the following members: Señor Manuel S. Pichardo, Señor Mariano Aramburo y Machado, Señor Antonio S. de Bustamante y Sirvón, Señor José Manuel Carbonell, Señor Ramón A. Catalá, Señor Francisco de Paula Coronado y Alvaro, Señor José María Chacón y Calvo, Señor Fernando Figueredo y Socarmás, Señor Mario García Kohly, Señor Carlos Loveira y Chirino, Señor Jorge Mañach y Robato, Señor Manuel Márquez Sterling, Señor Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Señor Fernando Ortiz y Fernández, Señor José Antonio Rodríguez García, Señor Antonio L. Valverde y Maruri, and Señor Enrique José Varona y Pora.

ECUADOR

COLLECTION OF ECUADOREAN POEMS.—One of the large publishing houses in Paris has collected the works of the late Ecuadorean poet Medardo Ángel Silva and has published three editions of these very attractive and interesting poems.

EL TELÉGRAFO.—Commencing from May 1, 1926, the daily newspaper *El Telégrafo*, published in Guayaquil, became a member of the North American Newspaper Alliance. *El Telégrafo* is the oldest newspaper in Ecuador and enjoys the largest circulation of any newspaper in the Republic.

PANAMA

BUSTS OF STATESMEN.—The busts of four notable statesmen, Manuel Espinosa, Federico Boyd, Manuel Amador Guerrero, and José Agustín Arango, were recently placed in the Parque Independencia in Panama City, while those of Pedro and Domingo Díaz and of Dr. Carlos A. Mendoza were erected in Santa Ana Plaza of the same city, their unveiling being one of the ceremonies of the Bolivarian Congress. Don Tomás Arias, the only surviving member of this little group of patriots, was present. He was presented with a gold medal, also receiving a tribute in the address made on that occasion.

PARAGUAY

RADIO CLUB.—On March 19 the Paraguayan Radio Club, located in Asunción, was inaugurated, the first radio concert being broadcast from the station of the club on that day.

MOTHERS' DAY.—The celebration of Mothers' Day, instituted at the suggestion of the Commercial Students' Center two years ago, was held in Asunción on May 15. The customary sale of red and white carnations was made, the proceeds being used for purchasing clothes for the poor.

SALVADOR

PRESIDENT QUIÑÓNEZ MOLINA DECORATED BY THE CUBAN RED CROSS.—Dr. Quiñónez Molina, President of the Republic, has been decorated with the Order of the Great Cross of Honor and Merit of the Cuban Red Cross.

URUGUAY

GAUCHO STATUE.—The Montevideo press of June 3, 1926, published a dispatch stating that the second prize in the Grand Palais Exhibition in Paris had been awarded to the Uruguayan sculptor, Zorrilla de San Martín, for his statue to the "Gaicho." The statue represents the mounted plainsman and pioneer of early Spanish-

American colonial days, whose heroic and solitary life, spent largely in the saddle, has been the basis of many stirring tales and poems.

VENEZUELA

NATIONAL HOLIDAY.—By presidential decree June 2, 1926, was declared a legal holiday in Venezuela to commemorate the centenary of the Pan American Congress called together in Panama by Bolívar.

VISIT OF BOLIVIAN VICE PRESIDENT.—Dr. Abdón Saavedra, Vice President of Bolivia, arrived in Caracas May 22 on a special mission to Venezuela to affirm the cordial relations which exist between those two countries and return the visit of the special mission sent by Venezuela to the centennial celebration of Bolivian independence in August, 1925.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO JULY 15, 1926

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Cattle market in Argentina during 1925.....	1926 June 14	Dana C. Sycks, consul at Buenos Aires.
BRAZIL		
Review of commerce and industries for April, 1926.....	May 17	A. Gaulin, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
Tobacco exports from Bahia during April, 1926.....	do.....	Howard Donovan, consul at Bahia.
The production of alligator, snake, and lizard skins in Bahia.....	May 18	Do.
Brazilian immigration and colonization during 1925.....	May 20	Allan Dawson, vice consul at Rio de Janeiro.
Balance sheet of the Bank of Brazil for April, 1926.....	do.....	A. Gaulin.
Rubber production.....	May 21	Howard Donovan.
Review of commerce and industries of Pernambuco, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1926.....	May 24	Nathaniel P. Davis, consul at Pernambuco.
Production of cotton textiles in Bahia district during 1925.....	May 25	Howard Donovan.
Comparative value of Sao Paulo exports, 1924 and 1925.....	do.....	Walter C. Thurston, consul at Sao Paulo.
Coffee production in State of Paraná.....	do.....	Do.
Match factories in State of Sao Paulo.....	May 26	Do.
Sao Paulo meat packing industry, 1925.....	May 29	Do.
Paper industry in Sao Paulo.....	do.....	Do.
Proposed reforms in the Bank of Brazil.....	June 1	A. Gaulin.
Activities of Brazilian ports in 1925.....	June 2	Do.
Financial and commercial market during March, 1926.....	do.....	Rudolph Cahn, vice consul at Rio de Janeiro.
Proposed port improvements at Aracaju.....	do.....	Howard Donovan.
Preliminary statistics of the port of Santos for calendar year 1925.....	do.....	Walter C. Thurston.
Declared exports from Rio de Janeiro to the United States during May, 1926.....	do.....	Allan Dawson.
Cotton notes—Cotton shipments from Pernambuco, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1926.....	June 7	Nathaniel P. Davis.
Sugar shipments at Pernambuco, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1926.....	June 8	Do.
Brazilian finances and budget for 1927.....	do.....	A. Gaulin.
Exchange operations in Rio market during April, 1926.....	June 10	Do.
Prolongation of quays at port of Rio de Janeiro.....	do.....	Do.
The vegetable-oil industry in Pernambuco district.....	do.....	Nathaniel P. Davis.
Coal production in Brazil during 1925.....	June 14	A. Gaulin.
Gold production in Brazil, 1925.....	do.....	Rudolf Cahn.
The silk-worm industry in the State of Minas Geraes.....	do.....	Do.
Crop prospects in Brazil first 10 days of June, 1926.....	June 18	Allan Dawson.
Rio de Janeiro city improvement work during 1925.....	June 22	A. Gaulin.
COLOMBIA		
Import and export statistics at Buenaventura for April, 1926.....	May 12	Charles Froman, consul at Buenaventura.
Reduction in port charges at Cartagena.....	June 3	Lester L. Schnare, consul at Cartagena.
Barranquilla customhouse receipts for 1924, 1925, and first five months of 1926.....	June 4	Edwin J. King, vice consul at Barranquilla.
Consumption of meat in Colombia.....	June 8	Lester L. Schnare.
Export statistics for May, 1926.....	June 9	Charles Froman.
COSTA RICA		
May, 1926, report on commerce and industries.....	June 7	Roderick W. Unckles, vice consul at San José.
CUBA		
General conditions in the Nuevitas Consular district during 1925.....	June 5	Lawrence P. Briggs, consul at Nuevitas.
Annual report on commerce and industries of Cienfuegos district for 1925.....	June 9	Lucian N. Sullivan, consul at Cienfuegos.
Highway construction and repairs in the Province of Matanzas during the year 1925.....	June 23	Augustus Ostertag, vice consul at Matanzas.
Commerce and industries of Isle of Pines, calendar year 1925.....	do.....	Sheridan Talcott, vice consul at Nueva Gerona.

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Sugar production in the Republic up to June 1, 1926.....	1926 June 1	John J. Murphy, jr., consul at Santo Domingo.
Project for port improvement at Santo Domingo.....	June 17	Do.
ECUADOR		
Report on commerce and industries for May, 1926.....	June 15	Richard P. Butrick, consul at Guayaquil.
GUATEMALA		
Guatemalan national budget for 1926.....	June 23	Philip Holland, consul general at Guatemala City.
Regulations for traveling salesmen.....	June 25	Do.
HAITI		
Economic and commercial summary for Haiti.....	May 28	Maurice P. Dunlap, consul at Port au Prince.
Electric development of Haiti.....	June 7	Do.
HONDURAS		
Heavy banana shipments to Germany.....	June 24	Winfield H. Scott, vice consul at Puerto Castilla.
MEXICO		
Report on the cliff dwellings of western Durango and south-western Chihuahua.	June 26	David J. D. Myers, consul at Durango.
PANAMA		
May, 1926, report on commerce and industries.....	June 10	H. D. Myers, vice consul at Panama City.
PARAGUAY		
Reopening of packing plant of International Products Co.....	June 2	R. M. Scotten, consul at Asuncion.
PERU		
Review of Peruvian commerce and industries for the year 1925.	June 1	George A. Makinson, consul in charge, Callao-Lima.
URUGUAY		
New ordinance in Montevideo regarding the hygienic conditions in theaters and other places of amusement.	May 29	O. Gaylord Marsh, consul at Montevideo.
Grain production in Uruguay 1925-26 crop year.....	May 28	Do.
VENEZUELA		
Statement of the Banco Commercial de Maracaibo for March, 1926.	June 1	Alexander K. Sloan, consul at Maracaibo.
Additional service of Hamburg-American Line.....	June 9	Daniel J. Driscoll, vice consul at La Guaira.
Foreign trade of La Guaira for May, 1926.....	June 11	Do.
The Maracaibo Aqueduct.....	June 15	Alexander K. Sloan.
Oil report for the Maracaibo district for May, 1926.....	June 17	Do.





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OCTOBER 1926

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PAN AMERICANISM AND ITS *RAISON D'ETRE*

THE FLORA OF VENEZUELA

INTO THE HEART OF COLOMBIA BY HYDROPLANE

"I WAS IN PRISON AND YE CAME UNTO ME"

INTER-AMERICAN CONGRESS OF WOMEN

TROPICAL AMERICAN TIMBER OPERATIONS

UNITED STATES TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA 1925-26

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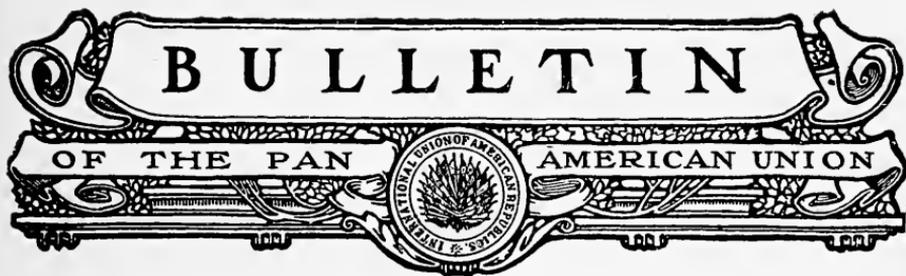
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DISTINGUISHED GUESTS AT THE UNVEILING OF THE TORRES MEMORIAL TABLET

From left to right: Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director General, Pan American Union; Hon. Joseph R. Wilson, Director Foreign Participation, Sesquicentennial International Exposition; Mrs. Stanley Griswold Flagg, Ladies' Committee, Sesquicentennial Exposition; Mrs. J. Willis Wetherill, Chairman Ladies' Sesquicentennial Committee; Sotora Teresa Londoño de Olaya, wife of the Minister of Colombia; Mr. William Duane, great-great-grandson of Col. William Duane; Rev. José Ramon Buitrago, Manizales, Colombia; Mr. Milton Campbell, president H. K. Mulford Co.; Dr. Lawrence F. Flick, trustee of St. Marys Church and former president of the Catholic Historical Society; Hon. Edward T. Stotesbury, Chairman Sesquicentennial Entertainment Committee, of Philadelphia; Dr. Enrique Olaya, Minister of Colombia; and Mr. Charles Lyon Chandler, member of the Colombian Academy of History, Secretary and Acting Chairman, Manuel Torres Committee



VOL. LX

OCTOBER, 1926

No. 10

IN HONOR OF THE PA- TRIO T DON MANUEL TORRES :: :: :: :: ::

IN homage to the memory of Don Manuel Torres, first Minister of the Republic of Colombia in the United States of America and as such the first Latin American diplomatic agent officially received by the Washington Government, there was unveiled in Philadelphia on the 20th of July, 1926, a beautiful bronze tablet, which bears the following inscription:

In memory of
MANUEL TORRES
1764-1822

As Minister of the Republic of Colombia he was the First
Latin American Diplomatic Representative in
the United States of America

Tribute from the Government of Colombia and from Phila-
delphia Descendants of his Friends, July 20, 1926

This tribute to one of the foremost protagonists of Latin American independence was placed on the walls of St. Mary's Church, not far from the spot in the churchyard where the remains of Torres were laid to rest on July 17, 1822.

The unveiling ceremony was opened with a fervent invocation by the Rev. Father J. Cassidy. Following the prayer, addresses were

made by the Minister of Colombia, by Mr. Joseph R. Wilson, director of the educational section of the Sesquicentennial Exposition, representing the mayor of Philadelphia; by Dr. L. S. Rowe, director general of the Pan American Union; by Dr. Lawrence F. Flick, who accepted the tablet in the name of St. Mary's Church; by Mr. Milton Campbell, president of the H. K. Mulford Co., who, in the name of that honorable firm, announced the creation of the Manuel Torres Prize, to be awarded for the best thesis on the prevention and treatment of tropical diseases presented on graduation by a student in the School of Medicine, Bogota, Colombia; by Mr. E. T. Stotesbury, of the executive committee of the Sesquicentennial Exposition; and by Mr. Charles Lyon Chandler, secretary of the Manuel Torres memorial committee. The ceremony closed with the benediction, pronounced by the Rev. Father Burke, coadjutor of St. Mary's Church.

It is to be regretted that for lack of space only Doctor Olaya's address and that of the Mayor of Philadelphia, can be given here.

ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER OF COLOMBIA,
HON. ENRIQUE OLAYA

Mr. Mayor, Members of the Manuel Torres Memorial Committee, Ladies and Gentlemen:

We are gathered here to-day to render homage to the memory of an illustrious man who passed away in this city of Philadelphia a little more than a century ago after having devoted his best energies to the liberty and independence of Spanish America. Through these streets which stretch before our view passed the funeral cortège of Don Manuel Torres, and his mortal remains lie buried in this cemetery of St. Mary's Church, on the walls of which we are about to dedicate a bronze tablet recording his name and deeds.

On that day, June 17, 1822, the ships anchored in the Delaware lowered their flags to half-mast in sign of mourning; special representatives of the Federal Government and of the United States Army and Navy joined in the expression of grief over the passing of this friendly diplomat, while the city of Philadelphia, in which Torres had made his home for more than 25 years, rendered its tribute in honor of the statesman and gentleman who by reason of his outstanding gifts of intelligence and character had won the esteem and affection of so many hearts. So remarkable were his merits and so great were the virtues which adorned the moral character of Don Manuel Torres that time has failed to obscure them; and to-day, after the passage of a century, the Government of Colombia and the citizens of Philadelphia—some of whom are the descendants of friends of this illustrious man—are renewing in this place the testimony of their admiration and gratitude.

A few days before his death Torres placed in the hands of the President of the United States of America the credentials of the Colombian Government by virtue of which he became its first diplomatic agent in Washington. That act—namely, the official reception for the first time in Washington of the representative of a Latin American Republic, in full sovereignty and independence after a long and cruel war—was the crowning point of prolonged labors conducted by an expert hand. It not only marked the official friendship existing between the two

Republics but, also, the initial point in a continental policy destined to reach extraordinary proportions.

The reception of the new minister at The White House was attended by very moving circumstances, for Torres was so near the end of his physical strength that it was with difficulty he could stand, according to the memoirs of John Quincy Adams. When Torres spoke to President Monroe of the transcendent importance to the American Continent of the recognition of the new Republic, he was overcome by emotion, and the President was hardly less moved as he, in turn, spoke of the great interest of the United States Government and people in the future of the nation whom Torres voiced on that historic day. Thus was initiated a new era which, overcoming the inevitable difficulties in the development of any great idea, will end in the ultimate triumph of the purposes and the ideal unflinchingly followed by the statesman whose memory we honor, namely, the unity of interests and rights of all the peoples of the New World.

The clear-sighted spirit of Torres never for one moment doubted the wisdom of this orientation of American international policy, and in his efforts toward its realization he became the prophet and man of faith who won a clear title to the gratitude of the peoples whose ultimate greatness and felicity justified all his vigilance and anxiety. The epoch in which the mission of Torres was developed is one of those decisive periods which, in the history of the New World, determined the fate of the nations. It was the good fortune of Colombia and of the entire American Continent that the generation which then had the direction of affairs was, in heroism and clear-sightedness, in unselfishness and faithfulness, worthy of the high duties of the hour. If on the field of battle heroic deeds were necessary, if the combat had to be carried to the ultimate limits of sacrifice, the labor of intelligence and prevision to be realized in the cabinets of the statesmen was no less necessary and demanded the most brilliant qualities of mind and spirit. In this civil and diplomatic activity the task of establishing the friendship of the United States of America with the new nations to the South on the principles of justice and equality occupied a place of prime importance. This task, in so far as it concerned Greater Colombia, was intrusted to the hands of Torres, and he accomplished it with such skill, such foresight, so clear an understanding of its transcendent importance for the future, that not only did his contemporaries recognize his ability and achievements, but the judgment of history has subsequently confirmed their opinion. The communications which he addressed to his own Government and to that of the United States, as well as the accounts preserved of his conversations with President Monroe, give him a place in the first rank among the historic personages who at that time laid a firm foundation for the foreign policy of the American Republics. Those documents, whose main objective, invariably one and the same, constituted one of the most valuable contributions in raising that fabric of moral principles which enables the people of this continent to press forward, moved by one and the same conception of international harmony.

The legislators and statesmen in the United States, who shared the same high ideal, found in Torres a collaborator who was as able as enthusiastic. When, therefore, the Congress of the United States authorized the sending of diplomatic agents to the newly independent nations of South America, Henry Clay, one of the most generous and eloquent leaders of the movement for such action, addressed Torres in words of fervent rejoicing. "The cause of South America has at last prevailed," wrote Clay in informing him of the auspicious news; "the House yesterday by a majority of 80 to 75 adopted my resolution, which has for its object, substantially, the recognition of the independent governments. I congratulate you on the occasion. It has been to me a day of proud and deep



THE UNVEILING OF TABLET

The Minister of Colombia and Madame Olaya immediately after the unveiling of the memorial tablet to Don Manuel Torres

satisfaction. What is much more important, its moral tendency everywhere will be deeply felt."

From that time to this, the sentiments which Henry Clay thus expressed and which Torres had served with complete devotion have gained in power and significance. Each passing day has but thrown into higher relief the justice of those ideas and the clear vision of the minds which gave them being. Posterity but renders them due justice, and when we assemble for such a tribute as this, it is not only proudly to recall the initiators of that movement, but to draw strength and inspiration from the example of their great deeds. If to Torres, as to Clay and to all the men who shed luster on that period of continental history, it were now given to return to life, we could be certain, knowing what they were, that their most heartfelt desire would be to behold the American Republics closely united under the protection of liberty—liberty which, 150 years ago, received here in Philadelphia one of the most important affirmations in the history of the human race; that those Republics should enjoy the prosperity springing from that liberty which, while it materially strengthens the peoples, also exalts them morally; and that, finally, under the aegis of justice which, reinforcing and cementing the mutually indissoluble bonds of fraternity and friendship, the approximation of all the nations of the American Continent may be achieved.

REMARKS BY HON. W. FREELAND KENDRICK, MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA

One of the privileges of the mayor of Philadelphia is the acquiring of what might be termed an intensive historical education in our local points of interest. Few phases of this have appealed more to me than the study of the early links which bind this city perhaps even more so than almost any of our older American ones to our friends and neighbors to the south of us. It has been my particular concern in this Sesquicentennial year to do everything possible to have these points of contact marked and some definite record made of them for future generations, in order that the children of the present citizens of Philadelphia should know what part their ancestors have played in bringing about friendly relations with our sister Republics in the Western Hemisphere.

Over a year ago my attention was called to the fact that the last resting place of the Colombian patriot, Manuel Torres, had been discovered in the churchyard of Old St. Mary's Church, which is not merely one of the most historic religious edifices in this city, but is also one of the most striking living proofs of the earlier relations of Philadelphia with many foreign countries. Here are buried a number of refugees who came 130 years ago from the island of Santo Domingo; here are to be found many other proofs of our early foreign contacts, such as the memory of John Leamy, for many years a trustee of this church, who was the first citizen of the United States to send a ship to what is now the Republic of Uruguay. The *John*, of Philadelphia, was the first vessel flying the Stars and Stripes ever to enter the broad waters of the Rio de la Plata.

But while these early mercantile contacts are important, we should never forget that this church has always preserved as a hallowed memory the story of a man to whom perhaps more than anyone else of his countrymen, or of the people from Latin America, the recognition of their independence is due. It has always been a matter of great pride to those Philadelphians who believe that this city is an inspiration in the advancement of freedom and liberty, to know that Manuel Torres resided in this city for at least 25 years. He was not a man of wealth though he attracted some of our most prominent citizens to his support. He was a man whose farseeing, generous, and indomitable persistency brought about, after repeated endeavors, the recognition of his country by the United States as an independent Government on June 14, 1822. Torres, who had worn out his never robust strength by his efforts for freedom, died soon afterwards, on July 15,



ST. MARYS CHURCH. PHILADELPHIA

On the walls of which a bronze tablet was placed July 20, 1926, in commemoration of Don Manuel Torres. This tablet was presented by the Government of Colombia and by some of the descendants of the Philadelphia friends of Torres, who asked the privilege of joining in this tribute. The tablet is seen next to the door on the right of the picture

1822, and was buried two days later not far from the bronze tablet which the Government and people of Colombia have honored the city of Philadelphia in presenting to us in his memory.

It gives me particular pleasure to thank His Excellency, the President of Colombia, the honorable members of Congress of Colombia, and their distinguished Minister of Foreign Relations, Doctor Restrepo, and through them the people of our sister Republic of Colombia, for this very generous gift to our city. We are particularly honored by the fact that the presentation of this tablet in its historical surroundings is made by the distinguished Minister of Colombia in Washington, Dr. Enrique Olaya, a man who is not merely most highly regarded in his own country but who has already made many warm friends in our own by his cordial and sympathetic manner and the unremitting attention that he gives to his duties. In the name of the 2,000,000 people of the city of Philadelphia, I thank you most heartily, Mr. Minister, for the great honor and compliment that your country has paid us, and I wish to express the hope that all of our citizens might see this tablet and learn from it the lesson of patriotism and self-denial which is taught by the memory of the martyr—Manuel Torres.

In closing I wish to state that since I became mayor of Philadelphia I have done everything in my power to increase our friendly relations with the South American countries. We have spent large sums of money on the improvement of the port, effecting what we consider to be a distinct advance over our former facilities, and we greatly hope that merchants and shippers from Colombia will make full use of the facilities of our department of wharves, docks, and ferries. We possess ample warehouses for the storage of Colombian coffee, goatskins, and other products of your great land. I shall always remember as one of the most pleasant features of my administration that during it our steamship facilities with Colombia have been greatly increased, and that we now have direct sailings from Philadelphia to a number of Colombian ports. Many of our manufacturers have constantly developed the volume of their sales to Colombia and I have been informed that in many of the smallest Colombian cities articles are found which bear the slogan "Made in Philadelphia." I am glad to state that this commerce is reciprocative, and that we are continuing to buy from your great land, as well as to sell to you. You will find that the merchants of Philadelphia are displaying the same honesty and energy to-day as in the days when he whom we are commemorating here first drew for them the picture of the development of South American trade.

At the funeral of Manuel Torres 104 years ago, the mayor of Philadelphia at the time was unfortunately indisposed by illness and could not attend. We read, however, that the city council attended in a body and many other city officials accompanied them to honor the memory of that great patriot. To-day I am sure that I am speaking for the city council, as well as for all the citizens, in assuring you that the memory of Manuel Torres will never die, and that our friendly relations with the great country which your excellency so worthily represents will continue to grow as long as we are united by the blue ocean and by the free air of the Andes. I hope it will not be long before we can extend our airplane service to Colombia to intensify these friendly relations in a manner never dreamed of in the past.

In conclusion, Manuel Torres in his love and devotion to Colombia during the long years of service in a foreign land might well have said, paraphrasing the words of Rupert Brooke:

If I should die, think only this of me:
That there's a corner of a foreign field
That is forever Colombia.

BOLIVARIAN CONGRESS IN RETROSPECT :: ::

I

THE results of the Bolivarian Congress which assembled in Panama, June 18 to 25, as briefly summarized by Dr. Eduardo Posada, distinguished publicist and member of the Colombian delegation, is, in English version, as follows:

The Bolivarian Congress was well attended not only by the officially appointed delegations from practically all the American Governments but by many others representing educational, historical, and other cultural entities. In the preliminary session Dr. Octavio Méndez Pereira, Secretary of Public Instruction of Panama, who has been the heart and soul of the promotive and organizing work, was elected president of the Congress, the heads of each national delegation being appointed vice presidents. In addition to the President of each of the Latin American Republics and the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Panama, the following honorary presidents were voted by acclamation: His Majesty Don Alfonso XIII, King of Spain; His Majesty George V, King of England; Her Majesty Wilhelmina, Queen of Holland; Dr. Baltasar Brum, former President of Uruguay; Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director General Pan American Union; Dr. James Brown Scott, secretary Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Dr. Antonio Sanchez de Bustamante, permanent member of the Court of International Justice.

The previous appointment as secretary general by the Panama Government of Sr. Julio Guardia Vieto, distinguished diplomat, who at one time was Chargé d'Affaires of Panama in Colombia, was unanimously confirmed by the Congress. In addition five committees were appointed to consider and report the work of the Congress, of one of which I had the honor to be chairman.

The inaugural session, which took place in the National Theater, was opened by the President of Panama, Rodolfo Chiari, who delivered an interesting and eloquent address, followed by brief speeches, none occupying more than 10 minutes, from each head of delegation, and the playing of the respective national anthems. The United States Minister, John Glover South, spoke in English, and the delegate from Haiti, in French. This session may be described as the apotheosis of Bolivar in three languages.

The five additional sessions were held in the Instituto Nacional, a most magnificent building of which any nation might well be proud. There was, also, still another session, which proved to be one of the most interesting, held in the same *sala* in which the Congress of 1826 took place, and in which a number of brilliant addresses were made, notably that of Dr. Alfonso Robledo, a Colombian delegate now resident in Washington, which was greatly admired. [*The text of which follows the close of this article.*]

The conference, which was marked by the greatest harmony throughout, approved the following recommendations:

A recommendation toward increased cooperation, fraternity and solidarity among the peoples of the American Continent, to the end that existing differences may disappear; a recommendation embodying the principle that an act com-



THE GOVERNMENT PALACE AND NATIONAL THEATER, PANAMA

The inaugural session of the Bolivarian Congress was held in the National Theater

mitted against any American nation contrary to the precepts of international law constitutes an offense against all, calling for uniform action; the urgent need of intensified instruction, both civic and intellectual, for the indigenous races.

The Government of Panama was authorized to take up with the Governments of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia the celebration with appropriate splendor of the coming centenary of the liberator's death, the Quinta de San Pedro Alejandrino to be transformed into a great sanctuary and shrine of American liberty; votes of thanks were given the Pan American Union for its unflinching cooperation in the work of Pan Americanism, to the city of Panama for its hospitality to the congress, and to Benlliure, the sculptor of the Pan American monument to Bolivar. Greetings were also extended to the Society of Americanists in Paris.

The erection of a monument to Henry Clay, the advocate of Pan American independence, was recommended; the memory of Alejandro Petión, the illustrious Haitian patriot and patron of the liberating campaign, and that of the distinguished Central American, Cecilio del Valle, were recommended to the affection and gratitude of America; votes of admiration and esteem were extended in memory of George Canning, British Chancellor and friend of American liberty, and similarly to James Monroe, Henry Clay, Thomas Jefferson, and John Quincy Adams, as also to the delegates to the Congress of 1826. It was resolved to assemble anew the Caracas Congress of 1830, and to stimulate the formation of Bolivarian societies in every country of the New World.

A vote of homage was given in memory of the heroic British collaboration in the achievement of American independence, especially in the battle of Carobobo, and later in the organization of national life in the resulting free nations. A vote



THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PANAMA
 Most of the sessions took place in this splendid building

of thanks was also given the distinguished historical scholar, Dr. Jorge Corbacho of Peru, for his long and patient labor in documentation, and a recommendation to the American Governments looking toward their joint publication of the precious Corbacho collection.

The project of establishing the Bolivarian University was unanimously approved and its bases were formulated *in extenso*; the desirability of establishing an American League of Nations was recognized; the preparation of a Bolivarian compilation was approved, such compilation to include every document which would tend to shed light on the multiple and complex personality of the great liberator.

As will be seen, the work of the congress was intensive, both on the side of the commemoration itself, and confraternity.

The fourth committee, in which matters pertaining to public instruction were considered, and of which I was a member, submitted a number of conclusions which were also approved by the congress. Among these may be mentioned: the publication in series of translations of selected American works, particularly of textbooks on history; the need of closer relations between teaching bodies of the Americas; also that a comprehensive survey should be made of biological, ethnological, and historical investigations. The fourth committee included the delegates from the universities of the United States, Peru, and Panama, and also of the Carnegie Institute.

In conclusion, the delegates were unanimous in expressing their deep gratification for the generous hospitality, both on the part of the Government and the people of Panama, of which they were the recipients, and the grateful memory of which will long endure. Panama, to many was a revelation, not alone with respect to its agreeable and healthful climate, but in its splendid municipal services, its finely paved streets and thoroughfares, its beautiful aqueduct and

fine water supply, its particularly fine hospitals and other public and private buildings, its up-to-date shops, stores, banks, and warehouses, and above all, the general atmosphere of progress and well being which is an unmistakable index of national health and prosperity.

II

ADDRESS BY DR. ALFONSO ROBLEDO, MEMBER OF NATIONAL ACADEMY OF HISTORY, COLOMBIA

As the hollow shell gives back the distant sound of the sea, so the walls of this sacred edifice seem to give back the words spoken in now distant 1826.

A hundred years ago! How different is our America from what it was, when our peoples, exhausted and discouraged after the long-continued struggle so full of sacrifice, passed suddenly from the pain and suffering of the combat to the delirium and ecstasy of liberty. On the heights to which they had climbed over blood-stained paths, mad winds were blowing. They scarcely knew how to use the great treasure they had won. Organization in that chaos of anarchy and passion seemed impossible. His triumphs forgotten, Bolivar alone saw the perils and with restless eye sought desperately for light amid that darkness. For him there was but one way—to bind the peoples together, to form a powerful league capable of resisting any attempt toward reconquest; to establish a common tribunal to settle internal quarrels. He had long dreamed of the Congress of Panama, and in 1826 he was able to realize his dream. Here in this historic city which is the key to a whole world, this city which Miranda saw as the capital of a great empire, the great congress whose centenary we to-day celebrate was at last assembled.

When I think that I am here to-day, participating in this great event, the most moving and solemn in which I have ever taken part, to speak to you of that date, of that event, and of those men, a painful sense of my own littleness invades my spirit. I seem to perceive in a dim corner of these precincts the august shade of Bolivar with mournful and mutely questioning look, and to hear, in this great silence and in the presence of these illustrious men who have brought to this continental festival messages of sympathy from all the American nations, the joyous beating of the heart of America.

And what is the homage we should to-day pay to Bolivar? With the utmost enthusiasm and uplift of heart, I say unhesitatingly: With our American League of Nations. There can be no moment more opportune than the present for him whose whole heart and effort are bound up in that ideal. And this is no challenge to the League of Nations which plays such a beneficent part in the world to-day. The League of Nations is another element in the orderly functioning of our house, between which and the American League of Nations harmony should rule.

Upon a naked rock far up in the Andean heights, looking down upon Chile on the one hand and Argentina on the other, towers the beautiful and imposing figure of the "Christ of the Andes," the loving and beloved Jesus, whose heart like a glowing star, like a mystic rose burning with pious flame, whose outstretched arms call the world of men to the fold of His love. Two countries, in their anxiety to assure between them enduring peace and friendship, raised that great monument as an everlasting testimony to that anxiety, and wrought therein an inscription which declares that those Andean mountains shall fall before that pact be broken, before the peace which Chile and Argentina swore to preserve at the feet of the Redeemer shall be broken. That same oath may be sworn by our American League of Nations.



THE "SALA CAPITULAR" IN PANAMA

The "Sala Capitular" in which the Congress of 1826 met, was the scene of one of the most interesting sessions

Drago, the great Argentine publicist, declared on a solemn and significant occasion that: "America because of the nationalities of which it is composed, because of the representative institutions which it has adopted, because of the character of its peoples, separated as they have been from the conflicts and complications of European governments—thanks, moreover, to the influence of peculiar circumstances and needs—constitutes a separate political factor, a new and vast theater for the development of the human race which will serve to counterbalance the great civilizations of the other hemisphere and to maintain the equilibrium of the world."

We are to-day beholding the crisis of the older civilizations. One and the same restless spirit pervades all the peoples of the earth. Disconcerting signs warn us of something extraordinary which is taking place, something of which we are not sure enough to say whether it be progress or decadence. Here we see the treaty of Locarno, and there the general strike in London. The surge of the tide leaves signs, vague and uncertain, of the new world which is being formed beneath its bitter waves.

Will it become the mission of the young Americas to restore in its new and fertile fields the worn and wounded civilization of Europe? Our American league is not warlike; it is inspired only with the desire for peace and confraternity; it will never—God forbid!—turn against the nations which gave it birth and culture. Without sacrificing in the slightest the love we bear toward Spain, but rather to turn our Hispanic American crusade into better channels, we desire to enter the channel of Pan Americanism.

The union dreamed of by Bolivar a hundred years ago encountered two great obstacles—the anarchy and disorganized condition of the new Republics and Bolivar's own fame and glory. His whole thought always on America, he, nevertheless, was not always understood. To his most elevated aspirations, passion was

prone to attribute mean objectives and aims. Like the mighty condor, Bolivar sought the heights, and because he flew so high he sometimes appeared small. The very incarnation of America, his devotion was reflected alike in his words on the heights of Potosí as in his plan for the amphycyonic congress. He spoke in terms of America to those who comprehended regional interests only. To-day, fortunately, circumstances have changed; an ampler criterion, a sentiment of cooperation and solidarity prevails in international relations; no longer are peoples large or small, but rather peoples whose weight is the same in the scales of right; many prejudices against the United States have disappeared because we understand that her anxiety for friendship is more sincere than was formerly believed; American ideas gather new force daily, because mere words have been abandoned in favor of practice, stimulating travel, inter-American conferences, and a deeper interest in historical study.

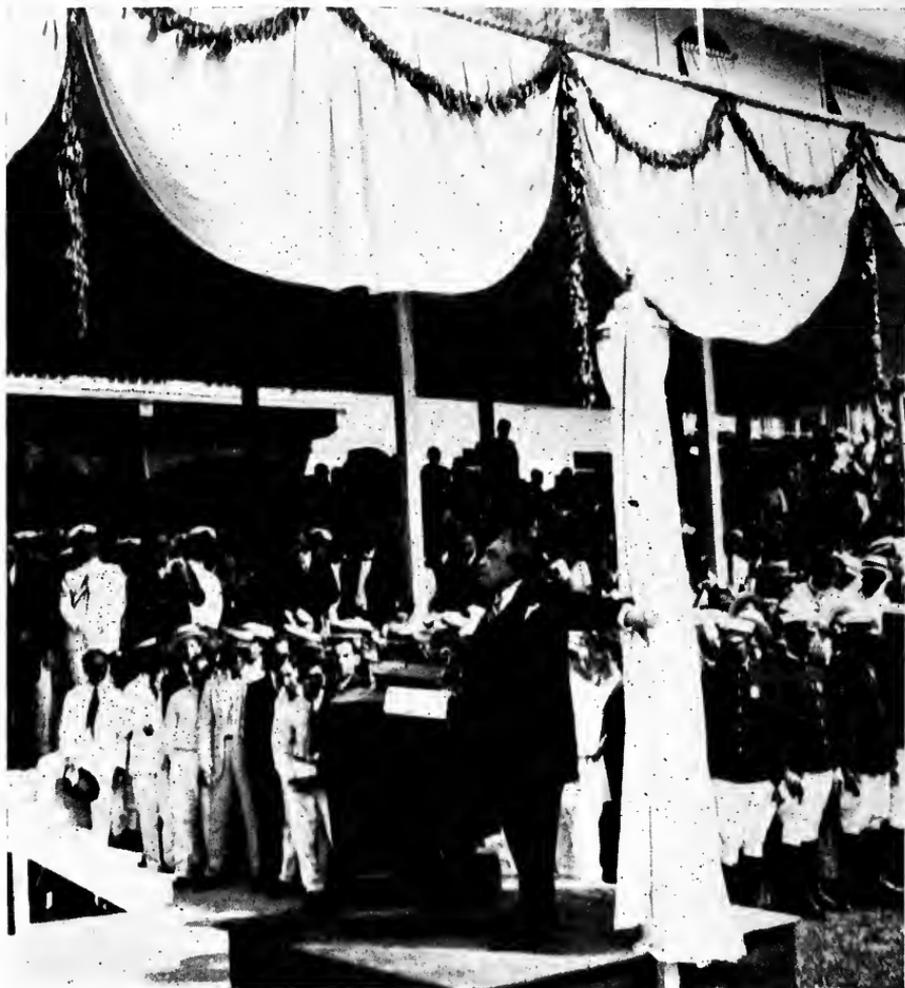
All praise to the clear-visioned men who a hundred years ago, overcoming the general indifference and resolutely facing the dangers of an unhealthy climate, journeyed here to constitute the great Bolivarian Congress; Pedro Gual and Pedro Briceño Méndez; Manuel Lorenzo Vidaurre y Manuel Pérez de Tudela; José de Michelena and José Domínguez; Antonio Larrazabal y Pedro Molina; Dawkins and Vauvier, representatives, respectively, of England and Holland. Outstanding among them is Pedro Gual, eminent diplomatist of the great days, whose ashes were received only a short time ago in Bogota with every show of reverence from the kindly sister nation in which this distinguished Colombian ended his days.

Secretary of Miranda, a soldier in the Venezuelan Army, he took refuge in the United States after the disaster of 1812, where he exercised his profession as a lawyer in Washington; Minister of Foreign Relations in Colombia under the constitution of 1821, he abandoned politics, after the dissolution of Greater Colombia, until 1837, when he was sent on official mission to Europe by the Government of Ecuador; he became President of Venezuela in 1860, the last glów of the brilliant life to be extinguished so shortly afterwards.

Permeated as perhaps no other with the thought of Bolivar, he labored in its development with ability and constancy, not only while he attended the historic congress but afterwards, in Mexico, where he resided many years vainly awaiting the return to Ecuador. In 1829, profoundly disillusioned by the situation in the various countries he had traversed, he wrote a dolorous letter to Bolívar which ended with these words: "They tell me that you have aged greatly and that your health is bad. Do take care to guard it, together with the hopes of 3,000,000 compatriots." But the condor was mortally wounded; with difficulty could he spread his wings; and in a last flight he was soon to drop hopeless in Santa Marta.

The congress was in vain. So Bolivar believed, and so did even those who had taken part in it; but its influence persisted, as was soon seen. An attempt was made in two Peruvian Congresses to revive the idea of Bolivar, and this present assembly is the offspring of that seed believed to be unfruitful.

As I have said elsewhere, in the spiritual realm as in the physical, nothing is lost. Great ideas, like the palm trees, are fertilized from afar. One man's efforts, to-day unnoticed and inadequate, will sooner or later be utilized and vitalized by another; from the soldier who falls to-day, the soldier of to-morrow will draw strength to continue his work. Bolivar was a great sower of seed. For 10 years he labored in preparing the ground for his confederation—10 long years, because the soil was hard and sterile. His luminous spirit and clear vision took no account of those who advised him to make better use of the seed in his hands.



"HYMN TO BOLIVAR"

Manuel Maldonado reciting his "Canto" to Bolivar on the occasion of the unveiling of the monument to the Liberator in Panama, June 22, 1926

And soon after sowing, the furrow he had plowed and planted was lost to sight and forgotten. Many years passed—almost a century—when another sower appeared, another luminous figure, who noted among the weeds something strangely new—flowers of such fragrance that they might well perfume the world. And Wilson displayed them in his famous 14 points. And when the peoples applauded, it is recorded that with a noble gesture he attributed part of that honor to the pioneer sower.

The present congress in Panama is organized as Bolivar would wish it to be; that is, with the representation of Brazil and the United States. The world will pause to hear what this united America will say, this America, fully conscious of its historic mission in the world, this America whose life-giving sap flows in such abundance that it might well feed and restore the wasted tree of civilization. Honor to this Bolivarian assembly, and to the memory of Wilson, the high peaks of two races sincerely desirous of knowing each other better; honor to him who was the herald of our American league which now serves Europe; honor and laud to the son and founder of greater Colombia which, in a high moment, he apotheosized in words of incomparable beauty and power; honor to Wilson of the generous ideals, and to Bolivar the genius, the creator of nations, to whom grandeur was but a torment, and who lived and dreamed but one word: Union!

III.

BRIEF EXTRACTS FROM *CANTO A BOLÍVAR*

Por el Dr. MANUEL MALDONADO

Al surgir de la entraña de un bronce refundido
parece que interroga al horizonte mudo,
y su casaca cívica se asemeja a un escudo
desafiando a las brumas del tiempo y del olvido.

Por su actitud sombría y cierto adusto gesto
sospéchase que algo presente el visionario,
como si allá a lo lejos un fulgor incendiario
saliera de las fraguas plutónicas de Iphesto.

¿Qué dice el horizonte con su mudez de esfinge?
¿Y qué dicen las nubes? . . .

Bolívar que tenía el dón de doble vista
supo perfectamente de una lucha futura,
de conflictos vecinos, de una ístmica rotura,
y de unos soplos como de vientos de conquista;
para él no fue enigmático el signo del destino
porque llevábalo en su propio cristalino. . . .

Bolívar era un dominador. Tenía
tres magnas potestades. La dulce, la magnética
personal; la de su larga visión profética
que casi colindaba con la sabiduría
innata; y la de aquel su valor temerario
que desafiaba siempre hasta la misma muerte
provocando las iras del destino y la suerte
con su obstinación y su fe de carbonario.

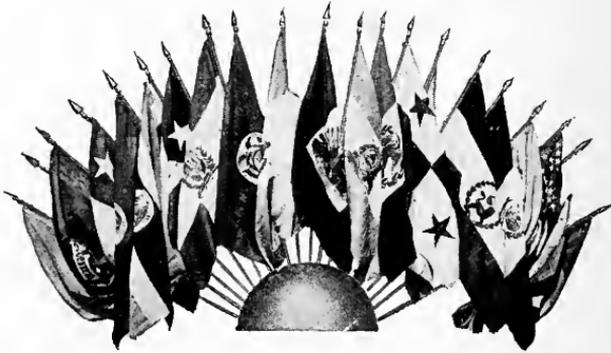
Bolívar era un dominador. Su espada
y su lengua le daban un tremendo prestigio,
en la punta de la una brillaba un gorro frigio,
y en la punta de la otra la palabra incendiada:
cuando el verbo y el sable se juntan, bordan d'ellos
como en el Sinaí, olímpicos destellos. . . .

Moisés no pudo ver la tierra cananea
y Bolívar tampoco su Patria prometida,
así es todo en el mundo, así es todo en la vida,
siempre es largo el proceso de cualquier gran idea.

Unos abren el surco, otros siembran el grano,
y otros lo abonan con sangre o con sacrificios,
ya que los holocaustos parecen ser propicios
a los dioses que tienen un poder soberano.

Después, alguien recoge el sazonado fruto
de plantas ya crecidas, maduras o espigadas. . . .

¡Pueblos de estirpe incaica! Despertad del letargo
en que yacéis sumidos. Ya sonará la hora
en que el canto de un ave agorera y canora
hará por fin cesar vuestro dormir tan largo.



PAN AMERICANISM AND ITS RAISON D'ÊTRE ∴ ∴

By DR. GUILLERMO A. SHERWELL

Late Secretary General of the Inter-American High Commission

INTRODUCTION

THE THEME I am about to develop before this assembly has been the subject of so many studies and so much comment, so many eulogies and attacks, the cause of so much argumentation, lyricism and speculation of every kind that one might well hesitate to undertake its development. For my part I do not hesitate to frankly confess that if I were invited to listen to a dissertation on Pan Americanism—as to which I know by heart everything that has been said—I would accept only if there were reason to expect a new presentation of the subject or some original comment thereon. And as I do not believe that I am alone in this attitude, which I am sure some of you here already share, I am doubly grateful for your presence here to-day.

It would be very rash for me to expect to present new aspects of this much-handled subject. Nor is it my purpose to do so. In view of the intellectual character of this audience, my sole intention is to set forth certain facts and inferences which will call for concentration, classification, coordination, analysis, and, above all, selection, in order to separate the wheat from the chaff in what has been previously stated and to ascertain the net remainder from this wealth of thought so full of adulteration but which nevertheless contains so many healthful and good things. You more than others are capable of this analysis, of considering the matter objectively, with a criterion in which passion has no part, and your decisions will be enduring. Others will continue to declaim for and against Pan Americanism, but you, knowing both its merits and weaknesses, will, in the final analysis, assume the directing rôle in this matter which is yours. If in this conference we glimpse some new light, small though it may be, we shall have increased our intellectual store by just that much. Should deep feeling now and then cause our lips to quiver, I trust that this will not affect our reasoning. If new light be thrown on the facts we already possess so that outlines stand out more clearly and figures assume their true color and form, we shall have the satisfaction of having achieved something, even if very modest in scope.

DEFINITION

The term "Pan Americanism" in its structure too closely resembles analogous expressions, such as Pan Hellenic, Pan Germanic, Pan Slavic, all of which connote, when they do not actually express, the idea of the consolidation, the unification of races, and the elimination of frontiers. This is why this word in some arouses the suspicion that it signifies the consolidation of the peoples of this continent, something contrary to the good sense of America's children, a suspicion still more repugnant when it is understood to mean the absorption of weak nations by a stronger. Naturally, neither those who first employed the term "Pan Americanism" nor those who still employ it, had any intention of giving it this meaning. Should an attempt be made to find a more adequate term, we would venture to indicate *Inter-Americanism* as being more acceptable and one less likely to arouse national prejudices and heartburnings.

In order to define Pan Americanism we must first establish the three bases on which it rests. The first is the very clear and well-recognized sovereignty of the American states, which have an absolute parity one with the other in that sense of equality understood in international law. The second is that consciousness in all the American peoples of their community of interests. The third, is the recognition that only through serene and dispassionate study and cordial collaboration can the problems common to this continent be solved. We might therefore propose as the definition of Pan Americanism the following: Pan Americanism is the expression of the will of the sovereign nations of America to study their common problems and to be mutually helpful in their solution. If this definition is correct, results acceptable to all will be derived therefrom. If it is incorrect, if Pan Americanism means the slightest infringement of sovereignties or impassioned attitudes incompatible with serene study, if it means the imposition of one-sided platforms or programs or the stirring up of hatreds between peoples, then it is useless to consider the matter further, and he who now addresses you will have the honor of taking a front seat among those who have deserted the standard of Pan Americanism.

The three elements implicit in the definition just stated lead directly to the study of our theme. Nevertheless, before beginning, permit me to say, in the way of introduction, a few words with respect to the origin and development of the Pan American movement.

ORIGIN OF PAN AMERICANISM

The American Continent as a factor in human culture has had but a single origin in all its vast extension. When Columbus discovered this land it was already partially divided into empires and, in part, inhabited by tribes of rudimentary or no political organiza-

tion. The work of conquest and civilization was one and the same, whether in those empires or among the scattered tribes. It was a work of conquest and civilization, in which some of the highest as well as some of the basest of human qualities were mingled, in order to reproduce in far-distant regions something man himself possessed—differences which, while great, were not enough to destroy the unity of the high *emprise*. From the vice royalty of the River Plate to the missions in California that work was one and the same, not excluding the nucleus of Portuguese civilization so beautifully developed in Brazil, and without dwelling upon the differences in the two cultures which at heart are one—the great culture of Spain.

The distance of the mother country and the abuses committed by many Europeans in this continent were such that, from the beginning, the colonies were moved by the idea of emancipation, and such ideas were not entertained by one nation only, nor even by the peoples of a single race. The Spanish dominion was as much resented by the members of the vice regencies, captaincies general, and courts as the Anglo-Saxon immigrants who found refuge on North American soil resented the dominion of England. Indeed, the idea of emancipation may be said to be the first in which the whole of the American Continent participated. As soon as the English colonies obtained their liberty they proceeded, whether officially or unofficially, to help the Spanish colonies to a similiar achievement. In this struggle for independence the children of many countries took part. From this nation went San Martín with his Argentines to give liberty to Chile; and both Argentines and Chileans under his direction went to Peru, there to attack the last outpost of Spanish dominion in these lands and to struggle with equal valor to break the last link of the chain which had bound the American Continent. Those who look for the true sources of Pan Americanism should go farther afield than the Monroe doctrine and the Panama Congress; they must look beyond the scope of the declaration of principles and the councils of nations; they must go to the battle fields where America fought and died in the conquest of its liberty. If distinction could be made between the blood shed by the Argentine and the Chilean, by the Peruvian and Colombian—or the North American who also fought for the freedom of these southern lands—it might then be said that Pan Americanism is something artificial, something egoistic, something which tends to foment imperialistic ambitions. But not otherwise. Pan Americanism was born free and without stain. Its cradle was the common battle field. Its flesh and blood is the flesh and blood of all the American patriots and heroes; its spirit was that profound consciousness of a common origin, of identical ideals, and of an equal destiny.

After this great struggle came the critical and dolorous epoch of organization. Peoples which had united to struggle for liberty were

divided by opposing interests. From Greater Colombia came three nations; but the federation of Peru and Bolivia was never established. Three of the nations bathed by the waters of the Plate acknowledge the same origin. The efforts for Central American Confederation have not yet been successful. The Panama Congress of 1826 was but a beautiful gesture on the part of America. In Mexico separatist tendencies appeared from time to time, and a large part of that country was separated from the parent trunk and to-day forms part of another nation. But above all these disintegrations the Pan American principle, the inspiration of all the clear-visioned patriots of this continent, has never for a moment wavered or faltered.

It was this principle which inspired Bolivar's dreams. It was this principle which in spite of the lack of practical results saved the Panama Congress from failure. It was this principle, finally, which caused the nations of the Western Hemisphere, in spite of the existence of disagreements between some of them, to assume a defensive solidarity before the danger of aggression.

Among the most commented declarations or doctrines related to our theme two are clearly outstanding—the so-called Monroe doctrine and the declaration of Sáenz Peña.

Some have attempted to find contradiction between these declarations; I say attempted, because only by an effort of the will can such opposition be seen. The Monroe doctrine has been reduced to the form of a slogan, "America for the Americans," and the Sáenz Peña declaration to "America for humanity." The second is not only the complement of the first, but is also its inevitable consequence. The most superficial analysis is sufficient to demonstrate the truth of this assertion.

The birth of the United States as a free and sovereign nation marked the beginning of an experiment in the success of which all North American statesmen were deeply interested. It was an attempt to see whether it were possible for a nation to exist and progress without the tutelage of Europe and under institutions to which Europe as a whole was a stranger. The institutions established by Spain in the rest of the continent differed markedly from those which served as the basis for the United States; and while the latter declared her respect for existing institutions, she was obliged to view as dangerous to her own institutions and her own existence the extension in these lands of European political systems. The words of Monroe were an integral declaration whereby European countries were warned that the United States would resent the establishment or the extension of systems which imperiled the great national experiment which was being carried on in that country.

The entire American Continent rallied to the defense of the Monroe doctrine, and Europe soon understood that she must abstain from intervention in American affairs. And as the countries evolved

from the Spanish colonies shortly undertook the same experiment in process of realization in the United States, it came to pass that the whole continent, either by explicit declaration or without, adopted a negative attitude toward European systems as a whole. Anything which endangered the United States became dangerous to the rest of America. No American nation could look with indifference upon the establishment on this side of the Atlantic of political systems analogous to those which inspired the Holy Alliance and which still exist, in more or less modified form, in Europe. In other words and briefly, America was pledged to bequeath to its children, native born or adopted, the great gift of liberty, respect for their inherent rights, and every opportunity to work out their individual happiness.

Now, the United States had devoted itself to the realization of this proposition ever since the gaining of its independence—that is, for many years prior to the formulation of the Monroe doctrine—and, as a result, had enjoyed a great and steady stream of immigration, thus becoming a refuge and home to humanity at large, always provided that before beginning to enjoy the new opportunities and rights afforded, the political institutions of the land of origin, which could find no place on American soil, were forever renounced.

It was considerably later that the illustrious Sáenz Peña formulated the generous declaration of "America for humanity"; and just as the Monroe doctrine served to protect a newly established order of things, this assertion of Sáenz Peña served to formulate, in enduring phrase, the essence, inspiration, and the life of the American Continent.

Both the native born and the immigrant stock enjoy equal rights in America. Indeed the latter, with the first step on American soil, acquires the liberty and rights conceded by American institutions to all men. Moreover, after complying with certain specified conditions, these immigrants are eligible to participate in the administration of public affairs.

That America is for humanity had been demonstrated by the United States long before the formulation of the Monroe doctrine. That America could never be for humanity were it not for the principles of that doctrine is a truth beyond question. There is, therefore, no real contradiction between these two asseverations. The political declaration by Monroe and the humanitarian by Sáenz Peña unite to form a single statement of fact. America opens its welcoming arms to the whole world. All men are free to come, but they can bring neither their institutions nor their flags.

More than a century has elapsed since the promulgation of the Monroe doctrine, a century in which it has often been attacked and as often defended. Neither attack nor defense can in cases like this have much weight. The Monroe doctrine is neither a convention nor a treaty, it is not even an international agreement. It is, as

already stated, a unilateral affirmation. It is an attitude—an attitude to be maintained or ended by those who have assumed it. I fail to understand how any nation can wish the United States to declare that she would not regard as dangerous to her institutions and her existence the extension of European influence on this continent, the acquisition by Europe of American territory, or the establishment of European institutions in any part of America. To do so would be absurd. If, as is true, the Latin American nations are now strong enough to protect themselves against European aggression, this merely means that the Monroe doctrine does not now, to them, signify protection, since they have no need of that protection. But it does, nevertheless, still signify a defensive attitude on the part of the United States, an attitude which this country will continue to assume with prejudice to none. It is true on the other hand, that it has been recommended that the Monroe doctrine be made the subject of an inter-American treaty. But, regardless of whether such action be taken, we can see that the attitude of the United States is identical with the attitude of the other American States, with or in the absence of declarations or treaties.

In most of the attacks on the Monroe doctrine, which they assume to be a cloak for imperialistic tendencies on the part of the United States, two entirely different things are confounded. Whether or not the United States entertains such tendencies can in no way weaken or invalidate the Monroe affirmation. Let us leave for the moment the consideration of these supposed tendencies, since such consideration can not in the least affect the affirmations made with respect to what may be called America's confrontation of Europe and which may be summarized thus: The American Continent has opened its doors to the world as a place where liberty and full respect of inherent rights may be found, and where happiness may be freely pursued but the establishment in this continent or the extension within its borders of foreign political systems is regarded as dangerous to the realization of these objectives.

Let us consider briefly each of the three basal elements of Pan Americanism: (1) Sovereignty and equality of the American nations; (2) community of problems; and (3) coördination in the study of these problems and cooperation in their solution.

1. *Sovereignty and equality of American nations.*—All the American nations are sovereign and equal. This affirmation is perfectly orthodox within the strict requirements of international law. But we should be willfully blind not to recognize that outside of political relations nature herself imposes limits to both the sovereignty and the liberty of peoples. In a council of nations the vote of each has, and should have, the same weight and value. Now while this is, and should be, true in the American Continent, there are nevertheless certain inequalities in the activities of some of these nations with

respect to others. Inequalities imposed by economic or social circumstances entirely beyond the control of the respective governments. Abundant examples of this will occur to all here assembled. Some of these countries depend almost exclusively on others for the sale of their raw material and the purchase of manufactured commodities and must, therefore, adapt their economic life to these latter nations. Their exchange must bear a reasonable relation to the convenience of these other nations; their products and even their systems of production must be modified to conveniently serve the countries on which they are economically dependent. Their sons are sent to be instructed by masters who have specialized in certain subjects in other countries; they imitate or otherwise follow what others have achieved and, in a thousand ways, live a more or less dependent life, a dependency which nevertheless does not in the least weaken their sovereignty in the light of international law, or result in humiliation or bring them into disrepute.

Nor on the social side does absolute independence or equality exist among these nations. In some the civic spirit has developed along certain lines more than in others, and very naturally those who have achieved least in such lines will follow those who have achieved most. This explains the inevitable existence of directing and directed nations, the former, who may be called leaders, acting as conductors and guides by the urge of their own vitality, by reason of successful achievements within the limits of their political or social organization, etc. That some nations follow others socially and politically—something both natural and inevitable—implies neither a diminution in prestige nor humiliation.

It must always be remembered that the sovereignty and equality of the American nations must remain intact within the meaning of international law, and that social and economic inequalities do not affect these two fundamental elements. In every case where, because of circumstances upon which the nature of this conference forbids me to dwell, the sovereignty of a nation has been more or less weakened, politically, it is gratifying to note the elimination of such circumstances, which nowhere in America should be looked upon as definitely final, but rather as stages toward a better functioning of free institutions in nations where the implantation of these has met with exceptional difficulty. It can be affirmed—logic sanctions and experience justifies the statement—that every step taken, every plan evolved to insure the cooperation of the American nations, within the limits of the most strict equality, in the study of continental interests, will serve to affirm anew the will of these nations to guard their sovereignty and to deal with each other as equals.

2. *Community of American problems.*—It is logical to suppose that one result of the analogy in origin and institutions between the American nations would be a number of problems common to all

of them. A brief examination will be sufficient to prove that such common problems do exist, not only because of the reasons already given but others, among which may be mentioned the following groups: (a) Political problems; (b) economic problems; and (c) social problems.

Common political problems.—These may be reduced mainly to two: Protection of American democracies against encroachment of European systems; fostering and development of democratic institutions within the American nations.

That American democracies should remain aloof from European political systems is amply proved by the long list of catastrophies which have proved salutary lessons to Americans, if not to Europeans. America was born but yesterday; she has no memories or traditions which poison life or engender implacable hatreds. These young and vigorous nations possess too much physical and moral strength to waste life in barren hatred of their brethren. When life is just beginning it is the future which attracts, not the past. The wealth of glory achieved by these nations during the brief period of their existence is nothing in comparison to what awaits them in the future. Moreover, their attitude toward the future is not one inspired by hatred but, rather, one informed by good will and love. The petty strife which unfortunately now exists in the family of American nations will eventually disappear, to be replaced by that all-pervading spirit of solidarity which is already a growing and directing force. The same can not, however, be said of Europe, where through long centuries of political existence certain prejudices and rancors, each day more deeply rooted, have steadily accumulated. International friendships in Europe are but temporary political alliances, while hereditary rancors and hatreds are in the very blood of its peoples. Europe lives in the remembrance of rebuffs and wounds and the hope of requiting them; and the day has not yet come when European youth—not even for the newly born with their yearning for sweetness and love—can be sure that their flesh and blood will not be sacrificed on the field of battle to those “dim, ancient ills and fears,” only to have these strike deeper root and, creating wounds in new places, arouse even more bitter hope of vengeance. From these horrors America must remain immune. In America there are neither retaliations nor vengeance. Even such burning questions as those involving territorial rights may be settled with greater ease in a continent where land is in excess and men are comparatively scarce. To-day, when some European armies exceed pre-war figures, when the world is still shaken by bitterness and fear, not much eloquence is needed to comprehend that America is better as she is—with her political systems as different from those of Europe as are the spiritual norms and aspirations of the peoples on one and the other side of the Atlantic.

The development of democratic principles is another problem common to the American peoples. Now, democracy is not yet a firmly established system. This must be kept clearly in mind if democracy is to be studied with serene and open mind as an instrument for the common good, rather than an idol to be worshipped on bended knee. Democracy is in process of evolution; and problems may arise, and frequently do arise, in every American nation which the respective governments can more readily solve if advantage be taken of the experience of other countries similarly organized. Democracy is to-day at a point of crisis. One observes the growing tendency to take government affairs from the politician's hand and intrust them to men technically prepared for the purpose. The experiments in this direction on the part of each government should be carefully considered by all the others, to the end that they may avoid the painful mistakes and blunders incurred when experimenting without guide or advice. In the United States the administration of many city governments has been placed in the hands of experts; national and international congresses are more and more directed by scientific advisers. The customs tariffs in a number of countries are constantly becoming more elastic, their activities depending more and more upon the trained statistician, irrespective of existing political or party platforms. In one South American country this interesting experimentation has reached the point of modifications in the organization of the executive powers. I repeat, therefore, that the acts of any American nation should be carefully studied and taken advantage of, so far as possible, by all the others.

Economic problems.—The economic connections between the countries of American are daily more numerous. Recent years, particularly those during and following the Great War, have witnessed a rapid increase in commercial ties. Merchants, agriculturists, and industrials who formerly turned to Europe in search of funds for the development of their business, turn to-day in increasing number to the United States. The economic strength of the United States is to-day so enormous that it is not surprising to find her figuring as the world's banker. The United States has, moreover, attained an overwhelming preponderance in certain industries. In that country the miracle of paying the highest wages for products of superior quality which can be sold with profit in the other markets of the world, has indeed been realized, due mainly to marvels of efficiency and organization applied each day more intensively to industrial science. This economic preponderance, entirely natural, should neither arouse distrust nor weaken confidence, and those who, because of this economic preponderance, attempt to arouse such sentiments in the Latin American peoples err greatly and do much harm, because the economic links mentioned will continue to exist

in spite of statesmen and even in spite of the organized will of the peoples themselves. Any measure in opposition to these economic connections and trends is bound to fail, leaving as sole result bitterness and distrust which are the greatest obstacles to that cooperation which redounds to the common good. The countries which produce only raw materials, the countries in which both capital and manufacturing capacity are limited, will always be obliged to seek capital and manufactured products where they can be most advantageously obtained. This dependence is not so one-sided as some try to make it appear, since the industrial nations are likewise dependent upon those which produce raw materials. Witness the existing rubber industry crisis in the United States, a crisis whereby that country is dependent upon England which, through her colonies, is the largest producer of rubber in the world. Witness the profound effect on the United States of the coffee valorization by Brazil, whereby this country, the greatest consumer of coffee in the world, is now paying tribute to the coffee growers of São Paulo. The United States, within the sphere of its own legitimate activities, may retaliate or otherwise object, but not for one moment would she consider the political absorption of either a portion of England or of Brazil. The conflicts, adjustments, and readjustments will of necessity continue until a better coordination of the world's economic elements is achieved. Solution is not to be found in strife, but rather in coordination. The United States needs the wool and pelts of the countries in the Plate Valley; she needs the coffee of Brazil, Colombia, and Central America; the nitrates of Chile; the minerals of Peru and Bolivia; chocolate from Ecuador and Venezuela; the fruits of the Caribbean countries; the sugar and tobacco of Cuba; the petroleum of Mexico. Eliminate Latin America's aid to the United States, and the astounding economical machine of the latter, which is the admiration of the world, would be shivered to atoms. Latin America needs the United States. She needs her capital, her automotive products, her sewing machines, her petroleum derivatives, and all those specialties in which the United States excel.

This community of needs exists not by reason of our wish, but entirely regardless of our will and in spite of any and all opposition; it therefore follows that all men of open mind and good will should carefully examine and consider those problems common to America as a whole, not with the object of devising and maintaining economic wars—which are often much more disastrous than military—but to establish a coordination beneficent to all.

Social problems.—Every political organization has, perforce, its corresponding social organization. It would perhaps be more exact to say that every political organization should be the expression of social conditions as a whole. Whether among us political organiza-

tions really express social conditions or whether they are merely excrescences none too firmly appended, we must take them as they are and try to discover a possible adaptation between them and the existing social fabric. This in itself will establish a community of interest in social problems. But even were this not so, it is still true that if America is pledged to the development of democratic institutions, she must also be pledged to the attainment of the highest levels of living to which man can aspire. Every problem, therefore, dealing with the betterment of living conditions that is studied—not to repress, but to direct and develop legitimate aspiration (and even to create where these do not exist)—being a world problem, becomes even more intensively an American problem. Such problems include labor legislation, the administration of public instruction, delinquency in its multiform aspects, the treatment of abnormals, penal institutions, immigration systems and, in short, all problems likely to arise in countries which, open to the world, are bound to receive contingencies which require coordination and assimilation, in addition to indigenous populations which in many cases do not yet measure up to democratic standards. A tendency can already be observed in all Latin-American countries to jointly consider these problems. If it is true that expert United States economists visit Latin-American nations to give the benefit of their special knowledge and experience, it is also true that there are in Latin America expert sanitarians, engineers, foresters, educators, and other professional and scientific men who might well impart to the United States what they have learned from the successes and failures of a protracted and fruitful experience. Such men are often engaged under contract by Latin-American Governments and institutions without such action being construed as a political invasion on the part of the United States.

There are also in the United States numerous sons and daughters of Latin America who, quietly and almost unnoted, are actively engaged in the exchange of knowledge. There are very few cities in the United States which do not include a teacher, a musician or other artist who has won an enviable place in the educational and esthetic life of its citizens. A short time ago all Washington was acclaiming certain Mexican artists, and several Latin-American musicians are permanently domiciled in that city. New York boasts of several illustrators of Hispanic-American origin, in addition to numerous writers who contribute to the molding of thought and of the public opinion of the nation. At least one eminent Argentine statistician is a recognized authority in the United States on economic matters. And who is unaware of the applause and reputation won by Latin-American athletic competitors?

(To be completed in the following issue of the Bulletin)

THE FLORA OF VENEZUELA¹ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

By PAUL C. STANDLEY

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IT IS difficult to realize, accustomed as we are to maps of South America which show the individual countries upon a small scale, that Venezuela is over twice as large as Texas. With so extensive a region lying wholly within the tropics and so close to the Equator, we are justified in expecting a great variety of vegetation, but even then it is a surprise to learn that an area so little explored botanically already has yielded 6,800 species of plants. When the country has been thoroughly explored it is believed that this number will be doubled.

As evidence of the wealth of the Venezuelan flora we are told that it includes over 700 species of orchids, the supreme development of tropical vegetation. Of palms, the most striking and beautiful of tropical trees, no less than 130 have been discovered in the Venezuelan forests. In grasses, the family that furnishes the most valuable products of the plant kingdom, Venezuela is correspondingly rich, with more than 300 species.

Although Venezuela is a tropical country, its climate, like that of most tropical American countries, is not uniform, but on the contrary extremely varied. From the hot plains that extend inland from the seacoast rise several chains of mountains, some of whose peaks attain a height of 5,000 meters (16,500 feet). This great variation in altitude gives rise to three distinct climatic belts, which are recognized everywhere in tropical America: The *tierra caliente* or hot lowlands, below 3,000 feet; the temperate belt, or *tierra templada*, at 3,000 to 9,000 feet; and the cold zone, or *tierra fría*, at 9,000 feet or more.

In each of these belts there is a varying proportion of forest, cultivated land, and prairie or meadow. Prof. Pittier estimates that 53 per cent of Venezuela is occupied by forest, about 44 per cent consists of savanna and páramo (principally the former); about 2

¹ This paper is abstracted from the *Manual de las plantas usuales de Venezuela*, by H. Pittier, published at Caracas in 1926, pp. I-XVI, 1-458, illustrated. This is one of the most important reports upon tropical American plants that has appeared in recent years, and contains a vast amount of information regarding Venezuelan plants, especially their vernacular names and economic applications. Its author, now Director of the Commercial Museum of Caracas, has had wide experience with the botany of Central America and northern South America.

per cent of lakes, rivers, etc., and about one-half of 1 per cent is in cultivation.

Each of the climatic belts has a vegetation or flora of its own. Most sharply marked is the flora of the *tierra fría*, most of which in Venezuela is of that type distinguished by the term *páramo*. In Venezuela there are extensive areas of páramo in the high Andes and, although less well developed, in the Coast Range. The páramo is characterized by perpetual cold and scant but almost continual rainfall. The general aspect of its vegetation is much like that on high peaks of the Rocky Mountains or in the plains of the Arctic regions—broad rolling meadows covered with a close sward of low



Courtesy of T. E. Hazen

TYPICAL PÁRAMO AREA IN THE VENEZUELAN ANDES

grasses, varied with small herbaceous plants, many of which have brilliant blossoms. Many of the plants recall to the visitor from Europe or North America those with which he is familiar at home, for there are buttercups, daisies, lupines, and many other northern types. The meadows are broken by extremely dense masses of low bushes that are beaten by the wind and pressed flat against the soil and rocks.

This cold region is of little importance agriculturally, but is utilized to some extent as a grazing ground for stock.

Below the *tierra fría* lies the temperate belt or *tierra templada*. In tropical American countries this region is the most agreeable for

human habitation, although not always the most productive. Its climate is nearly perfect—never very cold, except occasionally at night, nor very hot. It is the best region for coffee growing, and that alone is sufficient to guarantee its supremacy.

In the *tierra templada* of Venezuela, besides the improved land, there are extensive forests. The variety and luxuriance of plant life in these forests can not be appreciated by one who has not seen them. The luxuriance results chiefly from the abundant and constant moisture. At higher elevations of this middle belt there are showers almost throughout the year, and the mountain slopes often are blanketed with masses of dense clouds. The variety of trees is not so great as at lower, hotter levels, but it is here that one finds the greatest abundance of ferns, orchids, and mosses, which often invest a tree so fully that it is hard to distinguish the species of the host tree itself. Trees of the laurel family are especially plentiful in the temperate forests, and other characteristic groups are *Styrax* and Spanish cedar, and a great variety of palms. Here we find species of *Podocarpus*, the only relatives of the pines occurring in Venezuela, the pine family proper not extending into South America.

Most of Venezuela lies within the low hot belt or *tierra caliente*, which is more typically tropical in its vegetation. This low hot belt is inclosed by high mountains to the west and northwest, and by less lofty ranges toward the east, along the borders of British Guiana and Brazil. Much of this vast lowland area is still unexplored and most of it uninhabited. Outside the limited region in northwestern Venezuela in which the greater part of the population is concentrated, travel is difficult for lack of roads. The forests are so dense that travel must be chiefly by water.

Climatic conditions are far from uniform even over this lowland area, for the rainfall varies greatly in its different parts. In northwestern Venezuela, as in Central America and Mexico generally, and in the West Indies, there are two well-marked seasons. The rainy season, corresponding to the summer of North America, although it is here called *invierno* or winter, probably because it is cooler, extends from about the first of May to October or November. During the rest of the year, the *verano*, little rain falls. In the unsurveyed forest areas of the Orinoco Delta and the upper Rio Negro, on the other hand, there is a much heavier precipitation, and rain falls during most of the year. In tropical regions generally, luxuriance of vegetation depends almost directly upon the amount and seasonal distribution of the rainfall.

The forest of the *tierra caliente* of Venezuela fall roughly into three types: Dry forest, deciduous forest, and rain forest.

Dry forests are characteristic of those regions, especially in the northwest, near the coast, like that about Lake Maracaibo, where

rainfall is scant throughout the year and desert conditions are approximated. In this belt the trees usually are not large. Often they have wide, depressed tops, and their trunks are twisted or otherwise deformed. Spiny trees abound, particularly leguminous species, such as Acacias and Mimosas. The mesquite, the same as that which grows in the southwestern United States, is a characteristic tree, and there are many cacti to recall the vegetation of our deserts. Some of the cacti are treelike, with massive branches that suggest a huge candelabrum, but prickly pears also are plentiful. One of the common trees is the divi-divi (*Caesalpinia coriaria*), whose pods are of great importance to the tanning industry, about 54,000 tons of them being exported each year from Venezuela. Two species of log-



Courtesy of U. S. Department of Agriculture

DIVI-DIVI TREE (*CAESALPINIA CORIARIA*)

One of the common trees of the dry forests

wood (*Haematoxylon*) growing in the arid plains give important dyewoods. A few species of palms frequent these dry regions and sometimes form wide forests.

Bordering the dry forest there is often a characteristic chaparral or brush formation, composed of small trees and coarse shrubs. One of its typical components is the *Curatella* or sandpaper tree, whose rough leaves are employed in many parts of tropical America for polishing wood and metal.

The deciduous forests (*selvas veraneras*) compose about two-thirds of the forest of Venezuela, and occupy that portion of the lowlands in which there are sharply marked wet and dry seasons. During the wet (summer) months there is a heavy rainfall; during the dry season there is commonly no rain at all. The effect of the dry season upon

vegetation is much like that of winter in the temperate zones. Soon after the rains cease herbaceous plants shrivel and many of the trees shed their leaves. The forests never attain to the desolate, dead appearance of northern forests in winter, for some tropical trees always retain their leaves, and hardy shrubs and herbs continue in flower. In the rainy season these same forests put on a coat of intense green, and many of the trees become gorgeous bouquets of brilliant blossoms.



THE DIVERSIFIED VENEZUELAN FOREST

A conspicuous feature is the profusion of vines hanging from the trees

The variety of tree species in the deciduous forest is very great, and the individual trees attain a larger size than in the dry forest. One of the most conspicuous features is the great abundance of coarse vines or lianas that hang from the boughs of the loftiest trees. Often, indeed, the greater part of what appears to be a tree consists really of a mass of vines. It is worthy of note that we find no homogeneous forest such as exists in temperate North America, where a forest, for many miles, may consist almost wholly of pine, fir, chest-

nut, or oak. Here the forest is extremely diversified! We find one tree of a certain species, but may see no other of the same kind in a day's journey.

The deciduous forest contains many of the most valuable Venezuelan trees. Species of *Hevea* and *Micrandra*, valued for their rubber, are not uncommon, also *Mimusops*, *Achras*, and other trees of the *Sapodilla* Family noted as a source of chicle and balatá. The Brazil nut is plentiful, with other trees of the same family that produce edible nuts.

Here grows the *Cusparia* tree, from whose bark is prepared the famous *Angostura* bitters. The *habillo* (*Hura crepitans*), or sand box, abounds here. It is one of the giant trees, its massive trunk beset with short, sharp spines. Its fruit, suggestive of a diminutive pumpkin, explodes when ripe with tremendous force, the numerous sections or "chips" flying in every direction. The balsam tree, which furnishes balsam of Peru, is a frequent associate, but the commercial balsam is not gathered here. In the same forests grows the Venezuelan mahogany (*Swietenia candollei*), whose quality is said to equal the best of the Central American article.

It is the rain forests that exhibit the supreme development of the vegetation of the earth. These forests exist only in those regions—of wide extent in Venezuela—which are soaked with rain throughout the greater part of the year. The species are quite as varied as in the deciduous forest, and the individual trees even larger, their trunks often 100 to 130 feet in height. In spite of the density of the trees and the scant light reaching the ground, there is nevertheless a rank undergrowth of shrubbery and coarse herbs. Each giant tree of this wet forest deserves a special study, for each is a veritable kingdom in itself. The trunks are swathed in plants, the stems of creepers and



Courtesy of D. C. Mell

A VENEZUELAN MAHOGANY TREE

the lush foliage of epiphytes, such as orchids, aroids, bromeliads, and ferns, while even more densely loaded are the branches that compose the crown. When such a tree is felled, the botanist may spend a whole day assorting the rich harvest that has fallen to his hands.

Such vast bulks of trees require special contrivances for their support. The branches send down aerial roots that steady the crown and sometimes form new trunks. Often the trunk is supported at its base by buttresses, like brackets, which brace it against the wind.

Palms attain perhaps their most profuse development in rain forests, and the number of species is almost unlimited. Some are true giants; others are diminutive plants only a foot or two in height.



Courtesy of American Museum Journal

A GROVE OF TREES IN THE SAVANNA COUNTRY

Small clumps of forest are often interspersed with the prevailing vegetation of grasses in the lowland prairies of Venezuela

One of the most valuable trees of these forests is the greenheart (*Nectandra rodiei*), whose wood is noted for its great durability under water, and for this reason was chosen for the timbering of the Panama Canal. Wild figs (*Ficus* spp.) are common trees, but unfortunately they are of little economic value.

Besides these forests, there are in the lowlands of Venezuela extensive tracts of unforested land, savanna or prairie of natural origin. They are not uniform in their vegetation, but all are alike in a general absence of trees, although they often are interspersed with small groves, with stands of palms, or with dense thickets.

Grasses are the prevailing vegetation, sometimes forming a close sward, or again growing into formidable thickets as high as a man on horseback.

Among the 6,800 species composing the Venezuelan flora, it goes without saying that there is a wealth of plants useful to man. Those of value as food would alone furnish sufficient material for a volume.

In Venezuela, as in Mexico and Central America, and many regions of South America, the important food staples are corn, rice, and beans or *frijoles*. Wheat formerly was cultivated, but now is sown only in a few localities in the Andes. In the temperate belts



Courtesy of Dr. E. P. Killip

TREES COVERED WITH PLANTS

The trunks are frequently covered with creepers, orchids, bromeliads, and ferns

all the well-known European vegetables may be grown, also those which we owe to the American Indians—the potato, sweet potato, pumpkins and squashes, and tomatoes. There are certain vegetables peculiar to the Tropics, such as the African yams; two varieties of *yuca*, *yuca amarga*, with bitter roots, which contain poisonous juice that must be extracted by pressure, and *yuca dulce*, whose innocuous roots are a savory vegetable, suggesting the potato; and *arracacha*, a plant of the celery family, whose roots are cooked and eaten. Nor must we forget the savory palm hearts, which furnish one of the most delicious of all vegetables, when they are obtainable. The *chayote* is a vine related to the cucumber, and is interesting because of the fact that all its parts are useful for food. The fruits,

which somewhat suggest cucumbers, are boiled and eaten; the tender young shoots are cooked like spinach; and the large, fleshy roots are made into preserves and sweetmeats.

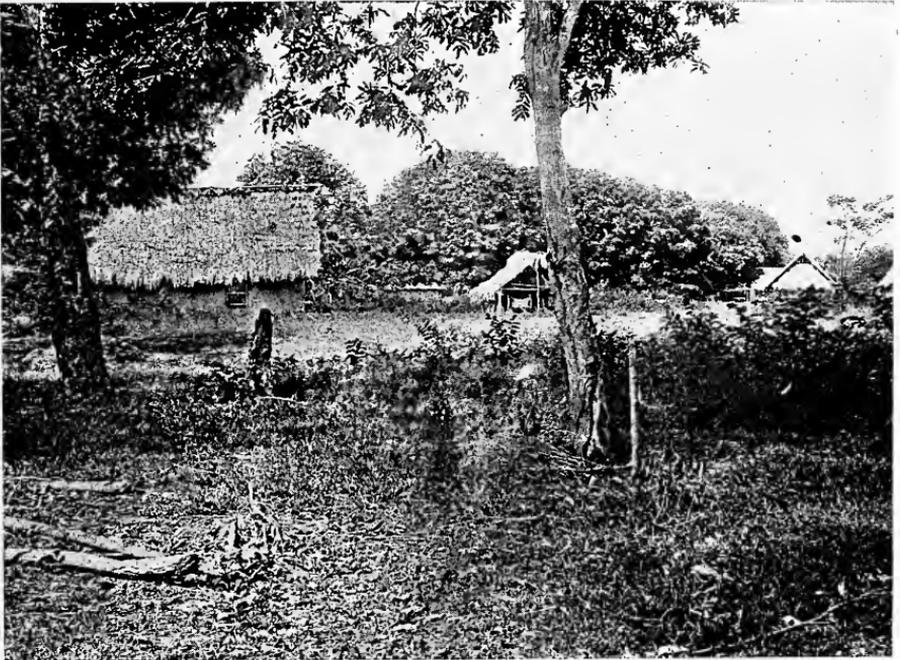
The Tropics are noted for their fruits, and Venezuela has its full share. Aside from the common tropical fruits known in the United States, there are mangos, avocados, plantains, star apple, several varieties of sweetsop and soursop and their relative, mamey, and a host of others that are locally important but unknown in the North. Such are the pods of the *guamos*, leguminous trees of the genus *Inga*, whose long, thick pods contain a row of seeds, each surrounded by a mass of juicy white flesh of delicious flavor. At higher altitudes the temperate fruits are grown with some degree of success, particularly apples, peaches, quinces, and strawberries. Grapes, as in other parts of tropical America, do not produce well.

Of medicinal plants, both official ones and those employed as domestic remedies, there is an unlimited variety. The medicinal plants of tropical America have been little studied, and there is still much to be learned about them. The poor people of the rural districts seldom patronize physicians, but find among the herbs of the fields remedies for nearly all their simple ailments. Most interesting among such remedies, perhaps, are the *guacos*, those employed in the treatment of the bites of poisonous snakes. Whether they have any real value remains to be determined scientifically; certainly the native people have every confidence in them. A well-known medicinal plant of the high Andes is Winter's bark (*Drimys winteri*), whose pungent bark and leaves, when chewed, burn the mouth like red pepper. The *caraña* tree (*Protium caraña*) exudes a fragrant balsam that drips from wounds in the trunk and branches, and is used in medicine, as well as for incense in churches. Copaiba balsam is an important medicinal product. Others are quassia, the bitter bark of *Quassia amara*, a slender shrub with handsome racemes of bright red flowers; curare, a highly poisonous substance obtained from various species of strychnine vines (*strychnos*) or nux vomica, and employed by the Indians for poisoning arrows; and the product known officially as oil of West Indian sandalwood, which is obtained from a tree known in Venezuela as *quigua* (*Amyris balsamifera*). Formerly there was exported quinine, obtained from various trees of the genera *Cinchona* and *Ladenbergia* that grow in the high mountains.

Coumarouna trees, called here *sarrapia*, have aromatic seeds from which is extracted an oil used for the manufacture of perfumes and for scenting tobacco. About 170,000 kilograms of the seeds are exported each year from Venezuela.

A list of Venezuelan timber trees would be a very long one. According to Professor Pittier, there are at least 250 to 300 trees that furnish

valuable woods. Some of these are used locally for construction purposes, and many others are exported. The *algarrobo* (*Hymenaea courbaril*) furnishes good wood, and also a resin useful for varnish. The resin is distilled from the trunk and, curiously enough, also from the roots, so that often it must be dug from the soil. The *almácigo*, a common tree with smooth bark that separates in sheets like paper, is much planted for living fence posts, and its strong-scented sap is used in medicine. Tolu balsam is obtained from another tree (*Tolwifera balsamum*) with useful wood. Venezuela is one of the countries supplying balsa wood (*Ochroma lagopus*), the lightest wood



Courtesy of The Geographical Review

A CLUMP OF SARRAPIA TREES IN THE ORINOCO BASIN

This tree grows wild in large groves

known, and considerably lighter than cork. The *borrachero* (*Pilocarpus alvaradoi*) is a tree poisonous to cattle. The various kinds of *bucare* (*Erythrina*), leguminous trees with gorgeous red or orange blossoms, are much planted for coffee shade.

Wood of one of the local ebonies (*Caesalpinia granadillo*), a leguminous tree, is very heavy and nearly black in color. It is exported to some extent. A valuable and very heavy wood, much appreciated in boat building, is supplied by the *guayacán* (*Guaiaacum officinale*), which once had high repute in medicine. Fustic is furnished by the *palo de mora* (*Chlorophora tinctoria*), and was formerly much exported as a dyewood, although the supply is now exhausted in the more easily

accessible regions. One of the most immense trees of the *tierra caliente* is the *samán* (*Samanea samán*), whose wood is utilized for many purposes. In some regions cross sections of the massive logs are employed for cart wheels. Mangrove, abundant nearly everywhere in the tidal swamps, is cut in large quantities to supply tanbark.

Unfortunately the Venezuelan forests are being wasted rather than utilized to best advantage. A method of agriculture prevalent here as well as elsewhere in tropical America is responsible for a great waste of timber. By this system, known in Venezuela as *conuco*, a piece of land is cleared for agriculture, all the trees being cut and



SAMÁN TREES

The samán, one of the largest trees of the hot belt, is especially well adapted to street planting

burned. The land is planted two or three years, then a new piece of ground is prepared in the same manner and the former one abandoned to the second growth.

Mention must not be omitted of the famous cow trees of Venezuela. Two of them belong to the same family (*Apocynaceae*), and yield from cuts in the trunk a liquid resembling milk, that is drunk by the native people. One of these trees (*Zschokkea armata*) is known locally as *cabrahosca* (wild goat); the other, called *vacahosca* (wild cow), supplies also an edible fruit. The most celebrated of the cow trees, the *palo de vaca* (*Brosimum utile*) described by the famous explorer Humboldt, who found it in this region, belongs to the unrelated family of the figs. This tree was valuable to the uncivilized

Indians, not only because of its milk but because its bark supplied them with clothing and bedding.

That highly important plant product of the present age, rubber, is exported in some quantity from Venezuela, being produced by groups of trees representing several families. Hevea rubber is gathered in the valley of the Amazon, and some rubber is produced by the wild figs (*Ficus*), as well as by trees of the genera *Micrandra* and *Sapium*. Balatá is procured from trees of the Sapodilla Family.

An interesting group of plants consists of those that are used to poison fish. The leaves and branches are crushed and thrown into



Courtesy of The Geographical Review

12

A RUBBER COLLECTOR'S CAMP

Rubber, which figures in the exports of Venezuela, is obtained from several species of trees

pools or small streams, whereupon the fish become stupefied and float upon the surface, where it is easy to collect them. So secured they are fit for food, not being harmed, apparently, for human consumption by the plant juices that intoxicate the fish. If left in the water they usually recover after a short time and swim away. This method of fishing is practiced to some extent in nearly all parts of the earth, and a great many kinds of plants are employed for the purpose. In Venezuela these plants, or *barbascos* as they are called, belong to the genera *Jacquinia*, *Polygonum*, *Cracca*, and *Clibadium*.

Fiber plants form another valuable group. Many species of palms give useful fibers, and other plants of widely diverse families

are utilized. The Jipijapa (*Carludovica palmata*), whose fiber is employed so extensively in Ecuador for making "Panama" hats, grows also in Venezuela, but is little used here. Only small amounts of kapok or silk cotton are exported from Venezuela, although the trees producing it (various Bombacaceae) are common in the forests. One of these is the ceiba, a giant among tropical trees, famous for its associations in history and literature.

INTO THE HEART OF COLOMBIA BY HYDRO- PLANE ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

By WALTER SCOTT PENFIELD

(The author has crossed the Andes seven times and has traveled in all of the Latin American Republics, visiting some of them by airplane)

THE Andes Mountains enter the Republic of Colombia at the Ecuadorean border in a rather narrow and compact form, and not far from the Pacific. Thence they gradually spread out fanlike and continue to broaden as they extend toward the Isthmus of Panama and the Caribbean Sea. They pierce the country with three great ranges, the western, central, and eastern Cordilleras.

The central range runs in a north-northeasterly direction, dividing the valleys of the Cauca and Magdalena. Through the latter and between the Central and Eastern Cordilleras flows the slow moving, lazy appearing, and frequently winding Magdalena, the chief river and commercial highway of the country. It rises in the high tableland of southern Colombia, 14,000 feet above sea level and, after running a course nearly 1,000 miles long, empties near the city of Barranquilla into the Caribbean Sea over sand bars, closing it to all but light-draught vessels.

The eastern range contains some large plateaus, among which is the beautiful Sabana of Bogota, at one end of which lies Santa Fe de Bogotá, the capital of the Republic, 8,563 feet above the level of the sea. Bogotá, as it is popularly known, is the only South American capital without a railroad connection with the sea. It lies about 635 miles south of Barranquilla, its principal port on the Caribbean and the terminus of travel on the Magdalena, about 350 miles east of

Buena Ventura, its most important outlet on the Pacific, and the entrepôt for the rich valley of the Cauca.

Engineering difficulties and the cost of constructing railroads across the Cordilleras have made rapid transportation a difficult problem for the Colombians to solve. To travel from Buena Ventura to the capital requires one day by rail to Cali, and several days by mule on an overland route, passing over practically the entire chain of the Andes. But this journey is only to be undertaken in the dry season; during the rainy months the traveler is drenched with a continuous tropical downpour, while his mule is frequently mired in the mud of the Andean trail. Soon, however, the two cities will be connected entirely by rail.

A journey from Barranquilla to Bogota requires nine days to a month on the Magdalena River, aboard a rather small and often crowded stern-wheel steamer, similar to those used on our Mississippi, the length of time consumed depending on the depth of the water. If the traveler finds the waters lowering en route, his boat may become embedded in sand, and there it remains until the rains from the mountains above have filled the river sufficiently to enable it to continue its course.

Even then he finds at the end of 561 miles that he must disembark at La Dorada, near Honda, the terminus of lower Magdalena navigation, to be carried by train to Beltran, a distance of 20 miles. Here passage is taken on a smaller river boat, especially constructed because of the rapids through which it must pass and, after journeying for five hours, a distance of 93 miles, he arrives at Girardot. There a change is again made to a railroad, its steep grades requiring 10 hours to carry the traveler over the mountains, a distance of 85 miles, to the city of Bogota.

I landed at Buena Ventura, intending to go to the capital by the overland route, but the excessive rains prevented my doing so. Then I decided to try the Magdalena River.

En route I broke my journey at Cartagena, the walled city of the Caribbean, whose ancient sea-front fortress is a reminder of the days of the Spanish Main. Its history is filled with romance and chivalry and the deeds of pirates and buccaneers. It was bombarded by Admiral Vernon, looted by Sir Francis Drake, and taken by Baron de Pointis. Although it possesses an air of antiquity, it is progressive, its clean and narrow streets, its white buildings with overhanging tiers of balconies and flowered patios, together with its cathedral, reminding one of the cities of southern Spain.

After a journey over night by sea, I disembarked at Puerto Colombia on what is said to be the longest iron pier in the world, extending a distance of 4,000 feet into the sea. From the landing point the traveler is conveyed by rail to the end of the pier, where a change of

train carries him within an hour to Barranquilla. This city is built on a low plain about 7 miles from the mouth of the river. It has a beautiful cathedral, many warehouses, and attractive public buildings and residences. The homes of the poor are constructed of mud, reinforced by bamboo, their roofs being thatched with rushes. Mule-drawn street cars pass over its sandy streets. Its public market is a center of activity. On a near-by canal can be seen the market boats, from which typical native mestizos are engaged in selling their wares. The water front is lined with river steamers, some just arriving and others preparing for the long trip up the Magdalena. They are mostly wood-burning, with two or three decks, the main one being open, part being used for cargo and part for the engine and boiler,



THE PORT AND CITY OF CARTAGENA

on either side of which stand large stacks of wood ready for use as fuel on the journey.

When I was informed the river was low and observed the lack of comfort on some of its steamers, I hesitated to undertake the journey. I was told that the monotony of the river trip, with its heat and mosquitoes, was to be avoided. Then I learned that a hydroplane could be secured which would carry me 550 miles in nine hours to Girardot, 85 miles distant from Bogota. The baggage requirements were rather rigid, limiting the traveler to twelve pounds of clothes to be carried in a five-pound suitcase.

"*Venga.*" It was 3.30 a. m.; I awoke, recognizing the face of the chocolate-colored porter of the hotel at which I was lodging. It was Pedro, a product of the Island of Martinique; he was leaning

over my bed and saying, "*Hay cafe.*" Hastily dressing, I entered the patio and found my table, its candle light flickering in the breeze from the sea. After partaking of the breakfast which he had prepared, I took a seat at 4.45 in the waiting automobile, which carried me through the dark and sandy streets and churned over the rough and narrow alleys to the river front.

Entering the hangar, I was quickly escorted to a pair of scales, where I paid a heavy excess fare for overweight, immediately resolving to diet before my return. Outside was the hydroplane, ready to slip off so soon as I was aboard. It was 5.15 and still dark. Stepping on one of the pontoons, I climbed the ladder connecting it with the superstructure, to a point where I could step on the wing of the plane and walk to the door of the cabin. There was a whir of the propeller; the plane moved down its incline into the Magdalena.

We were sliding through the water on the pontoons of the plane; when they began to bump as though being jerked suddenly by a rope; there was a gradual upward movement; we had left the river and were flying in the air. We began to climb higher, then circled over the business section of Barranquilla and turned southward on our way to Bogota. It was still dark, the only thing that could be seen distinctly being a long rainbow-colored flame of fire, shooting out of the engine a few feet in the rear of the propeller, and extending backward and dangerously near to the front seat of the plane. There was a thrill. Would the plane catch on fire? Then I remembered it was an all-metallic structure and I lounged back in my seat to await the rising of the sun.

It was but a few moments when night began to disappear. In the skies there was a grayish tint, rapidly growing lighter in color. Out in the Caribbean the sun was just beginning to peep over the horizon. It rises quickly in the Tropics, and especially so when it comes out of the ocean.

Now day had come and I began to observe my conveyance. It was Hydroplane A-8. Below were suspended two pontoons, connected with the superstructure by rods and ladders of steel. The cabin, directly over the center of the top of the wing, reminded me of a limousine body, but instead of a chauffeur and footman, there were seated in the open a pilot and a mechanic. In front of them were the motor and propeller; behind them was the roomy compartment in which I sat, with a rear lounging seat, large enough for two, and a small single seat near the front; in the tail of the machine was stored my baggage.

To the inside wall of the cabin was attached a small box, from the top of which protruded the ends of a number of small paper bags; on its front were printed some Spanish words, informing the passenger of their availability in case of airsickness. Would I be



THE HANGARS IN BARRANQUILLA



THE BUSINESS SECTION OF BARRANQUILLA

airsick? I had experienced seasickness in a typhoon in the Chinese Sea; I had suffered the bitter agonies of soroche or mountain sickness while at a zinc mine 16,000 feet above the level of the sea, not far from the capital of Bolivia. Would airsickness be less severe?

We were now well started on our journey, flying over the many deltas of the Magdalena. So many courses appeared that it was sometimes difficult to know which was the main channel. Often in its many windings the river appeared to double back in its course. On its surface there was an occasional wood-burning steamer, slowly puffing its way up the river at an hourly speed of 5 miles. How many days would it take to complete its journey? Then moving more rapidly down the stream would appear a steamer, with barges



CALAMAR

attached to either side, filled with cattle destined for the market at Barranquilla. Again, tied to the bank of the river, would be another steamer, its deckmen busily engaged in loading wood, soon to be consumed under its boilers, while others were occupied in loading cattle on the freight barges attached to its side. Further on was a large dugout canoe and a native bamboo freight raft, its top covered with a cylindrical thatched roof.

We flew over marshy land, partly covered with watercourses, over which waterfowl were flying—an alluvial plain, low, swampy, and malarial, rich and luxurious with vegetation, reminding one of portions of the Amazon Valley. For miles on all sides and so far as eye could see, the country was flat and destitute of trees. Then we passed over ground adapted to different kinds of tropical agriculture:



THE TOWN OF EL BANCO



LAGOONS IN AN ARM OF THE MOMPÓS, NEAR EL BANCO

to the production of bananas, cacao, sugar cane and tobacco. We saw palm trees from which were hanging clusters of coconuts. Crossing the plain and later the mesas, we could see grazing herds of cattle. Then we began to reach luxuriant forest areas filled with virgin trees, from some of which hung great festoons of moss. We seemed to smell the odor of the arboreal and floral vegetation.

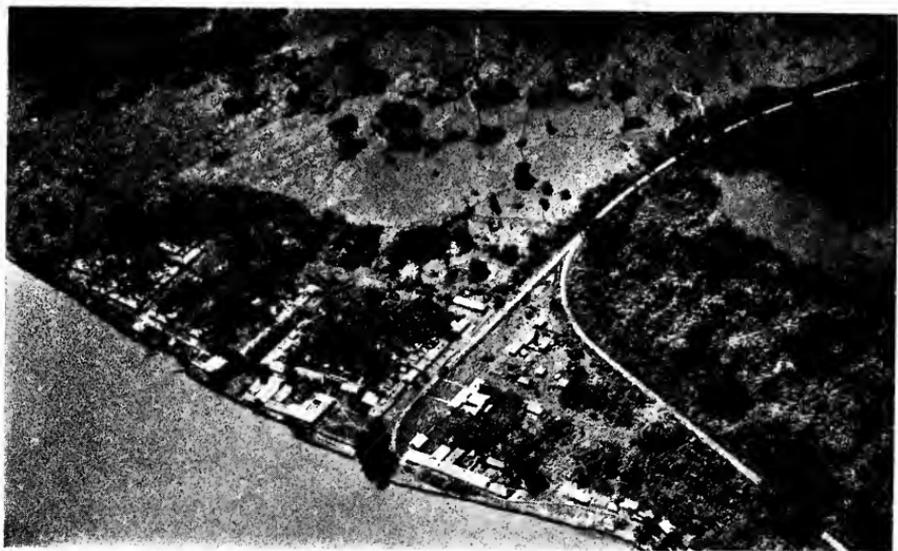
Below, occasional villages were passed, some of them no longer on the channel of the Magdalena, due to its having shifted its course. We could see the thatched roofs of the houses. In the center of a village was the usual Spanish plaza and its church, covered with a roof constructed of red-colored tiles. Near by could be seen playing children and dogs running, apparently barking at the sound of our motor.

We were flying in as direct a line as possible, often far from the river, our altitude of 4,000 feet enabling us, in case of engine trouble to volplane back to its course. Suddenly something happened to the motor; gradually we descended into the river, safely resting on our pontoons. After the mechanic had adjusted the difficulty, the pilot agreed to fly low for a few miles to acquaint me with river life. We passed over small sand islets, their sides covered with alligators, which repose in great numbers upon the shoals and banks of the muddy Magdalena. They heard our engine, there was a flop, and they had disappeared in the water. Along the bank was a jungle, then some native huts, and finally a village, with piles of wood neatly stacked along the bank, ready for loading on river steamers.

We were high in the air again, and far ahead were large white clouds. In the distance, on either side, could be seen low ranges of hills, which appeared to be approaching each other as we advanced. Soon we were nearing the foothills of the Andes. As we were climbing over them, billowy clouds seemed to be rolling hurriedly down to meet us, and in a few moments we were completely enveloped. The river had disappeared from sight; we continued to ascend; again the blue sky and sun were seen; we were riding on the clouds.

Shortly after leaving Barranquilla we passed over Calamar, with its rectangular-laid streets and its white buildings. Before the city was the river front; back of it was a long stretch of marshy land; between them could be seen the railroad to Cartagena threading its way back into the interior of the country. Next we flew over El Banco, lying at the juncture of two of the rivers' watercourses, and near by in an arm of the Mompós were some large and beautiful lagoons, extending as far back in the country as one could see. Then we passed over Puerto Wilches with its Y-shaped railroad.

By 10.30 we had traveled 300 miles; we descended to the center of the river, gliding on our pontoons to one of its banks, of the same



PUERTO WILCHES



OIL CAMP IN BARRANCA BERMEJA

height as our plane. The mechanic, crawling down the ladder to one of the pontoons, threw a coiled rope to a man on the bank, who fastened it to a post. As we anchored, the force of the current swung the plane along the side of the shore, causing one end of the wing to extend over the top of the bank. Opening the cabin door and walking over the wing, I was again on terra firma.

The descent had been made at Barranca Bermeja, the camp of an American oil company. Here a tank farm and small refinery are located, and about 20 miles back are the newly drilled wells. For 200 miles I had noticed we had been flying directly over what appeared to be a newly constructed enclosed conduit. It was laid in a straight line with an occasional change of direction. At the camp I learned it was the pipe line that was being built to carry the oil to the large



PUERTO BERRIO

refinery at Cartagena. Now the line is almost completed, and soon 40,000 barrels of oil a day will be conveyed to the coast from what is said to be one of the richest of the recently developed oil fields of South America.

A few miles before reaching Puerto Berrio, a city lying at a bend in the river, we flew low over three boats stranded in the sand banks. Some passengers waved frantically at us as though desiring to be rescued from their indefinite stay. While we were descending at noon at Puerto Berrio, our pontoons bumped and skidded over a partly submerged island of sand, unseen by the pilot. We spent a half hour lunching at the beautiful Hotel Magdalena, the property of the Department of Antioquia, whose capital, Medellin, a city of 50,000, lies 70 miles to the southwest, 4,823 feet above the level of the sea.



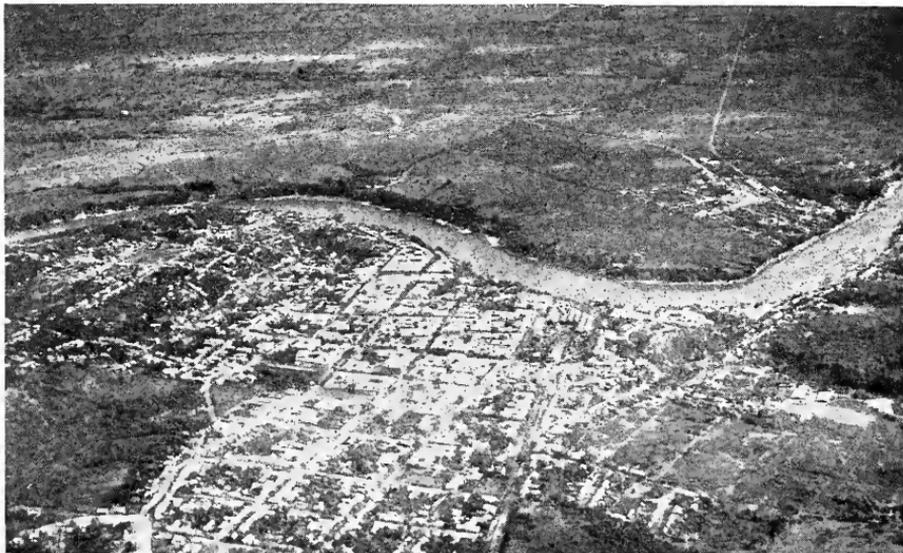
THE TOWN OF LA DORADA



HONDA

This city is to Colombia what São Paulo, the heart of the coffee district, is to Brazil.

We were again aboard, the hydroplane moved down the river, following the current until it had left the water, and then gradually rising, circled about until it again resumed an up-river course. Nearing La Dorada the bending of the river resembled the figure "2." At 2.30 we stopped for gas at Honda, an important commercial center of 6,000 people, at the head of navigation on the Lower Magdalena. From here to the end of the trip the flight is particularly interesting, following the Lower Magdalena to the Upper Magdalena, between precipitous mountains, and through narrow and profound canyons threaded by the waters of the river. We climbed higher



GIRARDOT, THE END OF THE FLYING TRIP

and higher, far from the river's course, until we had passed over the last big range and saw before us a vast and beautiful valley.

Through the Andean gorges the wind sometimes blows so strongly that it is dangerous for the plane to continue in the air. Besides, flying in the Tropics is always more satisfactory in the early morning and late evening. On our early afternoon approach to Honda, the air had become bumpy; we were striking air pockets, with sudden and frequent drops, causing the plane to pitch and roll like a ship in a gale at sea. After we left Honda it became worse, with frequent drops of 100 feet, forcing us to descend to the river and await the passing of the wind. Hastily I grabbed one of the protruding bags from the box in front of the cabin; there was no difference between airsickness and seasickness; the result was the same.

After an hour's delay we were again on the wing. In the Lower Magdalena the river leaves alluvial residue on its banks; in the Upper Magdalena, mountains of sandstone rise from them. Low in the distance could be seen a long steel suspension bridge. We began to descend to the waters of the Upper Magdalena. Its sloping banks of sand and gravel were alive with native washerwomen. At 4.30 we had reached the end of our flying trip; we were at Girardot, the center of a hot, arid region, with the high peaks of the Andes rising on either side.

Leaving early that evening, the train slowly climbed the last range, crossed the western slope of the Oriental Cordillera and dropped the following morning into the Sabana of Bogotá, one of the most beautiful and fertile regions in the Andes, but subject at night to the bitter cold of the rarefied mountain atmosphere. On its eastern margin lies "The Athens of South America," the dignified old city of Bogotá, solitary in its remoteness, located upon a sloping shelf, beneath the shadows of two high mountains: La Guadalupe and Montserrate, upon whose summits two imposing chapels can be seen standing like sentinels of the Andes. Nineteen hours by air and rail against from nine days to a month by boat and rail, in addition to a bird's-eye view of the rich valley of the Magdalena is surely a tribute to man's most modern method of transportation.



THE HYDROPLANE IN FLIGHT OVER THE LOWER MAGDALENA

“I WAS IN PRISON AND YE CAME UNTO ME”¹ ∴ ∴ ∴

(Every right thinking man and woman is concerned that their less fortunate fellow citizens, who have infringed the law, should not come out of prison worse morally and spiritually than when they went in. And the world is almost a unit in believing that one of the surest and most expeditious means to that undesirable end is excessive and demoralizing punishments, with the useless suffering they entail. The recent visit of the Chief Executive of Argentina to the greatest of the penal institutions of that country—as allegorically set forth in the following article—would seem to assure that “the minimum rights of prisoners,” as formulated by the Howard Society for Penal Reform, is already in operation in Argentina.—EDITOR’S NOTE.)

NOW the King of the country was a good man, and a just, and he concerned himself with all things, both great and small.

And it came to pass that on a certain day, he and all they that were of his house betook themselves to the Prison which was on the borders of the City, over beyond Charcas.²

And there were confined therein a great multitude of malefactors, murderers and they that had transgressed against the Law.

And the keepers of the prison being privy to his coming had swept and garnished and made all ready, and the soldiers and the jailers were each in his appointed place.

When therefore the King and they that accompanied him drew nigh unto the Prison, the Governor thereof came forth to meet them. And certain of the soldiers being cunning players of instruments, and they of all sorts, he commanded them that they make music, even the music of the Country.

So the King, and all they of his house entered unto the great gates of the prison.

And the King, greatly desiring that none should do despitefully to the transgressors, commanded that all things should be revealed unto him, that there should be nothing hid.

And they showed him an habitation, and it bare a number sixty, and the King entered, that of his own self he might bear witness.

Now when the coming of the King was noised abroad among the prisoners there was a great tumult, for there was none, no not one, but had hope of deliverance.

And they communed, each within himself, saying, “Surely if I may have speech of the King he will be merciful, and incline his ear to my supplication that I may be delivered from this place.”

¹ *The American Weekly* (1) Buenos Aires, June 12, 1926.

² A section of the city of Buenos Aires.

And they would have implored him, impudently, and with loud voice, but the soldiers restrained them.

And continuing about the prison, the King gave heed to one José, the son of Arcángelo, and said unto him, "Tell me, friend, the length of days that remain to thy deliverance."

And José told him, and his heart was uplifted within him and he said within himself, "If I confess my sin, my King will be faithful to forgive it," and he told all things whatsoever he had done and he besought the Lord that he would have mercy on him, for his days had been long in the prison.

And the King bade him be of good cheer for he would take counsel concerning him.

And there was one that went with him, even a scribe, and he commanded him, "Write ye his name in the book."

Now there was one among the prisoners that was not of the baser sort and the King, in his heart, pondered much concerning him.

And unto the Governor, the King said, "Tell me his name I pray thee, for peradventure I have knowledge concerning him."

And when the Governor spake the name the King knew him, for the times that he had broken bread with him.

And he said unto them that were about him, "Behold how sad a thing it is that the proud should be brought so low, for he was a young man of great possessions that sat in the seats of the mighty."

And there was one within the prison, Felipe, the son of Gómez.

Now Felipe was a murderer.

But the King inquired of him, saying, "Friend, how camest thou here?"

And straightway Felipe told the King, saying, "My King, there was one that did grievously unto me and unto those of mine house, so I arose, and I slew him, for he was an unjust man and an evil. And I pray thee that thou wouldst have mercy unto me, for in slaying him I did no wrong for even as I did, so would another also."

And they that were about were amazed with a great amazement, for he spoke, not as the vulgar speak, but rather as the priests and they of high degree.

Now when Felipe saw that the King was inclined to hearken unto him he implored the more, saying, "I pray thee, King, that thou consider my cause nor forget the cries of the children of thy servant for they are utterly cast down."

And him also the King bade to be of good cheer for that he would take counsel concerning him, that haply there might be just cause for his deliverance.

And to the scribe he commanded, "Write ye his name in the book!"

Now when Felipe knew that his name was to be written in the book of the King he was not able to contain himself for the hope that was in him and the tears ran from his eyes that he scarce could see.

And all, even the King, were strangely moved.

And Felipe cried to the King, “Almost am I persuaded to fall down and make obeisance before my King that he may have mercy unto me and consider my supplication.”

And straightly the King turned and rebuked him, saying, “Let no man, no, not even a prisoner, bow the knee before another.”

And turning to the scribe, and they that were with him, he said, “Let us go hence.”

Now there was within the walls of the prison, a garden.

And he that tended the garden was a young man that had suffered much at the hands of many physicians, and the Governor of the prison had made him keeper of the garden, that his labors might be light and his days prolonged.

And the King came unto the garden and seeing the keeper thereof saith, “Friend, tell me I pray thee the days that remain to thy deliverance.”

And the young man answered saying, “Oh, King, there are yet seven years, but for the spirit of infirmity that is on me I shall surely die before they be passed.”

For he had an issue of the lung that would not be stanchèd, neither could he be healed of any.

And to him also the King had compassion and he saith to the gardener, “Let not your heart be troubled, neither be afraid, for among the most high I will take counsel concerning thee.”

And his name also, he commanded that it should be written in the book.

And the names of them that were written in the book of the King were three.

Now when the King had seen that all was well with the prisoners he commended the Governor, and would have departed.

But there was one, José, surnamed Pizzi, who was an ancient of a far country, even Italy.

And when José saw that the King was about to shake the dust of the prison from his feet he arose, and ran in front, and lay in wait for him, for the throng and the press had not suffered him to come nigh unto the King.

And José, not caring anything for the soldiers nor they of the prison, rose up before the King and he besought him loudly saying, “Suffer thy servant to depart from this place.”

And the soldiers rebuked him that he should hold his peace but he cried the more saying, “Three score and ten are the years that have passed over my head and I am sick unto death. Let me away to

the house of my kindred that I may have peace in my last days, and my children, and their children, they may comfort me."

And being old he wept so that his eyes ran like a river, even as a child he wept, so that neither the soldiers could bear to look upon him unmoved.

Then the King, having power to wipe all tears from the eyes of them that eat the bread of affliction, and being with compassion, said unto José, "Friend, calm thyself, for your cause shall be my cause."

And to him that carried the roll he commanded, "Write also his name in the book."

And when the ancient saw that his name was inscribed in the book of the King his face shone and the years dropped from him as a garment that is old.

And there are also many other things which the King did in that day, the which, if they should be written every one, I suppose that all of this book would not contain the words that should be written.

SOME REASONS WHY TROPICAL AMERICAN TIMBER OPERATIONS HAVE FAILED ∴ ∴ ∴

By C. D. MELL, B. A., M. F.

Tropical Forester

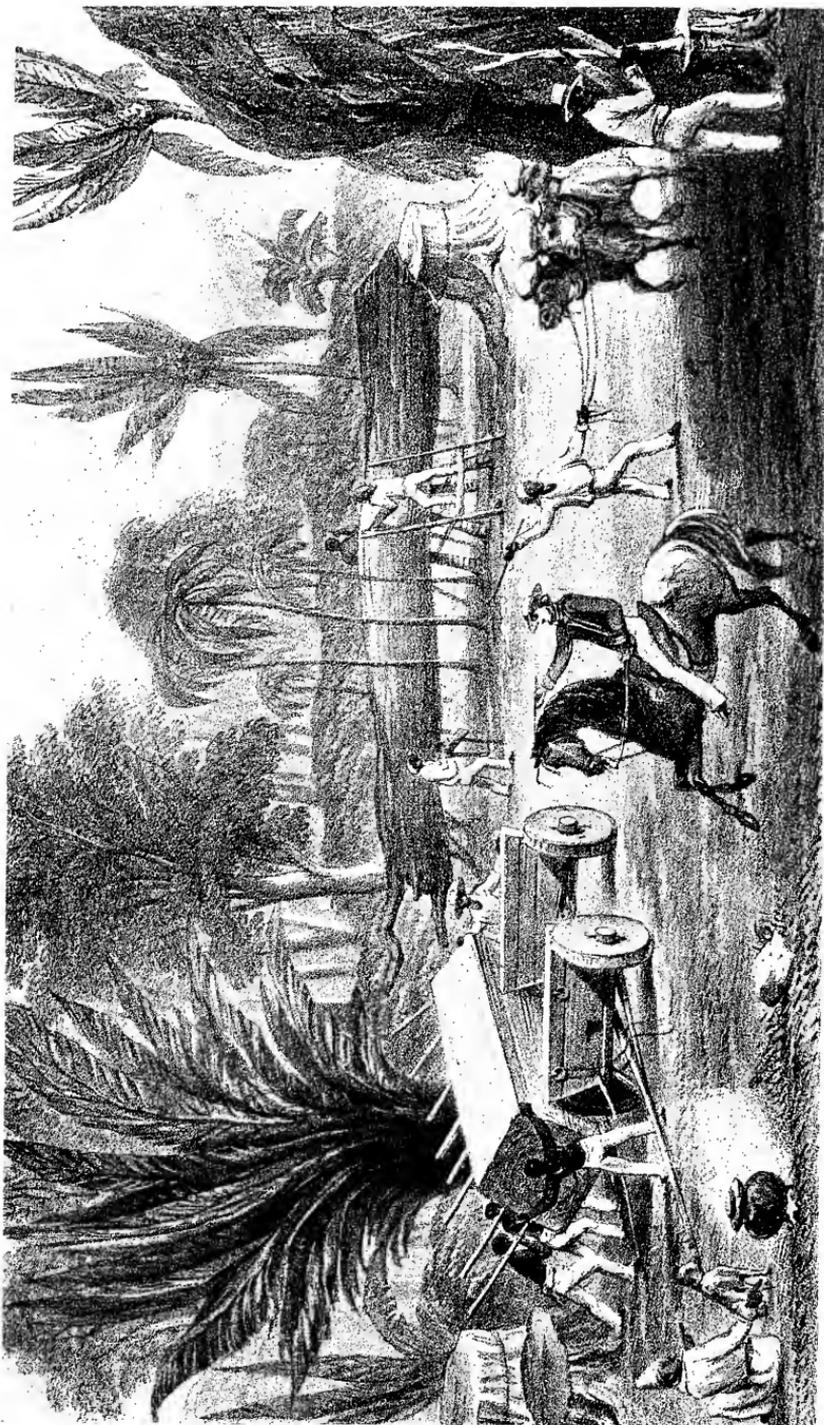
THE principles applied to the present methods of harvesting and marketing raw materials in Latin America are only slight modifications of those that governed their exploitation and arbitrary control by monopolies during colonial days. The reasons for this lack of economic progress are deeply set and date back to the time when Spain so jealously restricted the trading privileges of her dependencies. This pertained especially to Central America which was subservient to the more important vice-royalties of Mexico and Peru. The unfair trade philosophy of pre-independence days and hereditary inefficiency still persist, dulling initiative and discouraging, in general, industrial advancement.

When Spain dominated tropical America the producers of field and forest crops were entirely in the hands of monopolies which enjoyed special trade concessions granted them by the Crown. Those uneconomical regulations assumed later the character of barbaric commercialism, and for generations this short-sighted policy afforded owners of such guarantees the exclusive right to trade in specific commodities from a particular port or region. Practically all of the raw products from Latin America for which there was a demand at home were covered by concessions which presented certain basic principles of feudalism transferred to new scenes and applied to entirely different states and conditions.

During the Spanish rule all rights involving commercial transactions became the subject of grants from the home Government to specified persons to the disherison of the community. These grants protected the owners against any and all competition, thus insuring them against losses. These trade barons lived in Spain, but their organizations in America were authorized to act as they saw fit and to conscript labor for the purpose of enlarging production, when the demand for raw materials was good and prices were high. It was customary for these absentee owners to withhold their products from the market in Europe until the prices were sufficiently high to yield extraordinary profits.

During the sixteenth century Spain attempted to monopolize the world's trade; she had all the land area she could conveniently control and hold with her fleets. In order to encourage commercial leaders to follow her national policy, Spain instituted these guarantees and granted them to the favored few who were in a position to control labor in America and to arrange for the distribution of their products. In this way enormous fortunes were made especially among those who owned the concessions covering the exploitation of precious metals, particularly silver.

The cutting of timber in tropical America for export during colonial days was an industry confined largely to Cuba and Haiti. Sugar, coffee, hides, precious metals, etc., for which there was a good demand, were obtained from all of Spain's tropical possessions, and the fundamental principles governing their production and control were essentially the same throughout. But when the forest operators attempted to apply these principles of control to the exploitation and marketing of forest crops on the Spanish Main, they at once realized that these methods of procedure with reference to trade manipulations could not be so widely adopted, because the demand in Europe for woods from tropical America, outside of dyewoods, was exceedingly small, so that a monopoly covering any one or all of the available woods would not drive up prices, as in the case of food products. Moreover, there were a good many other obstacles



CUTTING MAHOGANY IN CENTRAL AMERICA

From an illustration in "The Mahogany Tree," published nearly 100 years ago

to be overcome, especially in connection with the management, which inevitably defeated the best of the timber enterprises.

In the course of time the independence of the Latin American countries brought about new conditions and put an end to the authorized monopolies. Local merchants in America who were familiar in a general way with the operations of the former monopolies then began to operate on their own account, utilizing methods and schemes patterned after the old principles of control. But not knowing the foreign markets and having no means of controlling them, these merchants consistently failed in their ventures. Practically all timber operations in tropical America since then have suffered financial reverses instead of making the fortunes expected, because



A LOG READY FOR TRANSPORTING

they were based, to a great degree, on antiquated methods instead of sound business principles.

The factors which led to such failures are manifold and obvious. The early operators, having no competition, did not concern themselves particularly in the cost of production, because they could finally arrange their own selling prices. This naturally led to careless management, which still persists and is to-day the greatest hindrance to successful forest operations. The methods followed are all antiquated and the equipment is wholly inadequate. The quantity of timber available on a specific area is almost always much smaller than that which the estimates call for. Then, too, the distance over which the logs must be transported is invariably much greater than

what was reported at the outset. Excessive rains or protracted periods of drought, lack of roads, labor and food for men and beasts are among the most frequent causes of failures. Many other factors also come into play which were not taken into account when the contract was agreed upon and signed. Moreover, another factor frequently overlooked is that political conditions in tropical and sub-tropical America often complicate industrial undertakings through long periods of time in the form of destructive revolutions, which render success impossible.

These deterrent factors have been operative since the early days of monopoly. Very little progress has been made in bettering methods



Courtesy of Rodolph Roth

LOADING LUMBER IN PARAGUAY

for preparing and transporting logs from the "stump" to the shipping ports. No one appears to have any interest in improving forest operations except those who provide the money for them, and these unfortunately are rarely acquainted with the actual forest conditions. The arrangements of the local merchants with the operators generally cover the production of one season and call for the delivery of a given number of logs which meet certain definite specifications. At the end of the season the operators, in turn, are expected to deliver enough logs of good quality to pay for the advances they have received.

Timberland owners of to-day rarely do any logging on their own account. They prefer to sell their timber on the stump. They may, however, agree to operate provided the buyers of the logs are willing to advance the necessary capital in accordance with a signed contract. Such contracts invariably stipulate that the operators are to deliver a certain amount of timber at tidewater ready for shipment during a specific period. But even under very favorable financial conditions which should insure the operators against every possible loss, they generally fail to supply the full complement of logs specified. And since all the money advanced has invariably been used in the haphazard operations, the undelivered balance of logs required to complete the contract is generally left to be delivered the following season.

This "short" delivery of logs during any one season naturally prompts the buyers of the timber to attempt to make a more binding contract the following season. But the result invariably proves to be a repetition of the shortage of the first season. Thus the longer the buyers of logs continue to advance money on timber to be delivered from trees still standing the deeper they will become involved. Instead of charging off the loss on the account for the first year and regarding the first loss as the best loss they will continue to lose more money year by year. During recent years local merchants have been attempting to shift the burden of financing operators to the ultimate buyers of the logs in the foreign markets; particularly is this true of contracts involving a very large outlay of capital, as in the case of mahogany operations involving several million feet.

It may be seen from the foregoing that the future development of tropical lumbering operations, which appears to occupy the attention of those seeking new sources of timber supply in foreign fields, is indeed many-sided and not too easy of solution. The greatest economic evil appears to be the difficulty in attaining to a consistently large production at a minimum cost per thousand feet. The price of logs delivered to the banks of rivers in Central America is approximately three times as much as an equal grade of logs from domestic sources similarly placed, as, for instance, in northern Louisiana. Moreover, the peculiar make-up of the tropical American forest must always of necessity call for a considerable exercise of selection, both as to quality and kind suitable for export, the lack of such selection being one of the chief actual obstacles in the exploitation of the timber resources of Latin America.

INTER-AMERICAN CONGRESS OF WOMEN ∴ ∴

A Noteworthy Inter-American Congress of Women assembled in Panama City last June, under the auspices of the Government, simultaneously with the congress commemorative of that of Bolivar. The purposes of the women in assembling were defined as follows:

1. To set forth the actual state of progress of the American woman under the legislative and educational systems of each nation represented.
2. To promote an interchange of ideas on the best methods for the development of women's activities in the Americas.
3. To promote closer relationship between the women of the American Continent in order that they may become acquainted and cooperate in every movement tending toward the peace and solidarity of America.

At the preparatory session of the congress, held in the National Institute on June 17, Señora Ester Neira de Calvo, who so ably organized the congress, was unanimously elected president. Other officers were chosen as follows, the vice presidents being the heads of the foreign delegations:

Vice presidents—

Argentina, Sra. Zulema Joffre de Barilari.
Bolivia, Srta. Ana Rosa Tornero.
Colombia, Srta. Claudina Múnera.
Cuba, Sra. Emma López Seña.
Chile, Sra. Teresa Lagarrigue de Vicuña Fuentes.
Ecuador, Srta. Lucrecia Cisneros.
United States, Mrs. Glen Levin Swiggett.
Peru, Sra. Marisabel Sánchez Concha de Pinilla.

Secretary General.—Señora Inés María Fábrega de Prieto.

Assistant Secretary.—Señorita Carmen Márquez.

Rapporteur.—Señorita Rosa Raquel Ríos.

Interpreter.—Señorita Ida C. Navarro.

Child welfare, education, legislation, and Inter-American relations having been selected as the main topics for discussion, the following delegates were chosen on the respective committees:

CHILD WELFARE

President.—Srta. Enriqueta Morales.

Vice President.—Sra. Nellie G. Henríquez.

Secretary.—Mrs. John T. McGrath.

EDUCATION

President.—Miss Edith Fahnestock, Ph. D.

Vice President.—Sra. Marisabel Sánchez Concha de Pinilla.

Secretary.—Sra. María Q. de Castrellón.

LEGISLATION

President.—Dra. Ofelia Domínguez Navarro.

Vice President.—Mrs. Irene Reynolds.

Secretary.—Licenciada Berta Alicia Arosemena de Roy.

INTER-AMERICAN RELATIONS

President.—Srta. Angélica Palma.

Vice President.—Srta. Claudina Múnera.

Secretary.—Srta. Otilia Jiménez S.

At the inaugural session of the congress on the afternoon of June 19, Dr. Méndez Pereira, President of the Bolivarian Congress, delivered an address of welcome, in which he expressed his faith in the achievements of the women of to-day, and his "belief that men and women working together will do much for the development of Latin America." Señora de Calvo as president of the congress also greeted the delegates, outlining the purposes of the assembly, with particular reference to the Pan American Conference of Women held in Baltimore in 1922 and to the Inter-American Congress of Women in Washington in 1925, both of which she attended as a delegate. Miss Inez F. de Prieto, secretary of the Inter-American Congress, spoke briefly of Pan Americanism aims and expressed the hope that the congress would be a factor in furthering better understanding and closer friendship between the countries of the Americas. The president of each foreign delegation also made brief remarks expressing their pleasure at the opportunity afforded to attend the congress. The inaugural session closed with an eloquent address by Dr. Ricardo Alfaro, Minister of Panama in Washington, as representative of the Pan American Union.

The sessions of the congress were agreeably animated, prolonged discussion usually following the reading of the interesting papers presented. The work of the committees is reflected in the following resolutions approved by the congress:

I. *Child welfare.*—Day nurseries; playgrounds; mental tests; special schools for subnormal children; physical examination of school children; health teaching in schools; children's libraries; juvenile courts with at least one woman judge; scientifically planned schools for delinquent minors; society of mothers for instruction in child care, said society to censor motion pictures for children and to work for children's wards in hospitals; nonpublicity regarding events which might serve as harmful examples to children; repression by all possible means of luxury and ostentation, as dangerous to the adolescent; adequate legislation on child labor; organization of the Junior Red Cross in all the schools.

II. *Education.*—Women's anti-illiteracy league in the three Americas, each member to teach one or two illiterates; education committees to cooperate with educational authorities; schools for adults; vocational schools; schools of nursing; lecture courses for women on child care, nursing, and civics; citizenship schools; equality of opportunity for both sexes in primary, secondary, and university education; promotion of schools which develop initiative, individual responsi-

bility, interest in social welfare, and international good feeling; cultural clubs; libraries; teaching of child care and psychology to schoolgirls; instruction in public affairs for girls; domestic science in elementary schools; physical education for girls; protective societies for girls away from home; education in world peace and universal fellowship.

III. *Legislation.*—Reform of penal code where necessary, to the end that adequate protection be afforded women; civil rights for women equal to those of men; recognition of economic value of women's service in bearing and rearing children; economic independence for the mother and her children; legal provisions requiring husband to supply his wife with funds for maintaining home and children; right of wage-earning woman who also cares for her children to receive part of husband's wages for housekeeping and care of children; international agreements by which support for a deserted wife and child can be claimed from husband escaping to a foreign country; Government protection of all mothers; economic independence of women; good working conditions for women; equal pay for men and women for equal work; effort toward securing political rights for women; organization of American women for concerted action toward economic, social, and political freedom; Government censorship of motion pictures.

IV. *Inter-American relations.*—Interchange of teachers and students and organization of cosmopolitan clubs; Pan American fellowships in Latin-American universities and colleges for men and women; more fellowships for Latin-American students in the United States; Women's Pan American Library in Panama, to collect especially books by women authors and publish bulletin on American intellectual contributions; cooperation of women's societies with men for organization of League of American Nations recommended by Bolivarian Congress; participation of women in international conferences of American States; and women's promotion of international fellowship and world peace.

In order to realize the projects discussed at this congress a League of Inter-American Women's Relations was organized. This league will have its seat in Panama and will endeavor to effect cooperation between the various women's organizations in the Republics of the Americas, with a view to obtaining "the complete emancipation of women throughout the New World." The officers of the league are as follows: President, Sra. Ester N. de Calvo; vice president, Señora de Reynolds; first secretary, Sra. Inés de Prieto; second secretary, Sra. Debora de Ayala; and treasurer, Srta. Enriqueta Morales.

In addition to being honored guests at several of the sessions and all the numerous festivities in connection with the Bolivarian Congress, the delegates to the congress of women were entertained at other social events especially planned for them. These included an excursion to Old Panama arranged by the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution; luncheons offered by the students of the Women's Normal and Vocational Schools, by Mrs. J. G. South, wife of the minister of the United States to Panama, and by Mrs. L. M. Walker, wife of the Governor of the Canal Zone; and receptions were given also by the Panaman delegation to the conference, by the women's organizations of the Canal Zone, and by the Minister of the United States and Mrs. J. G. South.

It may well be believed that the friendly discussion and cordial hospitality attendant upon this congress of women constitutes a notable contribution toward the goal so well expressed by Doctor Alfaro at the opening session: "Woman needs to open a path for herself through the tangle of traditional prejudices and obsolete ideas, so that she may hold in society a position permitting her to exercise the full measure of her rights in the full measure of her energies."

PRACTICAL PANAMERICANISM¹ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

THE interest in the study of Spanish in the United States is very great at present; so great in fact that it has taken on the proportions of a popular movement, spreading constantly into new territory. Small country high schools are introducing Spanish into the curriculum in response to the demand of the parents of the pupils. Though the movement is taking place spontaneously, it is not unopposed. Its opponents are certain theorists and directors of educational systems who think of education as a scientific process whereby each child is trained to be a producing economical unit. To them cultural studies, and especially the study of a foreign language, are a waste of time. In regard to Spanish they overlook the fact that, in addition to its cultural value, it has a high social value.

The geographical propinquity of the United States to the Spanish-speaking republics of America with the numerous political problems involved is an unescapable fact. In the United States the people have a very direct influence on governmental policies. In the past they have had only vague or incorrect ideas about their continental neighbors. But in the future when millions of citizens by their study of Spanish during their high-school days have acquired a certain degree of sympathetic understanding of Latin American mentality, they will certainly bring their influence to bear upon the attitude of Washington toward the other American countries. And this will redound to the benefit of all.

To aid in discovering how this congress at Panama can assist in supporting the study of Spanish in the United States it may be

¹ From an address by Alfred Coester, Professor of Romanic Languages, Stanford University, California, written for the Pan American Congress at Panama, commemorative of Bolivar.

useful to review the practical results of previous Pan American conferences and congresses.

The First Pan American Conference was held in Washington in 1889. Its practical result was the creation of the Bureau of American Republics, now the Pan American Union, whose headquarters are located in the most beautiful building in the city of Washington. On this edifice there is a plaque which acknowledges a debt of gratitude to Andrew Carnegie, through whose generosity it was possible to construct so exquisite a work of art dedicated to a noble idea.

The Third Pan American Conference was held in Brazil in 1906 and now in Rio de Janeiro may be seen the practical results of that meeting, the Palacio Monroe, likewise a monument to the generosity of Mr. Carnegie.

In 1908 the First Pan American Scientific Congress met in Santiago de Chile. To commemorate the occasion a library of books on Latin America, containing an almost complete set of Chilean periodicals and works by Chilean authors as well as by other Spanish-Americans, was purchased and presented to the library of Harvard University by A. C. Coolidge and John Hay. This remains to-day the best collection of books by Spanish-American authors in the United States. It has made possible various studies in which a few scholars have attempted to interpret to the people of the United States the mind of their fellow Americans and neighbors.

The Second Pan American Scientific Congress came together in Washington in 1915. It included among the resolutions voted at the end of the session one to recommend the establishment of professorships of Latin American history in North American universities. Harvard University took the lead in this matter by immediately inviting Ernesto Quesada, of Argentina, to lecture for a year. As Mr. Quesada could not accept, a similar invitation was extended to the brilliant Brazilian publicist, Oliveira Lima. Later a regular professorship of Latin American history and politics was established. A few other universities give courses of like character.

In all these practical results of Pan American conferences and congresses may be noted one feature in common—the outlay of money. The larger the sum of money spent, the greater is the practical result.

The Second Pan American Congress might have gone further in its recommendations. In urging only the study of Latin American history it made a mistake; much the same sort of error that we should make, if, when we desired to know a man intimately, we should study only his clothing or the record of his business operations without conversing with him. The Latin American soul is to be found in Latin American literature. It dwells in the poems of Gonçalves Diaz, of Andrade, of Rubén Darío, and Amado Nervo. It lives in the host of novels and sketches of manners produced by writers of every

Latin American country. That congress should have included the study of Latin-American literature among its recommendations. The Pan American Congress at Panama, commemorative of Bolívar, may rectify this mistake. It may pass a resolution urging the establishment of professorships of Latin-American literature in North American universities.

The results of such professorships might be far-reaching. As the universities are leaders of thought in the United States they would thus sanction the increase and diffusion of knowledge concerning Latin America. They would set the seal of approval on the study of Spanish as now carried on in the high schools. Young people entering the universities would find an opportunity to continue the study of Spanish with real profit to themselves. Scientific educators would then discover the high social value of the study of Spanish.

To make this idea practical the outlay of money is necessary. As the idea is new universities need new money to carry it out. Just as other Pan American projects were made practical, perhaps some person will recognize his opportunity for conferring a benefit on America. Not long ago a very rich man died, leaving millions of dollars to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, an institution that scarcely needed the bequest. Let us see what he might have done for Pan Americanism.

Let us suppose that he had devoted one million dollars to found five professorships in as many North American universities. Each fund of \$200,000 would yield at 4 per cent interest \$8,000 annually, of which \$7,500 would pay the professor's salary and \$500 would purchase necessary books. With two million dollars he could have founded ten professorships in as many diverse parts of the country. The ultimate results in improving relations between the United States and Latin America is incalculable. His name would have been forever spoken with gratitude in the universities. His fame would have been perpetuated in all America as the greatest of practical benefactors of Pan Americanism.

Let this congress, commemorative of Bolívar, whose greatest idea was a unified America, take the lead by adopting a resolution in favor of establishing chairs of Latin-American literature in North American universities.

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH LATIN AMERICA

FISCAL YEAR 1925-26

By MATILDA PHILLIPS

Chief Statistician, Pan American Union

IN THE total trade volume of the United States for the fiscal year 1925-26, ended June 30th, calculated at \$9,221,000,000, commercial intercourse with the 20 Republics of Latin America accounts for \$1,850,000,000, as compared with \$1,825,000,000 in the preceding fiscal year. Total exports for the year in reference are reported as \$4,754,000,000, the share taken by Latin America being \$841,000,000; and of total imports, worth \$4,467,000,000, receipts from Latin America were valued at \$1,009,000,000.

As compared with the fiscal year 1924-25, when exports to the Latin American Republics from the United States aggregated \$809,000,000, a gain of \$32,000,000 is shown for this branch of the trade, while imports show a loss of \$7,000,000, from \$1,015,000,000.

The trade values for the fiscal years 1924-25 and 1925-26 with the various Latin American countries, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, United States Department of Commerce, were as follows:

Trade of the United States with Latin America, 12 months ended June 30

IMPORTS

Countries of origin	1925	1926	Increase or decrease in 1926
Mexico	\$185, 109, 260	\$168, 668, 773	-\$16, 440, 487
Guatemala	10, 420, 612	15, 912, 429	+5, 491, 817
Salvador	3, 394, 473	3, 668, 263	+273, 790
Honduras	7, 157, 642	9, 705, 717	+2, 548, 075
Nicaragua	5, 481, 423	6, 918, 018	+1, 436, 595
Costa Rica	4, 173, 091	6, 037, 318	+1, 864, 227
Panama	6, 342, 645	5, 923, 395	-419, 250
Cuba	291, 915, 139	227, 484, 427	-64, 430, 712
Dominican Republic	6, 695, 175	8, 369, 491	+1, 674, 316
Haiti	1, 928, 525	1, 632, 498	-296, 027
North American Republics	522, 617, 985	454, 320, 329	-68, 297, 656

Trade of the United States with Latin America, 12 months ended June—Contd.

IMPORTS—Continued

Countries of origin	1925	1926	Increase or decrease in 1926
Argentina.....	\$78, 061, 321	\$85, 958, 456	+\$7, 897, 135
Bolivia ¹	110, 174	149, 915	+39, 741
Brazil.....	198, 546, 477	244, 874, 242	+46, 327, 765
Chile.....	99, 028, 041	84, 173, 948	-14, 854, 093
Colombia.....	59, 333, 787	63, 800, 494	+4, 466, 707
Ecuador.....	7, 385, 783	9, 154, 054	+1, 768, 271
Paraguay ¹	239, 931	382, 207	+142, 276
Peru.....	18, 056, 105	23, 852, 656	+5, 796, 551
Uruguay.....	14, 542, 413	19, 807, 290	+5, 264, 877
Venezuela.....	17, 635, 601	22, 159, 410	+4, 523, 809
South American Republics.....	492, 939, 633	554, 312, 672	+61, 373, 039
Total Latin America.....	1, 015, 557, 618	1, 008, 633, 001	-6, 924, 617

EXPORTS

Countries of destination	1925	1926	Increase or decrease in 1926
Mexico.....	\$146, 833, 521	\$140, 080, 494	-\$6, 753, 027
Guatemala.....	9, 276, 543	10, 527, 569	+1, 251, 026
Salvador.....	8, 646, 016	9, 625, 176	+979, 160
Honduras.....	9, 831, 123	8, 414, 756	-1, 416, 367
Nicaragua.....	6, 415, 347	7, 273, 541	+858, 194
Costa Rica.....	6, 709, 201	6, 223, 773	-485, 428
Panama.....	27, 510, 169	30, 489, 578	+2, 979, 409
Cuba.....	206, 662, 049	182, 903, 618	-23, 758, 431
Dominican Republic.....	16, 673, 398	16, 549, 712	-123, 686
Haiti.....	13, 150, 461	12, 624, 477	-525, 984
North American Republics.....	451, 707, 828	424, 712, 694	-26, 995, 134
Argentina.....	134, 864, 211	147, 268, 301	+12, 404, 090
Bolivia ¹	4, 665, 351	5, 407, 555	+742, 204
Brazil.....	80, 590, 029	83, 444, 143	+2, 854, 114
Chile.....	34, 783, 981	46, 405, 821	+11, 621, 840
Colombia.....	33, 816, 810	47, 120, 035	+13, 303, 225
Ecuador.....	5, 609, 668	6, 508, 612	+898, 944
Paraguay ¹	1, 001, 658	836, 034	-165, 624
Peru.....	23, 301, 027	26, 492, 216	+3, 191, 189
Uruguay.....	18, 796, 650	21, 628, 327	+2, 831, 677
Venezuela.....	19, 985, 612	31, 404, 357	+11, 418, 745
South American Republics.....	357, 414, 997	416, 515, 401	+59, 100, 404
Total Latin America.....	809, 122, 825	841, 228, 095	+32, 105, 270

¹ United States statistics credit commodities in considerable quantities imported from and exported to Bolivia and Paraguay via ports situated in neighboring countries, not to the Republics of Bolivia and Paraguay but to the countries in which the ports of departure or entry are located.

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

ARGENTINE FOREIGN TRADE.—The Director General of Statistics has submitted to the Minister of Finance figures on Argentine export trade during the first quarter of 1926. The report gives the total value of exports during the first quarter of the year as 221,524,102 gold pesos, against 286,332,356 gold pesos during the same period of 1925, the adverse difference being 64,808,254 gold pesos, or 22.6 per cent.

Values of exports in gold pesos

Groups of products	Gold values, first quarter—		Difference (plus or minus) in 1926	
	1926	1925	Absolute	Percentage
Livestock.....	95, 771, 998	110, 786, 668	-15, 014, 670	-13. 6
Agricultural.....	116, 962, 546	164, 418, 831	-47, 458, 285	-28. 9
Forestral.....	4, 122, 957	6, 005, 391	-1, 882, 434	-31. 3
Other articles.....	4, 666, 601	5, 121, 466	-454, 865	-8. 9
Total.....	221, 524, 102	286, 332, 356	-64, 808, 254	-22. 6

Quantities exported, tons

Groups of products	Exports in first quarter—		Difference (plus or minus) in 1926	
	1926	1925	Absolute	Percentage
Livestock.....	409, 412	388, 518	+20, 894	+5. 4
Agricultural.....	2, 262, 067	2, 649, 528	-387, 461	-14. 6
Forestral.....	67, 266	103, 688	-36, 422	-35. 1
Other articles.....	126, 537	158, 458	-31, 921	-20. 1
Total.....	2, 865, 282	3, 300, 192	-434, 910	-13. 2

COTTON CROP.—*The Review of the River Plate* for June 18 gave the following report:

The Department of Rural Economy and Statistics has published its estimate of the areas sown to cotton for the 1925-26 crop, in conjunction with the forecast of production which for the whole Republic is expected to reach 97,400 tons, estimated as follows: Chaco, 85,750; Corrientes, 7,000; Santiago del Estero, 2,300; Formosa, 1,750; other provinces and territories, 600 tons.

The following table shows the production of cotton in the last five years:

Years	Tons
1921-22.....	12, 490
1922-23.....	19, 434
1923-24.....	43, 860
1924-25.....	51, 105
1925-26.....	97, 400

The quality of the cotton as regards color, sheen, and strength is superior to that of previous crops. In spite of congestion of industrial conditions, such as inadequate transportation, labor shortage, and some unfavorable weather until picking time, the planters have harvested the best all-around crop so far produced.

ARGENTINE FEDERATION OF HIGHWAY EDUCATION.—One of the aims of the Argentine Touring Club, which is active in promoting better highways throughout the country, has been the organization of an Argentine Federation of Highway Education, to be a means of public benefit and also a link with other American countries.

After consideration of the resolutions passed at the Preliminary Highway Conference held in Washington, the Argentine Touring Club constituted the organization committee of the Federation of Highway Education. In a meeting held September 25, 1925, it was decided to wait to establish the executive committee of the Federation until the Argentine Highway Exposition was held. As this exposition is now over, the organization committee has appointed the following persons as the executive committee of the Federation of Highway Education:

President, the president of the Argentine Touring Club; vice president, the Director General of Highways and Bridges; members, the presidents of the Argentine Rural Society, the Argentine Industrial Union, and the Association of Importers of Automobiles and Accessories.

The constitution of the Federation has also been drawn up in accordance with the provisions of article 2 of the basis of organization for the Pan American Conference on Highway Education.

NATIONAL WEAVING EXPOSITION.—On June 12, 1926, the Patriotic League of Argentina opened its Seventh National Weaving Exposition in the salons of the National Commission of Fine Arts in Buenos Aires. This exposition offers prizes for native weaving done in the homes of the Republic. There were on exhibition blankets of fine vicuna wool, silk shawls, blankets and rugs of Incan character, carpets, ponchos of wool or cotton, wool textiles, women's woolen shawls, heavy vicuna blankets, heavy llama blankets and laces.

IMMUNIZATION AGAINST TEXAS FEVER.—The Bureau of Livestock of the Republic of Argentina has sent an expert to Entre Ríos Province to deliver a series of lectures on immunization of cattle against Texas fever. Under the auspices of the local government, stock associations and wealthy livestock raisers, certain immunized cattle are to be sent to the tick-infested zone as a test of the process of immunization. This process consists of injecting blood from a healthy animal raised in the tick-infested zone into the animal to be immunized.

BOLIVIA

CEMENT PLANT.—A new company has been organized in La Paz with a capital of 500,000 bolivianos for the manufacture of cement.

Work will commence soon on the plant, which is expected to produce 100 barrels a day, or enough to supply the present national demand which is approximately 50,000 barrels a year. Home production of cement will mean a substantial reduction in the price of this article, for at present foreign cement costs about \$11 a barrel, while the home product will sell for approximately \$7 a barrel, thus eliminating foreign competition.

PUBLIC WORKS IN POTOSÍ.—The Chief Executive has obtained a loan from the Mercantile Bank of 600,000 bolivianos to be used for public works in that department. The funds thus obtained will be distributed in the following manner: 200,000 bolivianos for a new hospital; 80,000 bolivianos for the construction of the post and telegraph office; 180,000 bolivianos for school buildings; 40,000 bolivianos for reconstructing the jail; and 100,000 bolivianos for other public improvements.

BRAZIL

RUBBER EXPORTS.—According to the *Brazil-Ferro-Carril* for June 17, 1926, figures on rubber exports are as follows:

Exports for the first two months of 1926 were 4,091 tons, whereas in the corresponding months of 1925 they were 3,640 tons; in 1924, 4,366 tons; in 1923, 3,771 tons; and in 1922, 3,219 tons. The value of the first two months' rubber export in 1926 was 27,684 contos, against 18,448 contos in 1925, 14,501 contos in 1924, 17,217 contos in 1923, and 6,791 contos in 1922.

NEW AUTOBUS LINE.—On June 9, 1926, the new autobusses of the Power & Light Co. of Rio de Janeiro were put into public service, running from the Municipal Theater to the Mourisco Pavilion at the end of Botafogo Park, where the line ends for the present. The 28 busses, each seating 32 passengers, have Guy engines with 45 to 76 horsepower, and on June 10 began a regular five-minute schedule of trips. The second line, to be operated later, will run from the Naval Club to Forte de Copacabana.

NEW PALACE OF CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—On June 19, 1926, the sumptuous new palace of the Chamber of Deputies in Rio de Janeiro was opened and the first session held therein. The edifice, which has beautiful mural decorations and handsome marbles, has a magnificent and capacious assembly hall fitted with armchairs and desks, the speakers' desk being on a raised platform. Around the room are galleries for the press and visitors. The building also contains a library, offices and committee rooms, a restaurant, and other provisions for the adequate accommodation of the chamber.

PERNAMBUCO RADIO STATION.—On June 15, 1926, the Olinda wireless and radio station was inaugurated by the Director of National Telegraphs and the Governor of the State of Pernambuco. A wire-

less message was sent on this occasion to the President of Brazil, announcing the opening of the station and conveying congratulations.

BRAZILIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION.—On June 13, 1926, the Brazilian Press Association held a general meeting for the election of new officers for the coming year. This association, which is composed of all the press and printing establishments of Rio de Janeiro, is now under the following board of directors: President, Barbosa Lima Sobrinho; vice president, João Mello; first secretary, Paulo Vidal; second secretary, J. Bezerra de Freitas; third secretary, João Loucada; first treasurer, Barros dos Santos; second treasurer, Alfredo Neves; counsellor, Paulo Filho; assistant counsellor, Roberto Borges; first librarian, Nogueira da Silva, and second librarian, Carlos Liras.

CHILE

HIGHWAY BOARD OF SANTIAGO.—At a meeting of the Departmental Highway Board of Santiago on June 10, 1926, it was resolved to have introduced in Congress a bill calling for the authorization of a loan of 20,000,000 pesos to be used for the extension of the highway system. The meeting was attended by the Minister of National Public Works who favored the loan and promised aid through his department for the construction of the highways, which have been planned by the departmental engineer.

SEED FOR NORTHERN PROVINCES.—In view of the serious economic conditions in the northern Provinces owing to the drought of the last few years, some time ago the Government approved a loan of 1,500,000 pesos for the purchase of seed to be sold on deferred payments to the farmers of those regions. Recently a number of agriculturists have requested an extension of credit from the Government, as last year's crop was also below normal. So far only 200,000 pesos of the 1,500,000 pesos spent by the Government has been paid back. However, it has recently been decided to make new loans, giving preference to those who have repaid the Government. The chief of the Regional Agronomic Service and the comptroller of the Agronomic Services have also negotiated the purchase of 2,000 quintals of seed in Salamanca to be distributed among the agriculturists of Illapel, Coquimbo, and other neighboring sections.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS.—Further activity of the Government in an effort to relieve the unemployment and economic depression in the agricultural sections of the northern Provinces includes several proposed irrigation projects. The Ministry of Public Works has taken up the matter of projects already surveyed and others still to be planned. It is hoped that irrigation may raise the economic level of that section of the country, reduce the price of prime necessities, and contribute toward the supply of food in the nitrate region.

COLOMBIA

RAILROAD EXPERTS.—Through the Columbian Legation in Rome the Government has engaged the services of three missions of Italian railroad engineers. One of the missions will complete the study of the Central Railroad of Bolívar to the junction of this road with the branch line at Cañafistula, another will correct and complete the study of a section of the Nariño Railroad, while the third will cooperate in the completion of the Pacific Railroad between Armenia and Ibagué.

COTTON IN THE CAUCA VALLEY.—A commission of British cotton experts, after a visit to the Cauca Valley, declared the soil in all that region to be excellent for the cultivation of cotton. In the name of the International Textile Federation of Manchester this commission presented a petition to the departamental government of Cauca requesting permission to establish large cotton plantations in that section.

SALT PRODUCTION.—It is estimated that the value of the production of salt for the present year will amount to 1,000,000 pesos. By June last, 400,000 sacks had been produced, and it was expected that by September 200,000 more would be added. As the home consumption is about 400,000 sacks, the remainder can be exported. Exports of salt are made chiefly to Brazil and northern Africa.

STATISTICAL EXPERT.—One of the Colombian newspapers announces the recent arrival in Bogotá of Helmer Claris, a German statistical expert engaged by the Government to organize a national statistical bureau.

COLONIZATION PROJECT.—A contract has been signed by the Colombian Government and a stock company for bringing colonists to Colombia and establishing a colony in the highlands of Santa Marta. According to the terms of this contract, land will be allotted to the colonists directly by the Government in tracts of 25 hectares each, the company having no rights over the lands thus distributed.

COSTA RICA

NAVIGATION ON THE SAN CARLOS RIVER.—During June a new artery of communication was established by the Government on the San Carlos River from the town of San Carlos to the mouth of that river in the San Juan. A gasoline launch runs twice a month, carrying passengers, freight, and mail to and from the cattle ranches and cacao and rubber plantations along the banks of the broad river. This is but one of the many routes which the Government through the Secretary of the Treasury has recently established to develop coastwise trade and communication with the interior of the country.

BRIDGE OVER THE BARRANCA RIVER.—The completion of the new bridge over the Barranca River not far from Esparta was announced in June. The bridge, which is 130 meters in length and 5 meters wide, is of steel construction supported by piers of concrete and heavy cables. Formerly there was no means of crossing this river except by fording or swimming; hence the new bridge will mean much toward the development of the San Jerónimo section.

METRIC SYSTEM.—On July 1, 1926, the metric system was established as the official standard of weights and measures in Costa Rica.

CUBA

PARCEL-POST PACKAGES.—A ruling issued recently by the Secretary of Communications modifies that issued on December 28, 1925, relating to the parcel-post agreement with the United States. According to the new ruling, all packages of merchandise not exceeding 8 ounces in weight may be sent as ordinary mail, while those weighing from 8 ounces to 11 pounds shall be sent as parcel post. All parcels mailed from Cuba to the United States must be sent through the Habana post office.

NEW MAP OF CUBA.—The Geographic Society of Cuba is preparing a new map of the island, based on charts made by the Chief of Staff of the Army. The size of this map is 1 by 1.40 meters.

IMMIGRATION STATION.—The immigration station at Habana, which has recently been undergoing improvements and repairs, is a large establishment composed of approximately 15 buildings, which serve as lodging houses for first, second, and third class passengers, and as hospitals and dining rooms for persons in quarantine. Part of the large grounds around the station is devoted to the cultivation of vegetables for use in the dining rooms, as well as to growing flowers for the President's mansion. The remainder of the grounds is laid out as a park.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

DEMONSTRATION FARMS.—Among the demonstration farms carrying on the important work of teaching farmers the most improved methods of farming is that at Santiago, which covers a large tract of Government land and has under cultivation a great variety of crops. At San Francisco de Macorís, where a small demonstration farm already exists, a much more extensive one is being laid out; seedbeds have already been planted to tobacco and nurseries of fruit trees are under cultivation. The demonstration farm at Valverde has been enlarged and a number of new crops planted. There are also small demonstration farms at Moca, Samaná, and La Vega.

FREQUENT STEAMSHIP SERVICE.—The Bull Insular Line (Inc.), an American steamship company, inaugurated on July 3 of this year

a more frequent direct service of steamers from New York to ports of the Dominican Republic. A weekly service with departures every Saturday from New York will be maintained.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—The Secretary of Agriculture, realizing the importance for the development of foreign trade of properly compiled agricultural statistics, has proposed the establishment of a bureau of agricultural statistics in connection with the Office of General Statistics. It is hoped that this bureau will soon be a reality.

WATER SUPPLY AND SEWER SYSTEM IN SANTO DOMINGO.—The Aqueduct Commission, created by Law No. 419, which was approved by the President of the Republic on May 21, 1926, has published a notice concerning the opening of bids for the projects under its supervision, which include the construction of waterworks and a sewer system and the laying of pavements in the city of Santo Domingo.

ECUADOR

REGULATIONS FOR NATIONAL RAILWAYS.—On April 3, 1926, new regulations were decreed for the operation and control of the national railways, Ferrocarril-El Oro, Ferrocarril-Ambato-Guraray and Ferrocarril-Bahia-Chone.

EXEMPTION FROM DUTIES.—By a recent decree a number of cereals have been provisionally exempted from consular and import duties in order to reduce the present high cost of foodstuffs due to the prolonged dry season.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF SALT FIELDS.—The office of Inspector General of Salt Fields has been created by the Government. The inspector general will have jurisdiction over all salt-producing zones and over all employees of the salt industry.

QUITO-ESMERALDAS RAILWAY.—On May 24 last a special ceremony was held in Quito to celebrate the laying of the first rail on the Quito-Esmeraldas Railway. This new line is to be connected with the present Guayaquil and Quito Railway. The only section of this line, however, which is expected to be finished within the next few years, and for which appropriations have been made, is that between Quito and Ibarra.

ROAD REPAIRING.—In order to keep the highways of the Republic in good condition an appropriation of 300,000 sucres has been made to purchase machinery for road construction and repair.

INTERNATIONAL DAIRY CONGRESS.—The Government of Ecuador, having accepted the invitation extended by the French Government to attend the Seventh International Dairy Congress, which met in Paris on May 17 of the present year, sent as delegates to said congress Señor Enrique Gangotena and Señor Luis Ascásubi.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—A contract has been signed between the Government and an Italian construction company calling for the latter to fill in a certain section in the city of Quito comprised between the streets Manuel Matheu, Aguirre, Pedro Moncayo, and Estero Salado and covering approximately 500,000 square meters. When this work, which is well advanced, is completed one of the damp, malarial spots of the city will have been eliminated, leaving in its place an attractive section for building purposes.

GUATEMALA

ROLLING STOCK.—The arrival in June of new rolling stock from Philadelphia marked another step in the railroad progress of Guatemala. Some of the 24 passenger coaches ordered and 3 locomotives were the first to arrive; 3 large baggage cars and 5 freight cars of 25-ton capacity will also be sent. Work on the Zacapa-Chiquimula Railroad is nearing completion.

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION.—Notable activities of the Highway Commission from January to May, 1926, were the construction of 13 kilometers of macadam, the repair of 16 kilometers of macadam, the construction of 77 kilometers of dirt road, the repair of 326 kilometers of dirt road, the construction of 44 bridges, and the partial construction of 38 more. The average number of laborers employed was 50,843.

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.—With the semester ending last June three young men completed the three-year course of the School of Agriculture in Guatemala City; the next requirement which they must fulfill is six months of practical experience on an estate approved by the school. The school seeks not only to familiarize its students with theories but to demonstrate the uses of the latest farming implements and by giving practical experience to insure the future agricultural development of the country.

On June 30, a large poultry house was turned over to the use of the course in poultry raising of the Delfino Sánchez School in Guatemala City.

GRASSHOPPER CAMPAIGN.—During the grasshopper plague an effective program was carried out. The country was divided into zones in each of which hundreds of men labored to destroy the pest. Owners of estates cooperated with the Department of Agriculture in the campaign; ditches were dug, metal barriers set up, and soap, various locust destroyers, and petroleum used. In order that the poor might not suffer, the President decreed that corn should be imported free from municipal or special duty.

HAITI

SESQUICENTENNIAL EXHIBIT.—At the opening of the Haitian exhibit in the Sesquicentennial Exposition at Philadelphia, an interesting address was made by the Hon. Hannibal Price, minister of Haiti to the United States. He declared that Haiti was more anxious than ever to develop and prosper by the exploitation of her natural resources, the expansion of her commerce, and the further development of her agriculture. Then he continued:

The purpose of this exhibition is to call the attention of the world to the resources which it possesses, with a view to their exploitation in a rational and profitable way. This is the very occasion to recall that Haiti produces notably coffee, cotton, and cacao, all of which are of wide consumption, to say nothing of its many kind of fruits. Haiti likewise furnishes precious woods, such as campeachy, mahogany, galea, cedar, and oak, so useful in cabinet work and dyeing.
* * *

Haiti affords an opportunity to many diverse enterprises, and chiefly to those connected with agriculture, such as tanning, cheesemaking, dairying, and large and small scale cattle raising. It is necessary that capitalists and industrialists be impressed, so that they may come to Haiti, and there lend their experience and their professional services. * * *

PROPAGATION OF FRUIT TREES FOR DISSEMINATION.—One of the important features of the work undertaken by the Division of Horticulture is the propagation and distribution of new fruit varieties from other countries as well as the propagation of the superior varieties found in Haiti. The present plan provides for the propagation in quantity of the various fruits at the experiment station at Damien. The first trees available will be used for the establishment of orchard units at the station both for trial purposes and for an increased supply of budwood. Collections of the different fruit trees will be established at the various farm schools as fast as available, both for trial and to serve as a local source of propagation material, it being the plan that those schools shall grow nursery trees for distribution.

HONDURAS

WATER AND LIGHT SYSTEMS FOR COMAYAGÜELA.—In the middle of June, 1926, a firm of engineers began preliminary surveys for an electric plant and increased water supply in the city of Comayagüela.

CODE OF AGRARIAN PROCEDURE.—See page 1037.

MEXICO

PETROLEUM EXPLOITATION.—Mexico has an area of approximately 60,000,000 hectares of oil lands, of which only 6,000 hectares have yet been exploited. Señores Santiago González Cordero and Porfirio Rubio, petroleum engineers and Government delegates to the

International Petroleum Congress recently held in Tulsa, Oklahoma, made the foregoing statement and also gave the following facts:

During 1924 there were 85 oil companies operating in Mexico with a total investment of 780,000,000 pesos. The oil lands under exploitation were worth 386,388,000 pesos. Of the total investment Mexican capital furnished 23,528,000 pesos, while the lands under Mexican operation were valued at approximately 43,853,000 pesos.

Mexico has at present 19 refining plants with a daily production capacity of 461,360 barrels. The Mexican pipe-line system is 4,415 kilometers in length and has a daily capacity flow of 1,877,970 barrels. There is also a fleet of tankers with a joint capacity of 200,000 barrels to serve the oil fields near the Río Pánuco. The storage capacity of all the oil companies operating in Mexico is 83,806,356 barrels, there being 2,005 tanks, of which 1,979 are steel, for crude oil and derived products.

PROPERTY REGISTRATION STATISTICS.—The Government recently gave the following statistics on real property:

The value of city property in the Republic of Mexico amounts to 1,878,656,290 pesos, whereas rural property is valued at 1,350,279,521 pesos, showing that city property represents 58 per cent of the total real property valuation, and rural holdings 42 per cent.

The number of rural holdings in the Republic is 679,553 pieces of all classes, held by 463,611 proprietors, of whom 595,519 are classified as owners of small holdings worth not more than 1,000 pesos. Of the total holdings, 12,550 are valued at over 15,000 pesos and only 60 are valued at from 500,000 to 1,000,000 pesos. Only five States in the Republic have rural property the value of which exceeds 1,000,000 pesos, these being Veracruz, Michoacán, Yucatan, Guanajuato, and Jalisco.

Statistics show that the city property most highly valued is in the Federal District, where there are 13 municipalities with 28,427 pieces of real property valued at 917,318,386 pesos. The next highest city property valuation occurs in the States of Veracruz, Nuevo León, Yucatan, and Puebla, respectively; in the 186 municipalities of Veracruz there are 73,246 city properties valued at 157,454,917 pesos. However, the data on the valuation of city property in the Republic is only approximate, as of the 2,283 municipalities containing such property but 1,480 have so far furnished statistics.

STEEL INDUSTRY.—According to the Mexican press the steel and iron industry is growing throughout the country. Within the past two years there have been in operation under the patronage of the Treasury more than 20 factories producing nails and screws which have furnished the national demand with these articles at much lower prices than those imported. The use of steel building construction is becoming more general while electric plants, irrigation plants, transportation companies, schools, and farms all require steel and iron products. In industrial circles it is stated that the President of the Republic has under consideration a project for the establishment of a new line of manufacture, that of agricultural tools and machinery, which would provide the country with implements which must now be imported.

DIRECT TELEGRAPH TO CENTRAL AMERICA.—Señor Antonio González Montero, Director of National Telegraphs, recently returned from an extended tour of Central America on official business for the Department of Communications regarding the establishment of direct telegraph lines to those countries. As a result Guatemala, Honduras, and Salvador will have direct telegraphic communication with Mexico at reduced rates. A similar convention is being arranged between Mexico and Cuba, which has purchased a new powerful wireless short wave-length station to transmit and receive directly to and from Mexico.

NICARAGUA

BUSINESS CONDITIONS.—The United States Consul in Corinto stated on June 25 that the coffee crop of Nicaragua had yielded 400,000 quintals, the result of a favorable season. In consequence the commercial conditions were fundamentally good. The circulation of the córdoba during June reached 4,800,000, the largest on record.

PARAGUAY

STATISTICAL REPORT.—A recent National Statistical report for the months of April, May, and June, 1925, gives the following items of interest:

Of the 111 immigrants who entered Paraguay, 98 were Germans, 9 were Brazilians, and the remainder included 1 each from Denmark, Spain, Italy, and Russia; practically half were agriculturists by profession.

The trade report showed a favorable balance; the value of the exports for those months totaled 3,712,262 pesos, and the imports reached but 3,580,414 pesos. Compared to the same period in 1924, the value of all foreign trade was 2,411,563 pesos more than that of the previous year. The greatest amount of both export and import trade was effected with Argentina, with imports to Paraguay of 1,282,788 pesos and exports to Argentina of 3,325,206 pesos. The countries next in order for volume of trade with Paraguay were England, with imports to Paraguay worth 570,909 pesos, and Uruguay with exports from Paraguay worth 156,648 pesos.

The exports from January through June, 1925, include animal, agricultural, and forest products, and listed with those of 1924 appear as follows:

Article	Quantity	1925	1924
Horns.....	Kilograms.....	145, 323	129, 912
Horse hair.....	do.....	45, 029	45, 463
Hides.....	Units.....	190, 294	165, 923
Meat extract.....	Kilograms.....	442, 511	117, 435
Bone.....	do.....	205, 402	44
Wool.....	do.....	37, 631	35, 640
Tallow.....	do.....	1, 075, 431	785, 343
Jerked beef.....	do.....	387, 718	445, 276
Beef meal.....	do.....	771, 196	101, 040
Livestock.....	Units.....	19	-----
Ginned cotton.....	Kilograms.....	1, 745, 850	1, 841, 789

Article	Quantity	1925	1924
Cottonseed	Kilograms	3, 083, 214	3, 026, 576
Starch	do	2, 000	710
Cane sugar syrup	Liters	74, 975	54, 156
Cigars	Kilograms	1, 092	550
Peanuts	do	15, 200	24, 000
Peanut bran	do	99, 866	135, 922
Mate	Units	59, 540	165, 850
Oranges	do	103, 118, 500	121, 134, 100
Tobacco	Kilograms	2, 696, 264	3, 477, 151
Yerba mate	do	4, 110, 015	2, 734, 514
Alfalfa	do	14, 000	61, 250
Oil of petit grain	do	34, 515	36, 123
Quebracho extract	do	32, 105, 012	17, 952, 133
Sawed timber	Cubic meters	42, 522	29, 408
Logs quebracho and others	Kilograms	17, 372, 735	13, 459, 151
Posts	Units	45, 371	14, 481
Palm	do	4, 732	7, 475
Split kindling wood	do	8, 500	26, 850
Fence posts	do	1, 606, 968	1, 059, 907
Skins of wild animals	Kilograms	35, 697	25, 080
Heron plumes	Grams	275	443
Ostrich plumes	Kilograms	1, 034	655

PLOWING CONTEST.—Fostered by the Agricultural Bank in the interest of more modern methods of farming, a series of plowing contests has taken place in many districts of Paraguay. The first of these was celebrated on May 30, in San José with 17 entrants. The contestants were judged on their skill in plowing a plot of ground in a given period of time, and each received a suitable prize of some farming implement, whose value varied according to the place won by the contestant.

PERU

LIVESTOCK.—Regulations have been issued regarding the inspection of livestock in the Republic in order to decrease the number of deaths among animals. Regional inspectors must see that in every department a regular monthly inspection of all livestock is made, reporting all deaths and the cause thereof.

CELEBRATION OF ARBOR DAY AND CONSERVATION OF TREES.—A decree of May 28 states that the Bureau of Agriculture and Livestock of the Ministry of Promotion shall be in charge of planting trees along the avenues of towns and cities, as well as along roadways, planting of trees being made obligatory. The same decree designates August 30, to be celebrated as Arbor Day in the Provinces of Lima and Callao. The Minister of Promotion shall determine on what date this holiday shall be celebrated in other Provinces of the Republic. Residents on streets or avenues bordered by trees are obliged to care for the trees located on or near their property, following the instructions given by the Bureau of Agriculture and Livestock.

ELECTRIC LIGHT FOR COTAHUASI.—An allotment of 800 Peruvian pounds has been made in the general budget for the work of installing electric light in the town of Cotahuasi, capital of the Province of La Unión.

BROADCASTING IN AREQUIPA.—Since June 1 a wireless broadcasting station has been operating in Arequipa, constructed by Señor Luis Ansiaux, an engineer and wireless enthusiast. This station which is operating under the auspices of OAX of Lima, will transmit on a 275-meter wave. Señor Ansiaux expects very shortly to construct a larger station which will operate jointly with the OAX station.

PRESENTATION OF MEDAL.—A beautiful gold medal studded with diamonds was presented to President Leguía on June 5 by the Province of Paucartambo in recognition of the impulse given by the Government to the development of roads throughout that Province, and particularly for the work accomplished on the highway from Paucartambo to the Madre de Dios River.

SALVADOR

FREE IMPORTATION OF MAIZE AND BEANS.—According to a presidential decree of last June, maize and beans may be imported into the country free from tariff duties and consular fees until December 31, 1927. These articles are also exempt from the payment of wharfage fees at the customhouses of La Libertad and La Unión.

CEMENT AND ASPHALT FOR ROADBUILDING.—Twenty thousand sacks of cement were received last June at the port of La Unión to be used for the improvement and pavement of the streets of San Salvador, while 1,000 barrels of asphalt were received at the port of Sonsonate to be used for the construction of national highways.

URUGUAY

FOREIGN TRADE.—The press quotes the *Boletín* of the Ministry of the Treasury as stating that the first quarter's foreign trade for 1926 was 35,795,735 pesos in exports and 17,451,626 pesos in imports. The press continues with an analysis of these figures, saying that the facts are not so indicative of a large export trade as the figures would seem to prove, since the exports are figured in actual values, while the imports are given in official values, always less than the worth of the goods purchased abroad. Also the first quarter of the year shows heavy exportation in refrigerated meats and wool, shipments which do not continue in the same volume throughout the succeeding quarters. However, the first quarter of 1926 shows an increase of 3,600,000 pesos in exports over the first quarter of 1925, although it is 1,000,000 pesos below the same quarter of 1924. On the whole, the figures from 1921 to 1925 show a progressive increase in exportation.

GIFT OF ANIMAL BREEDING STATION.—Dr. Ernesto A. Bauzá, with the approval of the board of directors of the Rural Association of Uruguay, has formulated a plan whereby the stock farms of Uruguay or the agronomic stations will contribute toward the gift of an animal-breeding station to Paraguay. The Rural Association has appointed a committee to take up the matter of procuring a bull and three cows each of Durham, Hereford, Polled-Angus, and Normandy cattle; a ram and three ewes of the Lincoln, Romney Marsh, Merino, and Black Face breeds of sheep; and also hogs and poultry.

VENEZUELA

RAILWAY REPORT.—In its issue of June 25, 1926, the *Gaceta Oficial* published a statistical report of the railways for the first quarter of 1926. The following is a résumé:

Number of tickets sold.....	659, 505
Amount of freight carried..... kilograms..	136, 904, 670
Receipts from tickets..... bolivars..	1, 001, 638
Total receipts..... do.....	5, 094, 153
Total expenditures..... do.....	3, 064, 814

BRIDGES AND HIGHWAYS.—The Bichoroco bridge on the Cumaná-Cumanacoa Highway was opened July 11, 1926. Aside from the construction of the bridge, the work involved the building of two culverts and 263 meters of roadway as approaches.

On June 12, 1926, information was received by the President of Venezuela that the bridge over the Manzanares River in the city of Cumaná was finished and ready for use. This bridge, work upon which was started December 19, 1925, is of reinforced concrete and has a length of 89 meters and a total width of 8 meters. The total cost of the work was 136,005 bolivars.

The highway between Ocumare del Tuy and Charallave was reported finished on June 23, 1926. Having been oiled and provided with culverts and drains it will now be passable for vehicular traffic during all seasons of the year.

FREE SEED.—According to an official report received at Caracas from Tumeremo last July, more than 200 farmers of the poorer class in that township had received seed for the planting of their crops. Given in the name of the Government, the seed met a vital need at that time, since many of the people had been unable to save enough from the previous year and it was impossible for them to purchase all that was needed.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

BOLIVIA

FINANCIAL MISSION.—At the request of the Bolivian Government a financial mission of six members, under the able direction of Professor Kemmerer of Princeton University, a noted economist who has headed similar missions to other South American Republics, will visit Bolivia shortly to study the banking system and questions relating to public credit and Government loans.

BRAZIL

GOVERNMENT LOAN.—External sinking-fund gold bonds to the amount of \$25,000,000 were floated in New York City on June 24, 1926, the bonds being dated as of April 1, 1926, redeemable on October 1, 1957, and bearing 6.5 per cent interest payable semi-annually. These bonds were in addition to those for \$35,000,000 put on the market in May.

As these bonds sold at 90½ they will bear 7.25 per cent interest until maturity. A sinking fund of 1 per cent will be used for redemption of the bonds by lot at par with accrued interest. This fund, with the addition of amounts equal to the interest on bonds redeemed, is expected to retire all bonds of this issue by maturity.

CHILE

CREDIT OF 20,000,000 PESOS.—On June 21, 1926, the President of Chile authorized the Treasury to contract for a credit of 20,000,000 pesos from the Bank of Chile to meet back payments of Government employees' salaries and other obligations. The credit is to be in the form of a drawing account on withdrawals from which the bank will charge 8 per cent annual interest, as well as one-half per cent interest every six months on the total credit. On the untouched balance the bank will pay 1 per cent annual interest. The contract may be rescinded by either the Government or the bank on three months' notice.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.—According to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, taxes collected during the year 1925 reached the sum of 9,312,928 quetzales; this is 2,112,229 quetzales more than those of

the previous year. A detailed account of receipts and expenditures is as follows:

Receipts		Expenditures	
	<i>Quetzales.</i>		<i>Quetzales.</i>
Taxes.....	9, 312, 928	Department of State and Justice	1, 648, 469
Mails and telegraphs.....	364, 693	Treasury Department.....	1, 120, 465
Consular fees.....	345, 024	Department of Promotion.....	1, 393, 268
National police.....	51, 866	Department of Public Education.....	1, 033, 011
Charity.....	100, 000	War Department.....	1, 805, 644
Total receipts.....	10, 174, 511	Agriculture Department.....	855, 507
Total expenditures.....	9, 719, 859	Foreign Relations.....	338, 769
Balance.....	454, 652	Police.....	54, 441
		Charity.....	120, 074
		Floating debt.....	7, 766
		Caja Reguladora.....	910, 478
		Miscellaneous.....	431, 967

HONDURAS

AUTHORIZATION FOR BOND ISSUE.—Congress has authorized the issue of bonds to the amount of 10,000,000 pesos national currency for the consolidation of the internal debt. The interest and amortization of this debt are to be covered by 10 per cent of the total customs revenue. The bonds will pay 3 per cent annual interest and run for 20 years.

NATIONAL BANK LAW. See page 1037.



LEGISLATION

ARGENTINA

REGULATIONS OF SUNDAY CLOSING LAW.—In accordance with a presidential decree of March 1, 1926, the regulations of the Sunday Closing Law went into effect on June 10, 1926. However, the Ministry of the Interior has the power through the proper agency to modify or suspend the regulations if they prove not to meet the purposes of their enactment.

The regulations contain the following provisions:

In accordance with Law No. 4661, hired labor, or that carried on publicly for private gain in factories, shops, stores, and other establishments, is prohibited on Sunday with the exceptions made by said law. The period of rest or closing shall extend from midnight Saturday to midnight Sunday, with the understanding that the worker shall suffer no reduction of pay for this rest period. * * *

In addition to the places of business and industries closed on Sunday the following will also close: Warehouses; cigar and tobacco stores, or tobacco stands in other places of business; cheese stores; messenger services; barber shops; and booths on the public streets for the sale of merchandise, with the exception of flower booths. The sale of intoxicating drinks is prohibited on Sunday, with the exception of beer with an alcoholic content of 6 per cent or less, and wine served by hotels and restaurants during meal hours. Persons who must work on Sunday in such industries as can not be closed are to have one rest day for each six days of labor and must have permits for Sunday work from the Department of Labor.

BRAZIL

CONSULAR REGULATIONS.—A congressional decree of June 5, 1926, establishes the regulations for the diplomatic and consular corps, including salaries, promotions, and other questions. This decree was published in the *Diario Oficial* of June 9, 1926.

CHILE

REGULATIONS FOR INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE AND SAFETY.—The recently issued regulations for industrial hygiene and safety as the complement of the Law of Labor Accidents apply to all industries, the only exceptions being agriculture carried on without motors, domestic service, shops employing only the members of a single family, and home work. The regulations provide that the owner or proprietor of the establishment shall, at his own cost and risk, take all necessary measures for the efficient protection of the lives and health of his employees during the exercise of their tasks. The regulations also provide that the proprietor shall within a certain period carry out all safety and sanitation measures prescribed by the General Bureau of Labor.

Dissatisfaction with these regulations has been expressed by associations of heads of industries, as they say that the changes in the matter of space, light, sanitary arrangements, and other requirements are such that not even the most modern factories in the country can install them without great expense. In the other less well-equipped industries such changes would be nearly impossible. They have requested a modification of the regulations so that the changes may be made gradually, giving precedence to the most necessary.

ECUADOR

LEGATION CREATED.—By a decree of May 22, 1926, the Government of Ecuador established a first-class legation in the Argentine Republic.

HONDURAS

NATIONAL BANK LAW.—On April 9, 1926, President Paz Baraona signed the National Bank Law passed by the National Congress in Tegucigalpa on April 5, 1926. According to this law, the President is authorized to contract with one or more American banks for the establishment of the Bank of the Republic of Honduras, which shall be a bank of issue, deposit, and discount. The term of the contract for the organization shall be 50 years from the date of opening for business. The bank shall have a capital of 5,000,000 lempiras divided into shares of a par value of 100 lempiras each, half of which are to be subscribed by the National Government. The full text of the congressional decree providing for the bank is published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of June 3, 1926.

CODE OF AGRARIAN PROCEDURE.—This code, which governs the transference of national lands, was passed by the National Congress on March 18, 1926, and approved by the President on March 26, going into effect on May 1, of this year. The complete text of the law is published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of June 12, 1926.

MEXICO

REGULATIONS FOR PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—On July 23, 1926, the President signed the regulations for the conduct of private schools, which are hereafter to be lay schools and not permitted either to teach or to disparage any particular religion. Private primary schools may be either incorporated under the Department of Education, accepting the official curriculum and standards, or not incorporated; that is, without the required studies and standards to give their graduation certificate value equal to those of standard schools. The regulations further provide that private schools may not have a name which indicates religious affiliations nor a connection with a religious order, nor may they have chapels or rooms reserved for religious services, nor religious decorations such as pictures, statues or other objects. The regulation is published in full in *El Universal* of Mexico City for July 23, 1926.

NICARAGUA

RESUMPTION OF COURT CALENDARS.—On June 1, 1926, an executive decree was sent for approval to Congress by the provisions of which the court calendars will be resumed. Due to the decree of May 4, 1926, establishing martial law, the courts were adjourned until the publication of the present decree.

SALVADOR

CHEAP HOUSING.—On June 11, 1926, the President approved a law passed by Congress on May 29, 1926, providing inducements for

the construction of cheap houses, in view of the shortage of houses at moderate rents caused by the increase in population. Some of the provisions of the law are as follows:

Persons or companies desiring to engage in the construction of cheap houses will be given facilities for securing national and municipal property for this purpose, and also for expropriating private property. Exemption is granted from taxes on construction materials imported, as also from real estate taxes for 25 years and from certain other taxes. The Government will provide sewer and water connections and paving. Groups of houses, which must be planned according to the garden-city idea, shall consist of not fewer than 20 houses, whose maximum value shall not exceed 10,000 colones each, while apartment houses must have at least 50 rooms, their maximum value not to exceed 900 colones per room. The constructors of any houses or groups of houses must have their plans approved by the Minister of Promotion, and are forbidden to collect in rent more than 9 per cent of the money invested. Any tenant has the privilege of buying the house he occupies by easy payments over a term of years.

VENEZUELA

ORGANIC FINANCE LAW.—An organic finance law to supersede that of June 4, 1918, was signed by the President of Venezuela on June 22, 1926. Its outstanding feature was the insertion of three new articles, numbered 25, 26, 27, in the first chapter. These articles may be summarized as follows:

Neither the President, the Cabinet Ministers, the Secretary General, the Attorney General, Senators, nor Deputies may acquire any property whatsoever of the State. Neither may they sell any to the State except as specified in the following article.

When Congress deems the acquisition of property belonging to the President expedient it may order said acquisition by means of a resolution.

The resolution will not be submitted to a vote in Congress if the President's approval of the sale and the price for which he is willing to sell the property does not accompany said resolution.

The resolution will not be executed if the entry corresponding to the price does not appear in the national budget law of that year.

When the budget containing this item is passed the persons concerned shall proceed to the execution of the respective document.



GUATEMALA

PAN AMERICAN POSTAL CONVENTION.—On May 1, 1926, the Pan American Postal Convention between Spain, the United States, the Philippines, and the Pan American Republics, signed in Madrid,

November 13, 1920, was ratified by the Guatemalan Congress, and on May 6, 1926, was signed by the President.

MEXICO-SPAIN

CLAIMS CONVENTION.—The Mexican Secretary of Foreign Relations announced to the press on July 6, 1926, that the exchange of ratifications of the Revolutionary Claims Convention signed by representatives of Mexico and Spain would take place on July 7. The Mixed Claims Commission is to consider pleas for damages suffered by Spaniards during the disturbed period. Señor A. Cru- chaga y Tocornal, Chilean Ambassador to Washington, was chosen arbiter by the common accord of the signatory countries.

MEXICO-UNITED STATES

CONVENTION ON FISHING RIGHTS.—A convention on fishing rights in the Pacific Ocean was signed by Mexico and the United States during the sessions of an International Commission which opened on June 21, 1926, in Los Angeles, California. The convention provides that:

Each country shall have the right to all marine products existing within a zone 50 nautical miles wide off of its own coasts; a recommendation shall be made to the Mexican Government to reduce its taxes and the United States reciprocally to admit free of import tax marine products obtained by American fishing vessels but packed in Mexico (this tax, which now amounts to \$1 per case, would encourage investment in packing houses in Mexican territory); that Mexicans employed in fisheries should be authorized to carry on their work in American territory under the provisions of the International Commission; that recommendation be made to the Mexican Government for the drafting of a similar fisheries treaty regarding the waters of the Gulf of Mexico; and that the next meeting of the Commission be held in the City of Mexico in November, 1926.



**PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
AND EDUCATION**

ARGENTINA

DAY OF THE BOOK.—On June 15, under the auspices of the National Council of Women, the Eighteenth Annual Day of the Book was held in Buenos Aires. This celebration was attended by the Minister of Public Instruction, members of the diplomatic

corps and Doctor María de Maeztú, a well-known Spanish lecturer, who praised the cultural work carried on by the Library of the National Council of Women. Señora Lena de Argerich, president of the association, read an address on the educational work of the institution, which has been recognized by a number of foreign governments by prizes, medals, or orders of merit conferred on the National Council. At the celebration in question diplomas were delivered to students of the various cultural courses, including declamation.

The schools of Buenos Aires also celebrated Book Day with interesting programs, including recitations and music.

CHILDREN'S GARDEN CLUB.—On June 10, 1926, the youthful members of the Children's Garden Club of the Varela ward of Buenos Aires carried their garden produce to the open market for sale. Their vegetables included 40 dozen cabbages, 100 bunches of turnips, 100 bunches of radishes and other garden produce. They were accompanied by the director of their club and delegates from two other children's garden clubs.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.—Dr. Enrique Molina, president of the University of Concepción of Chile, recently gave a series of lectures at the College of Liberal Arts of the University of La Plata, and also at the Preparatory School of the University of Buenos Aires.

On a trip through Argentina undertaken for the purpose, Dr. Carlos A. Bambarén, of the University of Lima, Peru, observed the functioning of the institutions of higher learning and delivered several lectures.

Another visitor to Argentina was Prof. Pierre Delbet, surgeon at the Chochin Hospital and Professor at the University of Paris.

BOLIVIA

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.—By virtue of a supreme decree a National Academy of Fine Arts has been created in La Paz, in place of the former School of Applied Arts. The Academy of Fine Arts has been functioning since June 15 last, following the program and regulations presented by the director of the new institution to the Minister of Public Instruction.

VOCATIONAL SCHOOL.—A vocational school for girls has been established in La Paz under the able direction of Señora Maris v. de Estívaes. The program of studies will be that adopted for similar institutions in the Republic.

BRAZIL

FIRST CONGRESS OF LAW STUDENTS.—The First Brazilian Congress of Law Students was held in August in Minas Geraes to celebrate the one hundred and first anniversary of the establishment of juridic courses in Brazil in 1825. Among the subjects discussed was the better organization of the university courses in Brazil.

CHILE

AGRONOMIC INSTITUTE.—Some years ago the present Director General of the Agronomic Services established a year's course in practical agriculture. So far the course has been popular and has each year graduated a class of young men better fitted for life as farmers, or prepared to enter the course for agronomic engineers. Agricultural theory is taught and practical work carried on in the experimental fields of the Quinta Normal. The course includes stock raising, dairying, grape and fruit growing, general crops, bee keeping, poultry raising, gardening, and small industries.

INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.—At a meeting held in June, 1926, the Institute of Architects of the University of Chile elected officers for the year 1926 as follows: President, don Hermógenes del Canto; secretary, Don Juan Mena Saavedra; assistant secretary and librarian, Don Jorge Rogaler Slutzsky; treasurer, Don Guillermo Doren; and members, Don Alfredo Benavides, Don Carlos Cruzat and Don Rocard Muller.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.—The newly established schools of Philosophy and Liberal Arts, of Commerce, and of Economics, connected with the Catholic University in Santiago, made good progress during the year. Enrollment in the university reached 2,347.

Two new academies were established under the auspices of the university, namely, the Chilean Academy of Natural Sciences and the Academy of Law and Political and Social Sciences.

COLOMBIA

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND WELFARE IN SCHOOLS.—The report presented by the Secretary of Public Instruction of the Department of Boyacá to the governor of that department contains some very interesting information regarding improvements being carried out in the schools, in regard both to instruction and to the welfare of the children. Some of the points noted are the following:

An increase of the allotment for primary instruction in the departmental budget; establishment of traveling libraries for teachers; establishment of school lunch rooms accommodating in all 2,000 children; organization of societies for helping needy school children and providing them with clothes; establishment of medical assistance in the schools; employment of a German professor to direct the men's normal school; suppression of departmental scholarships in the university courses in law and medicine, and establishment with the funds formerly used for that purpose of rural schools; establishment of special vacation courses for women teachers; introduction of physical culture courses in rural schools; construction of baths and purchase of athletic fields for secondary schools; and organization of a new agricultural school and the reorganization of those already existing.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

SCHOOLS FOR WORKERS' CHILDREN.—A project submitted to the Municipal Council of Santiago proposing the establishment of six night schools for children of workers has been approved by that body. The schools to be established according to this plan are a first-grade school for boys, and another for girls; a second-grade school for boys and another for girls, and a third-grade school for children of both sexes.

ECUADOR

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR WOMEN.—The opening of the industrial school for women recently established in Quito was part of the official program for celebrating the twenty-fourth of May, a national holiday.

SCHOOL FOR TELEGRAPHY.—By a recent decree a school has been established in Quito for teaching the theory and practice of telegraphy and wireless telegraphy. In order to enroll in this school applicants must be from 17 to 25 years of age, must present a certificate from some school, and must furthermore pass an examination.

ECUADOREAN STUDENT GRADUATES.—The BULLETIN is pleased to note as of special interest the recent graduation of Señor Francisco Banda from the University of Georgetown with the degree of D. Sc. Señor Banda is the only Pan American student honored with a scholarship by the Carnegie Institute.

HAITI

INCREASE OF SCHOOL FACILITIES.—During the month of June construction work was begun on six rural school buildings, which will ultimately provide accommodation for 400 students. In connection with the school program, it is to be noted that the program provided for under the Extraordinary Credit of December 29, 1924, is nearing completion. Only a very small amount of work remains to be done on the Sisters' school at Gonaives, and the Brothers' school at Ouanaminthe is approximately 50 per cent completed. These are the last two constructions of the above mentioned program, and with their completion additional space will have been provided for 2,000 students in the Brothers' and Sisters' schools and in national schools.

HONDURAS

VOCATIONAL SCHOOL.—The vocational school of Tegucigalpa is training its pupils in cabinet work and in the manufacture of wicker furniture. It is reported in the press that the pupils are developing into good craftsmen.

SCHOOL TAX.—The school assessment for 1926 went into effect in June, property owners of the first and second class being required to

pay 6 pesos; third and fourth class, 4 pesos; fifth and sixth class, 3 pesos; and persons without property, 2 pesos.

MEXICO

APPROPRIATIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.—The Secretary of the Treasury recently informed the press that the President of the Republic has approved the increase of the appropriation for agricultural schools to 2,500,000 pesos. Some of these schools are to be experiment stations and others, schools of farming, including animal industry.

The Governor of the State of Tamaulipas reports that the President has approved the expenditure of 6,000,000 pesos for the construction of the Juárez Valley Agricultural School, the greater part of the sum to be used for the construction of a sugar mill to grind the cane crop of the Zicoténical region. The sugar business will therefore be taught to students of the agricultural school.

ILLITERACY.—In a circular letter to the governors of the States, Dr. Puig Casauranc, Secretary of Public Education of Mexico, recently requested their earnest cooperation in the spread of public education throughout the country. His letter was in part as follows:

As I am sure you will agree, the educational program for 1927 should be formulated some months before the end of the present year. * * * A study of the most recent and complete statistics shows that in 1925 a total expenditure of about 20,000,000 pesos by State and local governments was made for education. * * * The Federal Government in 1925 spent 23,252,992 pesos on education, aside from school construction and repairs, whereas in 1926 it will probably expend no less than 25,000,000 pesos. This includes expenditures for 143,000 pupils in Federal primary schools outside of the Federal District. It is thought that the number of such pupils will in 1926 reach nearly 200,000 because of the addition of 1,000 new rural schools which have been opened.

The 1921 census figures showed the percentage of illiterates to be 62.29, while 1926 statistics show that there are in the country 2,652,199 children of school age, of whom only 1,040,521 are attending school, or 35.57 per cent of the school population. Therefore of each 10 Mexican children 6 are not attending school. The need of rural schools is very great, the total number now maintained by the States being 4,635 and by the Federal Government 2,690.

Each State is requested to establish and maintain in 1927 a number of rural schools commensurate with the factors of population, number of townships, and illiteracy, and in return the Federal Government will engage to establish and maintain as a minimum the same number of rural schools within that State's territory. * * * The cooperation of the State and Federal Governments is sought both in securing material educational benefits and in spreading the principles of education.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.—There are 33 official, or public, normal schools in the country and 17 private. The oldest of these schools is the State institution at Zacatecas, which was established in 1825. The second oldest normal school is a private school in Puebla, which dates

from 1857, and the third, an official school in Sinaloa, established in 1873.

PANAMA

BOLIVARIAN UNIVERSITY.—As a part of the program of the Bolivarian Congress Dr. Octavio Méndez Pereira, Minister of Public Instruction, and Señor Samuel Lewis themselves set in place a marble marker showing where the Bolivarian University is to be erected in Panama City. The stone bears the inscription: "Universidad Bolivariana, 24 de junio de 1926." Señor Méndez Pereira, who was President of the Bolivarian Congress, made an eloquent address setting forth the purpose of the future Bolivarian University.

SCHOLARSHIPS IN OBSTETRICAL NURSING SCHOOL.—Two scholarships were recently offered in the National School of Obstetrical Nursing to candidates from the Provinces of Panama and Chiriquí. The graduates of this school are trained in the scientific care of obstetrical cases. In selecting candidates for admission preference is given to graduate nurses, and thereafter to other persons of satisfactory qualifications.

PARAGUAY

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.—Under the auspices of the Minister of Public Instruction, a course in political economy was begun in Asunción on June 17, with Dr. Rudolfo Ritter as teacher. The lectures, which are given every Thursday, constitute a trial of the university extension idea and are open to the public free of charge.

CONGRESS OF HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.—According to a decision of the committee in charge, the opening of the Congress of History and Geography was postponed from August until October 12 of this year. This date will not only give the participants a longer time to prepare, but will coincide with a most significant anniversary in American history.

NEW COURSES.—Due to the general interest shown in the study of English, classes in that language have been opened in the Gimnasio Paraguayo in Asunción.

Courses have also been established in the normal school for the preparation of kindergarten teachers to the end of establishing the greatest possible number of kindergartens as soon as possible.

PERU

ENGLISH LESSONS BY RADIO.—The manager of the Lima broadcasting station, OAX, realizing the possibilities of radio along educational lines, proposes to broadcast a course of lessons in English, thus increasing radio enthusiasm and making his station useful in the development of education in Peru. The classes will be taught

by a qualified instructor, from a well-known textbook, thus permitting the complete course to be taught. The course will cover 20 weeks, two half-hour lessons being given each week.

LEAGUE AGAINST ILLITERACY.—This educational league, founded in Lima June 20, 1925, gave very satisfactory results during its first year. Shortly after the organization of the league a branch was opened in Callao under the patronage of the Modern Labor Federation of Peru. Five months after the work of the league had been under way 40 men and women had been taught to read and write as shown by examinations held at that time. At present 252 persons are registered for instruction at the headquarters of the league in Lima, and 62 in the branch at Callao. The founder and president of the league is Señorita Haidée Pantoja Rosales, while Señora Hortensia S. de Oliveros is vice president, and Señorita Laura E. Aboado is president of the board of teachers.

SALVADOR

INSTRUCTION IN HISTORY, GEORGAPHY, AND CIVICS.—On June 11, 1926, the President approved a law passed by the National Assembly on April 23, 1926, providing that the geography, history, and civics of Salvador shall be taught in schools and universities only by native-born teachers.

URUGUAY

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—The Minister of Public Education has given his approval to a bill presented to the Senate for the establishment of industrial schools in all Department capitals which are not now provided with such schools.

CELEBRATION OF BIRTHDAY OF ARTIGAS.—On June 19, 1926, the one hundred and sixty-second anniversary of the birth of General José Artigas, leader of the "Orientals" who founded the Republic of Uruguay, was celebrated in Montevideo and throughout the country. The programs carried out in schools and societies, patriotic or social, included recitations, music, and essays. A special celebration was held in El Sauce, where the house in which Artigas was born still stands.

VENEZUELA

NEW LABORATORY EQUIPMENT.—On June 18, 1926, it was announced that the facilities of the Central University of Venezuela, at Caracas, had been materially broadened by recently purchased laboratory equipment and the repair of the laboratories, especially those of the medical and pharmaceutical departments.



LABOR

ARGENTINA

RAILROAD LABOR AGREEMENT.—On June 11, 1926, an agreement for the recognition of the railroad union and an increase in wages was signed by the labor delegates and the administrator general of the Central Córdoba Railroad. This agreement was similar to others signed previously by other railroads on like matters.



SOCIAL PROGRESS

ARGENTINA

ARGENTINE RED CROSS OFFICERS.—A letter to the Director General of the Pan American Union from the vice president of the Argentine Red Cross states that the new executive council for the period of 1926–27 has been elected, as follows:

President, Dr. Julio R. Garino; vice president, Dr. Ángel H. Roffo; treasurer general, Señor Pedro Bidondo; assistant treasurer, Dr. Ángel M. Giménez; secretary general, Señor Pedro Lalanne; assistant secretary, Señorita María Barillatti; members: Dr. Abel Zubizarreta, Dr. Gregorio Araújo Alfaro, Dr. Horacio Béccar Varela, Dr. Gregorio S. Tejerina, Dr. Felipe Justo, Dr. Roberto M. Dodds, Dr. Francisco de Veyga, Gen. Severo Toranzo, Dr. Alberto Viñas and Señora Manuela Vedia de Molina. The directors of sections are: School of Nursing and Sanitary Stations, Dr. Nicolás Lozano; administration and personnel, Señor Nicolás de Urquía; Nurses' Homes, Dr. Cecelia Grierson; and the Junior Red Cross, Prof. Julio F. Picarel.

CHEAP HOUSING.—On June 8, 1926, 286 cheap houses were awarded by lots drawn in the Buenos Aires city hall to future residents in squares G, H, I, and K, in Liniers ward. The houses were built by the General Company of Modern Construction.

BOLIVIA

PLAYGROUNDS.—Under the auspices of the Municipal Council of La Paz public playgrounds will be established in four different districts of that city.

DONATION FOR ANTI-TUBUCULOSIS LEAGUE.—The LEAGUE AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS, of which Señora Maria Luisa Salinas Vega de Siles,

the first lady of Bolivia, is president, has received recently a donation of 10,000 bolivianos from Señor Federico Groenewald, who for many years was prominent in the business life of La Paz.

BRAZIL

SHELTER FOR ABANDONED CHILDREN.—As a result of the conditions revealed by the investigation of cases appearing in the juvenile court, Dr. Mello Mattos, the judge of that court, has advocated the establishment of an asylum for minors under the patronage of the Government and private philanthropy to care for children found begging in the streets. The asylum is to have a capacity of 100 children and an annex containing a dispensary. As the President of Brazil has been responsible for the new government activities affording assistance and protection for children, the asylum is to be named in his honor, the Arthur Bernardes Refuge.

RURAL TRAVELING DISPENSARIES.—To carry on the work of venereal prophylaxis in the State of Parahyba do Norte, traveling dispensaries have been sent out by the Rural Prophylaxis Bureau to administer specifics to persons suffering from syphilis. This particular section of the country, according to official statistics, showed the highest percentage of patients with this disease, possibly due to the fact that wrong diagnosis had caused the sufferers to regard themselves as without means of cure. The traveling dispensaries, however, are bringing hope into the remotest hills and plateaus. Each of the three traveling dispensaries operating from Bababeiras, Serraria, and Areia has a physician, a nurse, and an orderly, who travel with the necessary equipment on pack animals. Registration shows that 5,118 sufferers from syphilis have been examined, and have received 20,000 doses of neosalvarsan. Later other sanitary commissions will be sent to other sections to carry on the work of stamping out the disease.

VISITING ARGENTINE SCIENTIST.—Dr. Fernando R. Torres, a well-known Argentine medical scientist, visited Rio de Janeiro in the latter part of June, 1926, to invite Brazilian medical men to participate in the First Pan American Tuberculosis Congress to be held next year in the city of Córdoba, Argentina, for the purpose of discussing plans of concerted action throughout the three Americas for combating tuberculosis, a common enemy.

MEDICAL SCHOOL HOSPITAL.—The corner stone of the Clinical Hospital of the Medical School in Rio de Janeiro was laid on June 19, 1926, the ceremony being attended by the President, the members of his cabinet, civil and military authorities, and medical students. The hospital of 1,800 beds, named in honor of President Arthur Bernardes, is to be completed within five years. Of the separate wards the first to be completed will be the pediatric sec-

tion, with 350 beds, to be opened within eight months. The cost of the hospital, budgeted at 25,000 contos, is to be raised by a surtax of 5 per cent on alcoholic beverages. The sick poor will be treated here with the most modern methods and equipment, since the hospital, according to the Brazilian press, is to be the largest in South America.

ARGENTINE SCOUT REACHES RIO DE JANEIRO.—An Argentine boy scout, Gabino Ferreyra, has completed a long hike of 8,000 kilometers, leaving Cordoba, Argentina, on April 5, 1925, and passing through the Argentine Provinces of Santiago del Estero, Catamarca, Tucuman, Salta, and Jujuy, thence into the high plateaus of Tupiza and the Bolivian Provinces of Potosi, Oruro, and La Paz, reaching the latter on July 31, 1925, where he remained a month. There he met Eugenio Galliano, a Brazilian scout, with whom he exchanged scout stafs, promising to deliver the Brazilian scout's staff in Rio de Janeiro. From La Paz he went to Santa Cruz de la Sierra and thence to Puerto Suárez, which he reached on January 5, 1926. In the Bolivian mountains the temperature was 19° C. below zero, whereas from Cochabamba to Matto Grosso in Brazil he had to cross a district of tropic heat. On May 18 he reached São Paulo, and on June 14 Rio de Janeiro. The scout carried a book of signed statements from military and other authorities testifying that he reached the various cities on foot and without arms, unaided by the Government. He brought friendly greetings from the Bolivian scouts to their fellow scouts of Brazil, in addition to messages from the Argentine scouts.

CHILE

CORRESPONDENCE COURSE IN HYGIENE.—A few months ago the Department of Sanitary Education sent a note to the Executive Committee of the Teachers' Association requesting that body's cooperation in the preparation of a correspondence course in hygiene to be conducted by the General Bureau of Health for the benefit of primary teachers throughout the country.

INDUSTRIAL SOCIAL WELFARE.—Social welfare activities among the workers in the nitrate region, according to information from the Ministry of Labor, have been much increased. The Nitrate Association has invested about 12,000,000 pesos in sanitation and health work. On its staff are 38 physicians, 82 medical students, and 55 midwives. It has constructed in various places 31 wards for maternity or other hospital cases, each ward being provided with a dispensary for free distribution of medicine to the families of the workers. In most of the plants a home disinfection service has also been established. The Arica-La Paz Railroad has also established dispensaries on the main points of the line. The nitrate industry

maintains 144 private schools and pays a subsidy to 58 Government schools. Children of the nitrate workers who show promise are sent to the Santiago Vocational School or the Antofagasta Nitrate Industrial School. There are in the nitrate fields night schools and libraries which together have 8,000 books and 20,000 pamphlets, furnished by the Nitrate Producers' Association.

CHEAP HOUSING.—Early in June the Citizens' Commission of Iquique requested from the Ministry of Public Health and Charity the privilege of carrying out a housing development for workmen under the provisions of Law No. 308 on cheap housing. The minister replied that he would recommend the project to the Council of Social Welfare, since this plan would ameliorate the housing shortage now existing in Iquique.

RENT COURTS ESTABLISHED.—The tribunals on rentals and housing provided for by law were formally constituted on June 7, for the adjustment of differences between property owners and tenants.

RED CROSS ASSOCIATION.—The Women's Red Cross Association of Chile has organized vaccination commissions to carry on the work of vaccinating the inhabitants of Santiago against smallpox.

COLOMBIA

RESTRICTIONS ON SALE OF LIQUOR.—On July 3, 1926, a decree was issued regulating article 8 of Law No. 88 promulgated in 1925, regarding the sale of intoxicating beverages. This decree forbids the sale of liquor within a radius of 1 kilometer around any railroad construction camp, under the penalty of 50 pesos fine for the first offense. The above-mentioned decree also states that barrooms or billiard parlors shall not be opened within one block of schools, and establishes a fine of 50 pesos for persons failing to comply with this order.

COSTA RICA

INFANT MORTALITY IN SAN JOSÉ.—A recent report of the Child Health Station of San José for the year 1925 stated that although the birth rate in Costa Rica was higher than that of Austria, England, France, Spain, or Germany, the infant mortality rate was also high, reaching 237 in San José. The infant mortality rate in San José for each of the past 5 years is strikingly similar and appears to point to relatively constant causes. It is as follows:

1921.....	per 1,000..	260. 6
1922.....	do.....	188. 4
1923.....	do.....	202. 9
1924.....	do.....	244. 5
1925.....	do.....	237. 8

According to the Child Health Station many of these deaths have as an underlying cause the ignorance and poverty of the parents, since

a more detailed study reveals a smaller percentage of deaths in the portion of the city inhabited by the well-to-do.

Although limited in its scope and even yet not presenting the most perfect conditions, the work of the Child Health Station has shown that many children's lives might be saved. Of the 133 children cared for by the institution during the past year only 12 died; this is an average of 90.2 per 1,000, in comparison to 237.8 per 1,000 of San José infants who were not cared for by the station.

CUBA

SUMMER CAMP FOR CHILDREN.—At a recent meeting in Habana of the National Committee for the Protection of Mothers and Infants, the Secretary of Public Health gave an account to the committee of the opening of a summer camp for children which has been established near that city. This colony is named María de los Ángeles Grau, in honor of the little granddaughter of the President of the Republic. The secretary also advised the committee of the plans under consideration by his department to organize similar camps in other parts of the Republic. It was decided at this meeting to establish in Santiago de la Vegas an agricultural colony for children where they may learn the rudiments of farming.

HOSPITAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The Secretary of Public Health has completed plans for the construction of a hospital for skin diseases in the city of Santiago de Cuba. Plans have also been made for adding to the large Calixto García Hospital in Habana; six new pavilions and a special section for children will be constructed. The operating rooms in this magnificent hospital are equal to the best in New York City. Additions will also be made to the Habana maternity hospital. At Sagua la Grande plans are under way for building a well-equipped maternity hospital, financed by the Oña-Ribalta Foundation of that city.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST INFANT MORTALITY.—With the purpose in view of commencing an energetic campaign against infant mortality throughout the Republic, the Secretary of Public Health has sent a circular to local health authorities embodying 18 questions. The following are some of the most important: What information can be obtained regarding tuberculosis in children from infancy to school age? Are births promptly registered? Is instruction on proper nutrition for children given in the schools? What information can be obtained on the general feeding of infants and small children? What effect on children has the use of alcohol by parents? What data can be obtained regarding the use of patent medicines for children's ailments? What is the condition of the milk supply? Is much condensed or powdered milk used?

PHILANTHROPIC WORK OF THE ROTARY CLUB.—A committee from the Rotary Club of Habana recently called on the Secretary of Public Health and Public Charities to solicit permission, in the name of the Rotary Club of Sancti Spiritus, to construct in that city a club house and a dispensary, the latter, when finished, to become the property of the Government but to be financed by the Rotary Club.

RECREATION CENTER.—A modern playground and recreation center has been opened in the town of Guanabacoa. This park, which covers approximately 9,630 square meters, is divided into two sections by a concrete balustrade, one side being reserved for adults and the other side for children. Amusements for older children include tennis, basket ball and roller skating. Around the outer edge of the park there is a course three meters wide for bicycling.

GUATEMALA

PATENT MEDICINES.—Since the enactment of a recent law restricting the sale of patent medicines, an official campaign has been started against them. General hygienic conditions in pharmacies and drug stores have improved and it is hoped that the success attained will be a stimulus for even greater activity to protect the public from the avalanche of patent medicines and to establish a basis for a purely national pharmaceutical industry.

IMPROVED PRISON CONDITIONS.—A new, fully equipped dining room was inaugurated on June 30 in the prison for women of Guatemala City. During the same day a patriotic program in which many of the prisoners took part was held to commemorate the historic events of 1871. Under the present director, discipline has been humanized, and instruction in practical work is being given.

HAITI

WORK IN RURAL CLINICS.—The attendance at rural clinics during the last few months has shown very satisfactory results. The most notable increase was that at the Marmelada clinic, which during June jumped from the usual 20 or 30 patients to 150 and more. The latter part of May a weekly roadside clinic was begun in the mountainous district between Ennery and Saint-Michel. After five weeks the attendance increased to between 20 and 40 weekly, and all indications point to a steady growth. This little roadside gathering affords great relief to persons who otherwise would never receive any medical treatment.

MEXICO

RED CROSS AIDS FLOOD VICTIMS.—A sanitary brigade of the Mexican Red Cross went during the first week in July to the flooded area in the State of Morelos, where many persons lost their lives.

One of the officers of this brigade had served previously with the brigade on duty earlier this year after the flood in Nayarit.

Red Cross and other aid, as well as large contributions of money, were sent to León, where serious floods also occurred.

PANAMA

BUST AND TABLET IN MEMORY OF DOCTOR FINLAY.—During the Bolivarian Congress last June the Cuban Government presented to the Republic of Panama a bust of the late Dr. Carlos J. Finlay and the Habana Rotary Club a tablet commemorative of the same eminent Cuban physician, who propounded the theory of transmission of yellow fever by a mosquito.

Dr. A. Preciado, delegated by the Panaman Government to accept the gifts from Cuban minister, in his remarks on that occasion paid a tribute to Doctor Finlay, saying that it was fitting that the laboratory of Santo Tomás Hospital should bear his name and that the bust and tablet should remain there in memory of his notable service to humanity in aiding to rid the Tropics of a deadly disease.

PARAGUAY

WELFARE ACTIVITIES.—A schedule printed on June 15, 1926, reveals some of the many phases of work carried on by the Department of Hygiene and Public Welfare in Asunción. Under its supervision, first aid, hospital, dental, and pharmaceutical service are put within reach of the needy; child welfare is promoted by a gynecological clinic, midwives, visiting nurses, and child health stations; and special asylums and hospitals are maintained for the indigent and infirm, the tubercular, and lepers. Besides a laboratory, an antituberculosis dispensary, and an institute for the prophylaxis of venereal diseases, many consultation rooms are open in different city districts and the suburbs, while the work of the department also reaches out to other cities under the supervision of regional physicians.

The official statistical report for the months of April, May, and June, 1925, shows a total of 643 cases treated in the National Hospital, while under the public dispensaries there were listed 3,463 consultations, 1,883 treatments, 277 ambulance trips, and 13,800 prescriptions given.

EXTENSION OF ANTIHOOKWORM CAMPAIGN.—On May 31 it was announced that the Rockefeller Foundation had established another sanitary zone in an extension of its campaign against hookworm. The regions concerned embrace the rich sections of Acahay, Ybycuí, Mbuyapey, and Quyquyó.

PERU

SCHOOL FOR DELINQUENTS.—By a recent Executive order a school for delinquent children has been created in Lima. Abandoned

children under 18 years of age or those accused of any misdemeanor shall be placed in this asylum until such time as the juvenile court shall decide upon their transfer to some other institution or shall order them returned to their parents or guardians. The police are forbidden to take minors for any offense whatsoever to the police station or house of detention.

SALVADOR

FREE MEDICAL SERVICE.—On June 5, 1926, the President authorized the creation of a free medical service, the object of which is to serve the poor in every municipality of the Republic.

URUGUAY

MUNICIPAL HOUSING PLAN.—The 20 houses constructed by the municipality of Montevideo in Peñarol have been completed for about a year but have only recently been supplied with running water. It is hoped that these economic dwellings will soon be turned over to the public.

CHILD WELFARE.—During May, 1926, the 8 dispensaries maintained by the Department of Public Charity in Montevideo treated 1,829 children, of whom 324 were new patients. Examinations were also given to 1,027 other children in public charity institutions. The milk laboratories distributed 18,110 liters of milk, 20,148 feedings of modified milk, and 667 cans of prepared baby foods. The Children's House admitted 69 children and lost 5 infants by death in its nursery. The Union milk station and nursery cared for 48 children. The Mothers' Canteen of the Union furnished 804 lunches. The Wet Nurse Service examined 72 candidates for this class of nursing; wet nurses so examined and registered are given certificates and are recommended free of charge to families desiring their services. Inspectors made 2,602 visits to oversee wet nurses and other children's nurses.

VENEZUELA

PRIZE FOR BREAST FEEDING.—The Simón Rodríguez Institute of Caracas, an organization of a social and scientific nature, has recently created a prize for infants reared by breast feeding. The prize, which is 500 bolivars, will be awarded annually on October 28 (this year on December 30) to the child who, having met the other requirements, has shown the greatest gain in weight, robustness, and general good health during the previous six months.

GIFT OF HOUSE.—The *Gaceta Oficial* on June 29 published a law which authorized the Federal Executive to donate a house owned by the Government for the use of the Orphans' Home of the city of Ocumare del Tuy.



GENERAL NOTES

BOLIVIA

HOMAGE PAID TO BOLIVIAN POET.—On May 28, 1926, an interesting ceremony took place in one of the theatres of Cochabamba in honor of the Bolivian poet, Adela Zamundio. President Siles and other high Government officials went to Cochabamba to do honor to the distinguished writer and educationist.

COLOMBIA

NEW CABINET.—Dr. Miguel Abadía Méndez, whose inauguration as President of the Republic took place on August 7, 1926, has appointed the following cabinet: Minister of Foreign Relations, Dr. Marco Fidel Suárez; Minister of the Interior, Dr. Jorge Vélez; Minister of War, Dr. Ignacio Réngifo; Minister of the Treasury, Dr. J. A. Gómez Recuero; Minister of Public Works, Dr. Mariano Ospina Pérez; Minister of Industries, Dr. Salvador Franco; Minister of Telegraphs and Posts, Dr. Silvino Rodríguez; and Minister of Instruction and Public Health, Dr. José Jesús García.

COSTA RICA

STATUE OF JUAN RAFAEL MORA.—During June, the Costa Rican Congress approved the project for the erection of a monument to Juan Rafael Mora, an early President of the Republic, as a just recognition of his great merit and unselfish labors for his native country. The sum of 50,000 colones was set aside for this purpose.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CENTER.—At the Union Club in Santo Domingo a preliminary meeting was held recently to discuss the organization of a literary, scientific, and artistic club. The idea of creating this organization is the outgrowth of a suggestion made by the Secretary of Justice and Public Instruction for creating an intellectual society in the capital with branches in other cities of the Republic.

GUATEMALA

AEROPLANE PRESENTED BY MEXICO.—On June 15, the formal delivery of an airplane given Guatemala by the Mexican Government took place before a distinguished assembly. The Mexican

Military Commission made the presentation, which was followed by a speech of acceptance by the President of Guatemala, while an award of medals to the aviator and the mechanic who brought the machine from Mexico concluded the program.

MEXICO

PAPERS OF BENITO JUÁREZ.—On July 17, 1926, the great-grandchildren of Benito Juárez, hero of the independence of Mexico, donated to the National Library the private library and records of Juárez and of Señor Pedro Santacilia, secretary and son-in-law of Juárez. All the correspondence of Juárez with the most noted men of the epoch is included, as are many papers which will no doubt clear up some doubtful points in the country's history.

PARAGUAY

MONUMENT TO URUGUAYAN PATRIOT.—On May 19, 1926, the Congress of Paraguay authorized the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen. José Gervasio Artigas, founder of the independence of Uruguay, who spent his last days in Asunción. The monument will be placed at the entrance to the Botanic Garden, facing the Artigas School.

SALVADOR

COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS.—According to *Diario del Salvador* of June 15, 1926, new stamps with interesting designs and appropriate inscriptions are to be issued commemorating the first Central American games, which will be held in Mexico in October of this year.

URUGUAY

HONORS FOR ZORRILLA DE SAN MARTÍN.—Among the honors planned by certain organizations for Dr. Zorrilla de San Martín, a famous Uruguayan poet and intellectual, is a public subscription for the purchase of the house in which he now lives. On August 5 a tablet was placed on the house stating the public source of the subscription. It is also planned to request the Government to appoint a committee to push the request of the University of Montevideo that the Nobel prize for literature be awarded to the famous Uruguayan.

VENEZUELA

INDEPENDENCE DAY.—The 115th anniversary of the declaration of national independence was celebrated by Venezuela on July 5, with special patriotic exercises and the inauguration of many public improvements.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO AUGUST 15, 1926

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ARGENTINA		
Condition of Buenos Aires banks, including branch in Argentina, at close of business on Apr. 30, 1926.	1926 June 24	Dana C. Sycks, consul at Buenos Aires.
BRAZIL		
The silk industry in Sao Paulo.....	May 29	Walter C. Thurston, consul at Sao Paulo.
Brazil nut crop prospect.....	do.....	Fred C. Eastin, jr., vice consul at Manaos.
Financial situation of the city of Rio de Janeiro.....	June 5	A. Gaulin, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
Prices of sugar in Pernambuco for May, 1926.....	do.....	Nathaniel P. Davis, consul at Pernambuco.
Construction of telegraph line in State of Bahia.....	June 7	Howard Donovan, consul at Bahia.
New tonnage for the Lloyd Brasileiro.....	June 11	Robert R. Bradford, consul at Rio de Janeiro.
Brazilian kaolin.....	June 15	Do.
Review of Brazilian commerce and industries for May, 1926.....	do.....	A. Gaulin.
Razing of the Morro do Castello, Rio de Janeiro.....	do.....	Do.
New steamship service for Bahia.....	do.....	Howard Donovan.
Motor omnibus inaugurated at Bahia.....	June 16	Do.
Bahia coffee exports during May, 1926.....	do.....	Do.
Cacao movement at Bahia during May.....	do.....	Do.
Button factory to be established in Bahia.....	June 18	Do.
Finances of the State of Piauh, fiscal year 1925-1926, message of the President, June 1, 1926.	do.....	Do.
Proposed water supply for the city of Gravata.....	June 19	Nathaniel P. Davis.
Balance sheet of the Bank of Brazil for May, 1926.....	June 21	A. Gaulin.
Banks of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, having correspondence in the United States.	June 25	Do.
Coal imports at Rio de Janeiro during May, 1926.....	do.....	Do.
Crop prospects for second 10 days in June, 1926.....	do.....	Allan Dawson, vice consul at Rio de Janeiro.
Organization of road-building company at Conquista.....	do.....	Howard Donovan.
CHILE		
Hydroelectric plant for Concepción.....	June 17	John L. Stewart, vice consul at Concepción.
The crisis in the nitrate industry.....	June 18	George D. Hopper, consul at Antofagasta.
COLOMBIA		
Forest resources of the Cartagena consular district.....	June 19	Lester L. Schnare, consul at Cartagena.
New American steamship service for Cartagena, San Francisco direct to Cartagena.	June 22	Do.
Notes on the coffee crop.....	July 1	Charles Forman, consul at Pernambuco.
First shipments of crude petroleum from Cartagena.....	July 2	Lester L. Schnare.
Supplemental report to the "Forest resources of Cartagena"	July 11	Do.
Review of commerce and industries for quarter ended June 30, 1926.	July 12	Do.
COSTA RICA		
Quarterly report on Costa Rica products exported.....	July 8	Roderick W. Unckles, vice consul at San Jose.
CUBA		
April review of commerce and industries.....	June 19	Edward Cafferty, consul in charge, Habana.
Review of commerce and industries of Nuevitas, quarter ended March 31, 1926.	June 26	Lawrence P. Briggs, consul at Nuevitas.
Cuban market for rice and beans.....	July 2	William B. Murray, vice consul at Habana.
Review of commerce and industries of Isle of Pines, quarter ended June 30, 1926.	July 8	Sheridan Talbott, vice consul at Nueva Gerona.
Sugar production in Province of Santa Clara, for the years 1921-22 to 1925-26.	do.....	Lucien N. Sullivan, consul at Cienfuegos.
Review of Nuevitas consular district, quarter ended June 30, 1926.	July 10	Lawrence P. Briggs.

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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		
Increased steamship service from New York to Dominican Republic. (Bull Insular line.)	1926 July 7	James J. Murphy, jr., consul at Santo Domingo.
Review of commerce and industries of Puerto Plata district for quarter ended June 30, 1926.	July 13	W. A. Bickers, consul at Puerto Plata.
ECUADOR		
Decree establishing a central office of emission and redemption of currency in Ecuador.	July 5	Richard P. Butrick, consul at Guayaquil.
GUATEMALA		
The bee industry in Guatemala.....	July 13	Philip Holland, consul general at Guatemala City.
HAITI		
Economic and commercial summary for Haiti.....	June 29	Maurice P. Dunlap, consul at Port au Prince.
NICARAGUA		
Review of commerce and industries, quarter ended June 30, 1926.	July 9	A. J. McConnico, consul at Bluefields.
PANAMA		
Extension of Chiriqui railway.....	June 26	H. D. Myers, vice consul at Panama City.
June report on commerce and industries.....	July 10	Do.
Establishment of the Bolivarian University at Panama City.....	do.	Do.
PARAGUAY		
Reopening of the International Products Co., at San Antonio..	June 2	R. M. Scotten, consul at Asuncion.
Paraguayan Ministry of Education.....	June 10	Do.
Suggestions regarding remission of shipping documents to Paraguay.	June 16	Do.
PERU		
Peru's production and trade in rice.....	June 30	Geo. A. Makinson, consul in charge, Callao-Lima.
SALVADOR		
Motor-vehicle regulations and taxes in Salvador.....	June 22	W. J. McCafferty, consul at San Salvador.
Market in Salvador for paints and varnishes.....	July 8	Do.
VENEZUELA		
The Maracaibo aqueduct—preliminary work now being done..	June 15	Alexander K. Sloan, consul at Maracaibo.
Statement of the "Banco Comercial de Maracaibo," on 31st day of May, 1926.	July 7	Do.





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NOVEMBER 1926

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DR. WASHINGTON LUIZ, PRESIDENT ELECT OF BRAZIL

PAN AMERICANISM AND ITS *RAISON D'ÊTRE*

FIFTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

THE GIFT OF ONE COMMON TONGUE

CLIFF DWELLERS OF THE MEXICAN SIERRA MADRE

ANTI-ALCOHOL CONGRESS

STUDENT MOVEMENT IN LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

NOVEMBER, 1926

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- Uruguay.....Señor DR. JACOBO VARELA,
1317 F Street, Washington, D. C.
- Venezuela.....Señor DR. CARLOS F. GRISANTI,
1102 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.



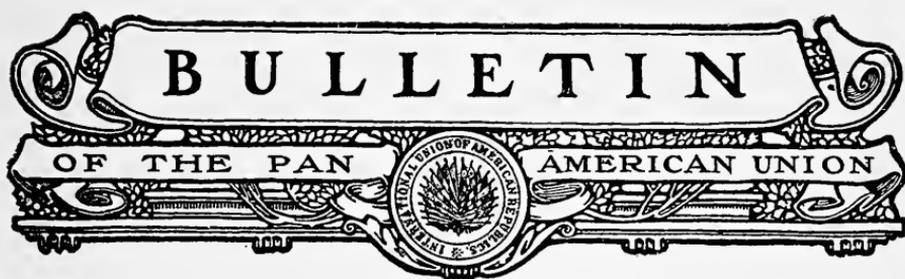
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DR. WASHINGTON LUIZ PEREIRA DE SOUZA

Who will be inaugurated President of Brazil November 15, for a term of four years



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DR. WASHINGTON LUIZ, PRESIDENT ELECT OF BRAZIL¹ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

AMONG the significant and glorious dates in the national calendar of the Brazilian Republic none, with the single exception of Independence Day, is more thoroughly observed than that of November Fifteenth, which commemorates the peaceful and orderly transition of that nation from the Empire to the Republic in the year 1889. Originally set apart by the founders for patriotic thought and contemplation, it also marks the most significant participation of the Brazilian people in the political life of the Nation, in that it is the date on which each Chief Executive elect takes over the reins of government from his predecessor and enters upon his four-year period of administration.

Washington Luiz Pereira de Souza, the actual President elect, who will take office on the fifteenth of November, 1926, is one of Brazil's most distinguished sons. He is moreover a statesman of an uncommonly high order, one who has proved his quality during a long career devoted to public affairs. He is that rare combination: An essentially practical man whose quick grasp of facts and situations—as repeatedly seen in his solution of public problems—is excelled only by a remarkable breadth of vision which, in combination with his sterling character and the invariable note of patriotism that is the dominant feature of his career, has won for him the unswerving respect and esteem of his countrymen.

¹ Compiled by Langworthy Marchant, Pan American Union staff.

Dr. Washington Luiz comes to the Presidency from the Senate, where he represented São Paulo, the State of his adoption, and where his excellent judgment and convincing eloquence have been notable factors in the furtherance of the national welfare. Before his election to the Senate he was Governor of the State of São Paulo, in which high office he rendered signal service in the remarkable progress of that State in agriculture, industry, commerce, and education. A lasting monument to his administrative genius is the magnificent system of public roads, to the construction of which he gave an extraordinary impulse and which is contributing so greatly toward the industrialization of that State and the consequent progress and well-being of its people.

The nomination of Dr. Washington Luiz for the Presidency and his election by a practically unanimous popular vote may be looked upon as part of the natural order of things, as the inevitable recognition on the part of his countrymen of his eminent fitness for that high office, and as a proof of confidence in his ability to bring about measures of incalculable importance in the national life.

One of these is the problem of the currency, the reform of which will place the Brazilian economic system on the firm foundation of specie payments, free from the losses and uncertainties attendant upon the fluctuations of an unstable exchange. In his efforts to effect this reform the new President will have the entire approval of the Brazilian people, who have expressed in the most emphatic manner their confidence in his ability to carry it to a successful conclusion. Dr. Washington Luiz's platform includes many other matters of transcendental importance in the progress and happiness of the Nation, and it is to be expected that the excellent disposition toward him on the part of all political elements will contribute materially to facilitate their solution.

The new President of Brazil, who begins his term in such auspicious circumstances, was born in the State of Rio de Janeiro, October 26, 1870, the son of Col. Joaquim Luiz Pereira de Souza and Dona Florinda de Sá Pinto Pereira de Souza. He began his advanced studies in the Collegio Pedro Segundo in the city of Rio de Janeiro in 1884, completing the course in São Paulo four years later. He matriculated in the Law School of the latter city, from which he graduated in December, 1891. He began the practice of law in the State of Rio de Janeiro but, removing to Batataes in São Paulo, he took up his practice in that city, being shortly afterwards elected President of the municipal council.

In 1904 he was elected to the State Legislature where in 1905 he took part in the revision of the State constitution. In March, 1906; he was appointed Secretary of Justice in the administration of

Dr. Jorge Tybiriçá, a position he continued to hold during the succeeding administration under Dr. Albuquerque Lins until May, 1912, when he was again elected to the State Legislature. In October, 1913, he was elected Prefect of the city of São Paulo, and in September of the same year he was nominated by the Republican party of São Paulo to succeed Dr. Altino Arantes as Governor of that State, being elected in the following March by a large majority for the four-year period 1920-1924.

Among the important achievements of his administration may be mentioned: Hundreds of kilometers of public roads constructed and opened to traffic; the settling of the floating debt of the State; the refunding and consolidation of the internal and external debts; the enormous increase effected in the State revenues; the radical reform of the system of public instruction, including the establishment of several hundred schools; and the creation of the historic Museum of Itú.

The BULLETIN takes this opportunity of presenting its respectful congratulations to the new President of Brazil and of expressing its sincere wish that his term of office may be attended with the most complete success and be the source of abiding prosperity for the great and friendly Brazilian nation.



PAN AMERICANISM AND ITS RAISON D'ÊTRE :: ::

By DR. GUILLERMO A. SHERWELL

Late Secretary General of the Inter American High Commission

(Concluded from the October BULLETIN)

3. *Coordination in the study of American problems and cooperation in their solution.*—Having admitted the community of political and social problems in the American continent, and bearing in mind the contacts imposed by nature between its respective peoples as, also, their similarity in origin, and fundamental institutions, we must likewise admit that the best method of solving the difficulties encountered in their progress by the youthful peoples of America is a combination of efforts both in investigation and application. In other words it is necessary, first, to coordinate study and investigation and, second, to cooperate in carrying out the respective conclusions which may be reached.

This has been understood from the beginning. The cases are numberless in which not only the statesmen of America but her scientists and sages have devoted themselves to the study of such problems and obtained results of successful application. Among the most notable examples, the study of sanitary problems may be mentioned and the combined efforts toward their solution. To this is due the almost total elimination of yellow fever in this hemisphere; the victorious campaign now being waged against malaria; the sanitary undertakings which in different cities are now either in progress or under consideration, as the result of the experience of cities in other American countries; and the very considerable port and dock works, achieved or under way, not alone for the enlargement of commercial facilities, but to obtain immunity from certain diseases.

The organization of juristic bodies for the systematic study and regulation of American political problems is another case in point. The work of these entities has been attended by such success that it may be safely affirmed that America as a whole has made no inconsiderable contribution to international law, a contribution which includes the addition of new points of view and genuinely American interpretations by the labors of eminent American jurists. With such labors must forever be associated the names of Elihu Root, John Bassett Moore, Ruy Barbosa, Epitacio Pessoa, Antonio S. de Bustamante, James Brown Scott, Estanislao S. Zeballos, Alejandro

Álvarez, Luis Anderson, Francisco L. de la Barra and many others who, around the common conference table or by individual publications, have increased by purely American contributions the common store of international doctrines, principles and viewpoints.

Another example which may be cited is the daily increasing exchange of scientific information and ideas among the American peoples. Financial, agricultural, engineering, sanitary, educational and many other experts lend their aid in the investigation of the different matters which come before the statesmen of every country.

At the present moment there is being organized one of the most important conferences ever held in the American Continent. The press of the United States is inviting the press of the entire continent to meet in that country to consider every aspect of the present situation and the future mission of this powerful democratic and cultural instrument which has played such a notable part in the development of American institutions. The meeting in common assembly of the journalists of America may, without exaggeration, be hailed as one of the most transcendental events of the present epoch. It is the press which creates and shapes public opinion; which puts in contact the most widely scattered members of a nation and the most widely separated peoples of the earth; which makes the most isolated family feel itself a part of that greater family which is the Nation, and of that immensely greater family which is humanity at large; the press is the pillar of fire by night and cloud by day which guides humanity on its hazardous march; its progress during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries has made it the most powerful constructive element and the most-to-be-feared destructive weapon which humanity has ever encountered. This American press congress will consider how this marvelous organization, whose brain is that of humanity itself, whose hands reach to the utmost limits of the earth and whose pulse is the combined heartbeat of the race, may best use its incomparable power to the end that virtue, beauty, and life itself may increase in this world where beauty has so greatly suffered, where virtue is rated so low, and where life is frequently nothing more than "the pain of existence," to quote the poet. Wherever man is found, whether of lowly or exalted station—and there is none in the field of thought higher than the university tribune—acclamation of the press is but due respect and deserved homage.

Other cases may be cited in which the natives of the American Continent have thought in unison and together have acted in conformity with such thinking. Among these results some permanent institutions may be found, among them that outstanding body known as the Pan American Union.

The Pan American Union is an organization in which the American Republics as a whole, with equal representation, may consider and

investigate their common problems. Its activities are many and diverse, the principal being the diffusion in each of information concerning all. The fundamental principle of the Pan American Union appears to be: "To know, to esteem, and to respect each other." This union, which does its utmost to develop and establish this mutual understanding, has its seat in Washington. It is, however, in no sense under the influence of the United States, since it is governed by the diplomatic representatives of America in that capital, or, in the absence of these, by representatives especially appointed for the purpose. The president of the governing board of the union is one of the members elected by the board itself. The building in which the offices of the union are located is the property of the latter, and not of the United States. None of its employees, moreover, is in any way responsible to the United States nor to any of the member States of which the union is composed. This makes for perfect liberty of action on the part of the union, subject only to the decisions of its governing board, which meets at regular intervals, reaching its decisions precisely as do other deliberative bodies. The Pan American Union has not been free from attacks, direct and indirect, but to date it has survived each and all of them, and it is to be hoped that its usefulness will finally be recognized by all. Certainly it can not be said that it has ever caused the slightest injury to the interests of any American people; on the other hand, a long, long list of deeds on its part can be adduced in benefit of one or another of the American Republics.

The Inter-American High Commission is an institution of more recent creation and of a more limited sphere of action than the Pan American Union, since matters of a political character are prohibited. Its specialty is the study and investigation of matters of an economic character, with the object of establishing a coordination favoring commercial exchange between the countries of this continent. It aids in the preparation of conferences of a technical character dealing with economic matters and legislation; studies all conventions on these subjects proposed by the American peoples; and it endeavors to have the decisions of the Pan American conferences carried out in those fields in which such intervention is proper. This commission includes a section in each American country composed of nine members, the president of which must be a Cabinet officer. Its central executive council, by decision of the commission itself, is located in the United States, the commission having the power to change such location at will.

The women of the continent have also organized with the purpose of studying common American problems and aiding in their solution. The political progress realized by women in some of these countries has been and is being studied in the others, while the important

collaboration of women in many delicate social questions is the subject of serious investigation throughout the Americas. Granting that the fundamental rôle of woman in the home gave her a certain importance, she has until very recently been far removed, if not from study and investigation, at least from any active intervention in matters of public interest. But she has at last emerged from that seclusion and is now contributing to the consideration and solution of the many questions which occupy the attention of humanity at large. Already she is making her influence felt in public life. Indeed, certain radical reforms in various important branches of social legislation are entirely due to her point of view and to that sure feminine instinct and feeling which, by divine inspiration, often goes further and accomplishes more than strict masculine logic has been able to achieve. It is impossible to think of the future of humanity without taking into account the increasingly important part taken by woman in public affairs. The women of America offer their contribution both as women and Americans; and their contribution as a whole will be largely determined by the closer coordination in thought and effort now being effected.

Finally, as a result of the coordination and cooperation mentioned, three scientific congresses have already been held in America, in which the leaders of American thought have gained personal knowledge of each other, a knowledge which, founded on mutual respect, has not only been an influential element in the reciprocal esteem of the respective peoples, but is an earnest of greater strength and consistency in their relations with each other in the future.

OPPOSITION TO THIS MOVEMENT

In each of these Inter-American assemblies, in each negotiation looking toward closer relations between the American peoples, there may be heard from time to time the discordant voice of the eternal discontented, of those who delight in the easy task of sowing discord and evil—easy, because the painful task of exterminating tares and thistles will never in the last analysis fall to them. It is so easy to destroy and thereby obtain the applause of the unthinking, that it is not surprising to find so many engaged in that work. I do not refer to that group of intellectuals who, sincerely believing Pan Americanism to be dangerous, express that belief with energy. While I entirely disagree with this belief, I nevertheless give their opinions the respect due their intellectual source.

Opposition to the Pan American movement concentrates and expresses itself in two essential forms: First, Pan Americanism is believed to be dangerous to the Latin-American peoples; and, second, the development of Ibero-Americanism as a movement opposed to Pan Americanism. Let us briefly examine each of these:

1. *Pan Americanism, as dangerous to the Latin-American peoples.*—The peril which some profess to see in Pan Americanism may be considered in three main aspects: (a) Absorption of the Latin-American peoples by the United States; (b) the exercise by the United States of a preponderant ethnic and cultural influence such that the Latin-American nations will lose their distinctive characteristics; and (c) the exercise of an economic preponderance such as will reduce the Latin-American nations to mere satellites of the "Colossus of the North."

(a) *Political absorption.*—The political reasons upon which opposition to Pan Americanism is based are due to the fact that the United States has intervened, more or less directly, in the domestic affairs of some of the Central American and Antillean Republics. In these considerations the Platt amendment is an influence which may be reduced to this formula: The intervention of the United States has lessened or weakened the sovereignty and freedom of those peoples. Ignoring the requests to the United States for intervention from nationals of some of the Latin-American countries, which somewhat minimize the proportions of this accusation, we must ascertain whether there has been any real infringement upon either the sovereignty or liberty of the countries in which the United States has intervened or is intervening. To infringe, as I understand the term, is to encroach upon, to reduce, to diminish the magnitude of something of known dimensions or extension. Now, in all sincerity, I do not believe that the United States has reduced or diminished either the sovereignty or the liberty of the countries in which she has intervened. Unfortunate circumstances have brought about a state of affairs in those countries whereby the life of their citizens became so difficult that nationality itself was in danger of being extinguished by disorder and anarchy. Hence, intervention. And this intervention was neither permanent nor altogether condemned by the respective citizens. The United States has retired from both the Dominican Republic and Nicaragua, and none can truthfully say that the situation in these countries upon retirement was worse than upon entrance. It is the intention of the United States to retire from Haiti, also, and it is the hope of her citizens that circumstances will in the future prevent interferences of that nature.

Before affirming that the Platt amendment infringes upon the liberty of the Cuban people, the degree or measure of liberty enjoyed by Cuba before that amendment went into force should be ascertained. As between the status of a colony and that of a free people, even with the Platt amendment, the choice is obvious. The actual President of Cuba, during his visit to the United States immediately prior to his inauguration, declared that he would do everything possible to demonstrate to the people and Government of the United

States that Cuba was capable of governing herself without the Platt amendment, the demonstration to be followed by an appeal to the American Government, whose disinterested friendship he acknowledges, to repeal that amendment. If this is accomplished, Cuba will have taken another step toward the enjoyment of her full sovereignty, with no implication whatever that she has ever taken a step backward in that respect. The Platt amendment is not an infringement of sovereignty; it is rather a school for liberty. Moreover, in practice, neither in the free exercise of their rights by her citizens nor in her perfect equality before the other nations of the world has Cuba suffered. Was not that eminent Cuban delegate, Dr. Cosme de la Torriente, recently president of the League of Nations Assembly? The treaty of the Isle of Pines, recently ratified by the United States Senate, is another case which demonstrates that the relations of the people of that country with Cuba are inspired in sentiments of strict justice and international morality.

A dispassionate examination of all the elements of the situation will inevitably modify the judgment pronounced upon the policy of the United States with respect to countries in which she has temporarily intervened in the effort to bring about better conditions. Bear in mind that I am not defending that policy. I am merely considering it from the point of view which gives rise to accusations and a feeling of distrust on the part of the American Continent.

The United States has all the territory it needs. It is, moreover, convinced that its world interests are moral, rather than material. It has devoted itself, uncertainly at times if you will, and with occasional difficulties and stumblings, to the creation of higher levels and forms of living; toward the uplifting of the destitute, the widening of the scope of popular education, and the scientific solution of social problems. And whenever she finds her action successful, her first impulse is to share it with the whole world to the end that all may benefit thereby, as she has benefited. The United States has been accused of avarice and greed: "It is the land of the dollar, the land which wants everything for itself." This is not true. In the United States power is desired mainly with the object of doing good therewith, for the weak can not defend, nor can the poverty-stricken give aid and succor. In the United States millions are given to the universities; to foundations charged with the conduct of social investigations with the object of mitigating and eliminating human suffering; to scientific undertakings and beneficent institutions. The United States is symbolized in those towering, many-storied structures of, at times, questionable architecture, devoted to commercial business; but it is also symbolized in its universities, in its public parks, and in its monuments.

There is now under construction in the typically American city of Pittsburgh a 40-story building which, far from commercial, is to be part of the university of that city and which will be called "the Cathedral of Knowledge." I read recently that an individual in another typically American city, that of Chicago, was possessed of certain units in quantity such that, placed in line at natural intervals, they would extend 60 miles. Typically American is this style of calculation; but the units calculated were rose bushes, in the nursery of one of the many florists who make possible the grace and beauty of petal and perfume in the homes of rich and poor in that city. In the United States where during the winter a dozen roses sometimes cost as much as \$20, these flowers are not lacking in the boudoirs of the maidens, neither at the hospital bedside, nor in the hands of the mothers, to whom they are brought by their children—the children of that people who have consecrated one day in the national calendar to the mothers of the Nation, just as they have consecrated another to giving thanks to God for the blessings He has bestowed upon them as a nation. These things are often forgotten, but they exist, and they must be taken into account before a true concept of the soul of this people can be formed.

(b) *Ethnic and cultural preponderance.*—National characteristics would be of little value were they limited to merely exterior or superficial manifestations. The use of American shoes does not make a man American, nor does the use of a wide-brimmed *sombrero* by the cinema stars make the latter Mexicans. If the United States has been careless in anything it has been in her failure to make known the essential characteristic of her culture. In the Latin-American countries French, German, Spanish, and English institutes may commonly be found; the corresponding United States institution is rarely seen, except in the form of a Protestant sectarian school of limited and debatable influence. The superficial changes but the essential endures. If some Latin Americans buy ready-to-wear clothing in the United States, certain classes in the United States, as in Latin America, clothe themselves in London or Paris. If in these countries English is taught, Spanish engages the attention of even more pupils in the United States. If North American "jazz" has perverted the musical taste of Latin America, the national airs, the *vidalitas*, the *cielitos* of the latter are very popular in the United States, where *La Paloma* never fails of applause, and where *La Princesita*, *La Casita*, and Osmán Pérez Freyre's *Ay, ay, ay!* and the Argentine waltz "Three o'clock in the morning" are in great vogue. This inevitable diffusion in no way changes the essential characteristics of a country; on the contrary, it provides new forms of emotion and pleasure which do but intensify and enrich life in general.

That Latin Americans because of these things are going to become "Yankeefied" is something not even remotely thinkable.

(c) *Economic preponderance*.—As I have already referred to the economic preponderance, it needs no further attention here, beyond the statement that this preponderance is the most instable of elements or conditions. The United States, which until recently was a debtor, is now a creditor nation. The natural development of peoples will in the course of time change their economic relations each with the other, and those countries which to-day exercise a preponderating influence will to-morrow cede that influence to others.

2. *Ibero-Americanism as opposed to Pan Americanism*.—A movement has lately developed, each day stronger and better organized, to strengthen and fortify the feeling of solidarity which exists between the nations of Spanish origin and their motherland. Nothing could be more fitting, more appropriate, or more worthy of complete success than such a movement, a movement with which I associate myself with right good will. To me Spain is always not only the mother of those American republics which owe their existence to her, but also of those concepts of art and life which should be each day more firmly established. But the movement in question should be purely one of sentiment and culture, never political. If Spain could not hold her colonies when they fought against her, at a time when relatively speaking she occupied in point of power a much more prominent position than to-day, how can a Latin-American country hope that in case of conflict with the United States, Spain would come to her help or, in case Spain were so quixotic, that there could be the least hope of success in that engagement? We must not deceive ourselves as to this, for nations, especially in modern times, are not likely to be champions or redeemers of each other. And this is as it should be. Governments are debtors to their own peoples, and there is no reason why the blood of one nation should be shed in the interests of others. No; the concept of the Ibero-American movement is more elevated and much nobler than this. It is not founded upon hatred of the Latin-American peoples for the United States, but rather on the love of the Hispano-American nations for Spain. Indeed, hatred of the United States does not really exist, as such. It is merely the desire of some agitators. It is true that some thinkers have reached the point of losing confidence, of preaching precaution, but not hatred. There is between the Latin-American peoples and the United States a tendency daily more pronounced toward a *convivencia*, a living together, beneficial for all and founded, if not upon love, at least upon mutual respect and trust, and the consciousness that better results can be obtained by cooperation than by distrust and aggression.

Love for Spain exists, as why should it not, when it is the blood of Spain which runs through these peoples' veins; when the language in which were sung the doughty deeds of the Cid and which recorded the marvelous adventures of Don Quixote is the same in which Cortés wrote his letters and Fray Bartolomé de las Casas made his impassioned defense of the indigenes; the language in which the heroes of Hispanic American independence framed their proclamations and our thinkers of to-day clothe their ideas; the language in which the greater part of the inhabitants of this continent lisped their first prayer and stammered their first words of love. How should not love for Spain exist when the religion which Spain through her apostles and martyrs implanted in these lands, is the religion of our mothers, our wives, and children, the religion which will bring consolation and hope to our souls at the end? Spain and Spanish America are one family, and Spain occupies first place in our hearts after our fatherland. And this is as it should be: In the home of her children the mother must have the place of honor. The associations formed by university professors and students for the cult of what may be called the Hispanic spirit are doing and will continue to do a noble work. Only when this movement is one of distrust and aggression is the work evil. Racial differences are needed, for nothing could be more disastrous for the world at large than a monotonous homogeneity in her peoples. The more Latin Americans develop a culture different from that of the United States, the more they will have to give her; the more she will have to give them; and, with this giving and taking, both you and we will be the richer. And this movement grows apace. In the United States, also, numerous groups are promoting the study of Spanish culture, for Spain is not unloved there, nor does her greatness lack respect. The enemy of yesterday has disappeared, and in its place is a virile and worthy cultured nation which the people of the United States respect and admire.

FACTORS IN OPPOSITION TO PAN AMERICANISM

Let us cite briefly some of the factors which work against Pan Americanism. One is what may be called professional Pan Americanism. In this, as in everything else, will be found some who exploit a situation for their own benefit. But the Hispano-American peoples well know how to distinguish between those who are inimical to them and those who are not. Of the latter we shall say nothing more than was said by the great Christian poet: Look, and pass on. Most missionaries are an obstacle to Pan Americanism. Now, there are many kinds of missionaries. There are those who try to teach the Latin American countries things so old that they have been forgotten. There are those who come to implant systems of

education which although originally good may prove to be entirely artificial. Then, there are those who come solely to make religious propaganda and who end by offending the sentiment of the majority and by realizing in their adepts that saddest of human achievements, the destruction of all faith in the destruction of one. There are the moralists, who consider whatever is different bad simply because it is different. We would pass them by in silence were it not that some of them in the United States rush their erroneous opinions into print and in general comport themselves as experts in Latin American affairs. Against this evil, time is the only remedy. Knowledge of the Latin American peoples in the United States is day by day becoming greater and more widely spread and, just as the erroneous opinions with respect to that country which are current here, are little by little disappearing, so in the United States the erroneous affirmations against the peoples to the southward will disappear.

If it be true that erroneous ideas in the United States with respect to the Latin American countries are fomented and propagated either because of lack of understanding or in the service of private interests, it is also true that on this side of the Rio Grande the same thing occurs. And while it is true that south of the Rio Grande the geography and history of the United States are better studied than to the north of that river, those of Hispanic America, it is equally true that in the former there are not lacking those who lend their ear and a cordial welcome to the expression of ideas about the latter totally at variance with the facts. No one questions the greatness of dead and gone Americans. None would yield in his admiration of Washington and Lincoln. The ideas sustained by the United States Government and the humanitarian undertakings of its people are applauded by all; but even so, there exists a subconsciousness, as it were, of peril, of danger, which is extremely difficult to remove.

This state of mind is rendered more acute by certain Europeans who come to these shores to talk of the menace of the north and, with the utmost irresponsibility, arouse the most odious passions. When the fire is kindled they return home and, so far as they are concerned, those who may be burned may be burned. While these meddlers are not better informed than are Latin statesmen or students, their intellectual level is nevertheless so much above that of the masses in any of these countries that their task is an easy one. It is moreover natural that the neighbor of the great and powerful should not be a stranger to envy. And so it is that even among the American peoples some may be found who in perfectly good faith are constantly warning their fellow nationals of the risks they run, warnings which in some cases reach the point of provocation. So much is said of the dangers by which a country is threatened that

it is incited to become a watch tower and a fortress in order to defend "America, which believes in Jesus Christ and speaks Spanish."¹ It is assured that in this defense it will have all America behind it, and thus it is incited to make trouble. Those who do this sort of thing should be made to see the absolute lack of foundation for such fears at the present time, and to consider the grave consequences which may result from their mistaken activity. Naturally, the good judgment of the governments involved will prevent actual conflict; but should a conflict occur between the United States and a neighboring country involving no offense to the remainder, does anyone think that the governments of the latter will make common cause with their sister to the point of war with the United States? Governments do not do such things, neither can they nor should they. Hence the only result to be obtained from such activities is the retarding of that cordiality so necessary in the relations of the American nations.

A moment ago I quoted a phrase from a great Latin American poet, and I can not refrain from pointing out the error it contains, because it is an example of the kind of thing which obstructs and prevents American cordiality. In this phrase the poet states that Spanish America believes in Jesus Christ. But the United States also believes in Jesus Christ, and if that country is distinguished for one thing more than another it is the predominance it gives to spiritual things, a predominance excelled by no nation. If by belief in Jesus Christ Catholicism is meant, it should be remembered that the United States of America includes 20,000,000 Catholics, whose church in that country can hardly be considered insignificant while four of its principal directors enjoy the high dignity of cardinals. It is believed that the United States and Protestant are synonymous terms. This is not so, and it is equally certain that the United States and unbeliever are not only not synonymous but in absolute opposition. It is perhaps due to this deeply religious spirit that the United States has those impulses of which I have spoken to do good, even against the will of the beneficiary, thus giving rise to the suspicion of ulterior designs. To this religious spirit is also due the feeling that no undertaking is too difficult to be realized by the genius of that people. God created man in his image and likeness, and man can create things in the image and likeness of the things God created: This is a synthesis of the mentality of the people of the United States.

CONCLUSION

Making all allowances, the factors which favor the Pan American movement are irresistible. They are founded upon immutable bases.

¹ Rubén Darío.

So immutable are these that even should America herself, forgetful of her own interests, attack it, Pan Americanism would still triumph. It is founded upon geographic circumstance, a similarity of origin, an equality of institutions and the determination to preserve them, a community of objectives and ideals, and an increasing conviction that coordinated study and cooperative labor are superior to isolated effort, together with the certainty that while hatred is sterile and destructive, love is constructive and fruitful.

America will remain faithful to her fundamental institutions because they guarantee her greater plenitude of life. Under these institutions her soil will afford a home to all who knock at her door, and she will continue as in the past to evolve a constantly higher type of living. America will continue to drink deeply from the Old World fountains of wisdom and art, while laboring to develop her own particular wisdom and art. Home of liberty, and home of all those who love liberty: that is America. It is the land of the American of to-day and of the American of to-morrow; of all men who, repudiating oppressive tradition, resolve to live a free, intense, and complete life. America for the Americans; consequently, America for humanity.



FIFTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS ∴ ∴

CHILD WELFARE workers of the countries of the Americas are again to assemble in an official conference under governmental auspices for a week's discussion of their common problems. The Fifth Pan American Child Congress will be held in Habana, Cuba, next February, the Congress opening on the 13th and closing on the 20th. An international child-welfare exposition will be held in connection with the Congress.

Habana was chosen as the seat of the Congress by the Fourth Congress, which met in Chile in 1924 and was attended by five delegates from the United States. The Government of Cuba has appointed an organizing committee of which Dr. Ángel Arturo Aballí, senior professor of pediatrics at the university, is president. This committee has just expedited the initial bulletin containing the program and regulations.

The Congress will be divided into six sections—medicine, hygiene, sociology, education, psychology, and legislation. Twelve subjects will be discussed for each of these sections—2 in general sessions and 10 in section meetings. Any member of the Congress may submit papers on any of the subjects. A few of the topics to be discussed are the following: Study of the normal development of the American child; institutes of heliotherapy for the prevention and treatment of rickets; consultations for and education of the expectant and nursing mother; the need for trained personnel in child welfare institutions; morals in the theater; State responsibility for abandoned and neglected children; the family environment—its disorganization and measures for the prevention of this condition; the need of a national educational policy; economic value of education in relation to individual output; main purpose of education in democratic societies; psychiatric clinics for children; child-study laboratories; the psychology of the preschool child; marriage and divorce in relation to child welfare; legislation for the establishment of paternity of children born out of wedlock; juvenile courts; and juvenile delinquency.

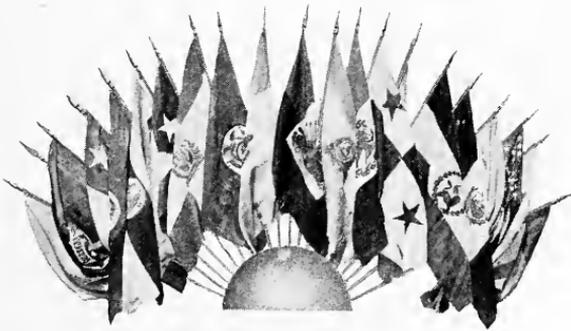
Members of the Congress will be of three classes—honorary, governmental, and others (those representing private associations or individuals engaged in child-welfare work of a scientific or practical nature). All members will have full privileges, except that attend-

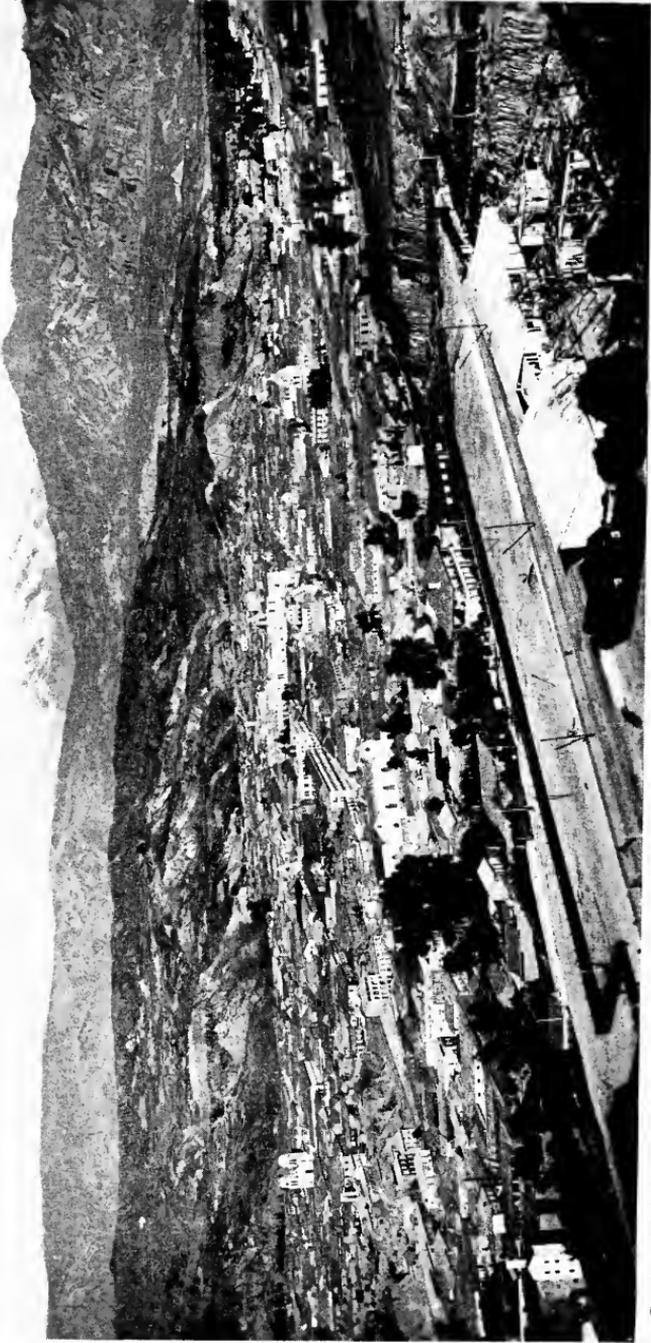
ance at business meetings and voting privileges are limited to governmental members.

Spanish, English, French, and Portuguese will be the official languages of the Congress, but Spanish, of course, will be the language most frequently used.

The Cuban Congress will be the first of the kind to be held in a place within convenient distance from the United States, the others having been held in the southern countries of South America. It should be possible for the attendance from the United States to be widely representative of various child-welfare interests. Those who attended the last Congress were enthusiastic over the opportunities it gave for learning of the aims and methods of the child-welfare activities of the countries to the South and forming lasting contacts with those responsible for their development.

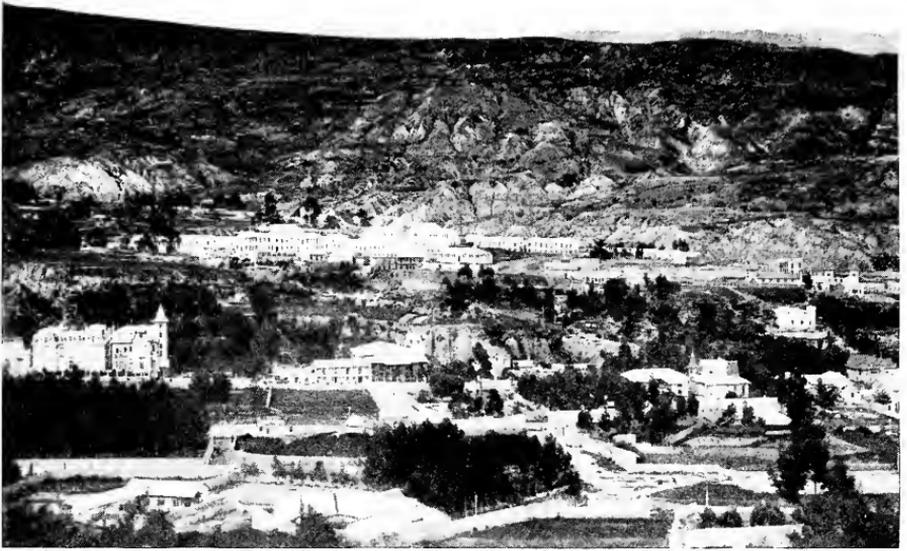
Information concerning the organization and program of the Congress, transportation rates, and general arrangements may be obtained from the Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.





Courtesy of Luis Castillo.

GENERAL VIEW OF A SECTION OF LA PAZ, BOLIVIA
Snow-clad Mount Illimani towers in the background



Courtesy of Luis Castillo.

A SUBURB OF LA PAZ



Courtesy of Luis Castillo.

MIRAFLORES, ANOTHER SUBURB OF THE BOLIVIAN CAPITAL



THE CAPITOL, LA PAZ

The monument to Murillo in the foreground



Courtesy of Luis Castillo.

THE PLAZA MURILLO, LA PAZ

The presidential palace at the left, and the cathedral, under construction, at the right



Courtesy of Luis Castillo.

STREETS OF LA PAZ

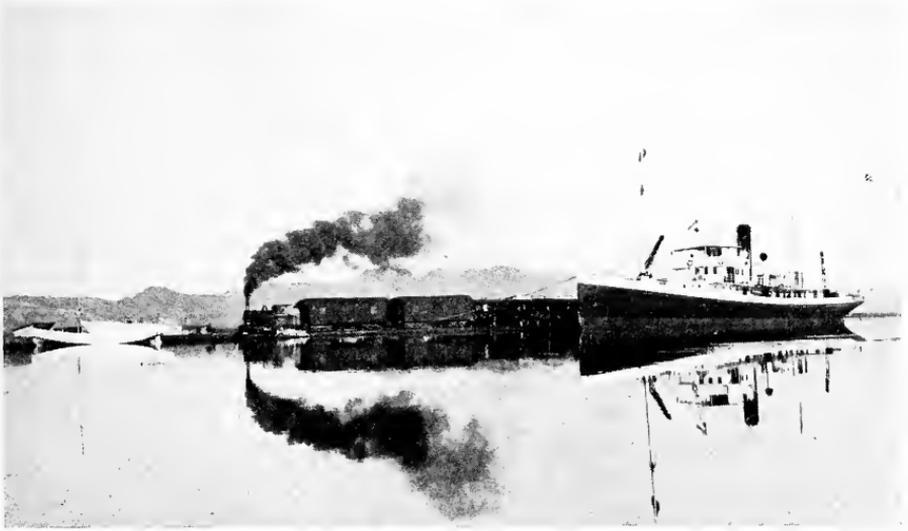
Upper: Plaza Venezuela and monument to Bolívar at entrance to the Prado. Lower: Residences on the Avenida 16 de Julio



Courtesy of Bolivian Center of Propaganda.

LA PAZ STREETS

Upper: Avenidas Arce and 6 de Agosto. Lower: Avenida Villazón



Courtesy of Luis Castillo.

BOLIVIAN PORT OF QUAQUI

Where trains connect with steamers on Lake Titicaca



Courtesy of Luis Castillo.

AUTOMOBILE ROAD IN THE BOLIVIAN ANDES

THE GIFT OF ONE COMMON TONGUE¹ ∴ ∴ ∴

By Colonel J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, U. S. M. C.

SEVERAL YEARS ago I was stationed in the Dominican Republic, the language of which is Spanish. One afternoon I was riding toward the town of San Pedro de Macorís, accompanied by another officer who had been in the country for about two years. As I was a new arrival I did not know my way about, but it was evident from the position of the sun that we were not traveling in the right direction. So I asked my companion to ride to where some natives were working in the field and inquire the right trail. He engaged the natives in a conversation that seemed to be a little heated, and too long for the simple question involved, so I started toward them to see what was the matter. Suddenly he wheeled and trotted back to me, saying, in a disgusted tone: "Colonel, you would hardly believe it, but not one of those natives understands a word of English!" I asked if he spoke Spanish, and when he replied in the negative I rode to where the Dominicans were and asked the way. In a few seconds they pointed the right trail out to me and we proceeded on our way. Later I asked my companion if he spoke French and Haitian Creole. Of course there was no reason why "bush" Dominicans should be expected to speak anything but their own language, but the point I wish to bring out is that in that group four languages were understood, English, French, Creole, and Spanish, but the two parties could not converse because none was common to them.

Much of the wastage of the world is caused by lack of understanding. In our efforts to promote peace and its arts it seems folly to overlook so simple and easy a device as agreement upon a common medium of expression. Our civilization reminds me of the Tower of Babel. This does not mean that all nations should speak a single tongue, but that it would simplify human intercourse if the nations would agree upon one tongue to be used in addition to their own. Think of the time saved in the study of languages, and the better understanding that would follow in the interest of commerce, education, human relations, and peace. Let me turn the subject over a bit, in a personal sort of way, illustrating from my own experience the needless effort and confusion due to nothing but lack of agreement.

¹ From *Survey Graphic*, New York, August, 1926.

In 1916 I was crossing Siberia, en route from Peking to Petrograd. English and French had seen me safely through Mukden, Chang Chung, and Harbin. As evening drew on after leaving Harbin I became interested in the question of dinner, and eventually gathered some information by the simple process of pointing to my open mouth and then to my watch. The train conductor looked as though he were undecided whether to put me off or lock me up, but another passenger laughed and placed the tip of his finger on the number six. He then made motions of handling a knife and fork and I nodded. The look of suspicion left the face of the conductor, and some of the passengers seemed to be sorry the exhibition was over. Word must have been passed along the train that some kind of a crazy foreigner was on board because people kept passing for the obvious purpose of looking at me. After a time a swarthy individual was ushered up by several helpful passengers, and he addressed me in what was evidently Italian. I replied in English and in French, and then in Spanish. He understood that tongue as badly as I did, but managed to answer my questions and give me some useful information. He was an Italian who had been in business in Russia for many years. Suppose we analyze this situation a little bit. There was an Italian, translating from Russian into Spanish, for the benefit of an American! I do not know how many other languages he spoke, but they were useless in this particular case, as were the French and German of the American. The reason for German not being mentioned before will be explained in a moment.

Several days later (it took 10 days from Peking to Petrograd) a bearded individual boarded the train and was put into the compartment with me. I waited with some amusement for his first effort at conversation. After moving about and fidgeting for several minutes he faced me and spoke in Russian. I replied in English, and he shook his head and said "*niet, niet!*" Then he tried another. I caught the sounds of "por Polski" and answered, this time in French, saying I could not speak Polish. He then made a series of noises that I have never been able to identify, and I copied him to the extent of shaking my head and saying "*niet, niet!*" But this was a fellow of resource. He looked out in the corridor and after assuring himself that no one would hear he whispered: "Sprechen Sie Deutsch?" I admitted that I did, but mentioned the fact that there was a fine of 2,000 roubles for speaking German during the war. He said that did not make any difference if nobody heard it! The point here is that our understanding was found in the German tongue, and the study of all other tongues was, so far as we were concerned, wasted effort.

A Dane traveled with us from Omsk to Petrograd. He was a brilliant sort of man. Half the passengers on the train seemed to

know and like him. He was manager of one of the Asiatic offices of the Danish cable company, but had lived for years in Russia proper. His use of English was flawless, including humor and slang, but he said he was more at home in Russian because he had never been in an English-speaking country. He did not consider himself a linguist, although he was accustomed to transacting business in English, Russian, Polish, French, modern Greek, "a little Turkish," and "naturally in Norwegian and Swedish because I am a Dane," and "of course everybody has to know German." Consider the years of that man's busy life that had been necessarily wasted in fitting himself to conduct his business. And with all those languages at his tongue's end he would have been totally lost had he gone to South America where the languages are Spanish and Portuguese. Indeed, the human race has too much difficulty in communicating with itself.

When the war broke out in the summer of 1914 I was traveling in Norway with some of my family. The town of Trondhjem, northern terminus of the railroad, was packed with the people of many lands, all talking at once and trying to find out how they were to get back home. After seeing to the wants of my own party I was standing in the door of the hotel waiting for time to leave. A Frenchman and two ladies attacked the head porter with a volley of language. They seemed to be in a frenzy to get information about a certain train. But there was no mental contact. The porter waved his arms and spoke in Norwegian. He had the necessary information, and was willing to give it, but he did not know what was wanted. I stepped over and asked him if he understood German. He did. Then I asked the questions the French family had been asking. In a few moments the situation was clear. At the time this did not seem to be a complicated matter; it meant no more than a little translating. But it was complicated, unnecessarily so. In order that two people could exchange ideas and information it took three races and four languages.

A similar situation arose sometime in 1917, when I was going from Sweden to Denmark by way of Helsingborg-Helsingor. Just ahead of me in the line was a man with a Russian passport and the Danish official could not read it. He asked the man for his name, residence, and occupation. I knew what the Dane was saying, and as I had learned some Russian since my Siberian experience, I translated it into that tongue. Upon my questions being answered the problem was to convey the information to the Danish official. I happened to understand what he had said, but I could not speak a word of Danish. I tried him in English and French without success, but the inevitable "Sprechen Sie Deutsch" made contact. A few simple questions and answers, using the American as a clearing house, con-

nected the Dane with the Russian by means of the German tongue. The Russian was the only one of us who used his own language exclusively. The Dane and I spoke German no more than comprehendingly. The Dane thought in his own language, translated that into German and passed it on to me. I received it in German, mentally put it into English, translated that into Russian, and passed the result to the man who needed it. He used nothing but Russian. I received his reply in that language, turned it into my own language, translated that into German, and passed the idea on to the Dane who promptly put it into Danish.

All of this recalls an incident that took place about 30 years ago and had been forgotten. It was probably the first time I was at all impressed by the complicated problems of language, and my mind reverts to it as an illustration that seems almost impossible. I was traveling on the continent of Europe, probably in Germany. In the compartment with me were three men of whose nationality I am now doubtful. Somebody started speaking in languages none of the others understood. As I now recall it he tried to open conversation in Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish. That makes three languages. Another spoke in Russian, and at least one other tongue that I could not identify. That makes a total of five languages. The third man was an Italian or a Greek; he spoke in both languages, and in Turkish, I suppose, because he kept mentioning Constantinople; he also spoke in Spanish. That makes four more languages, and a total of nine. I tried English, French, and German (at that time I knew no Spanish or Russian). This makes a total of 12 languages that were spoken by four men, and they could not understand each other.

It seems to me that something is lacking in our basic civilization, or that we are building our civilization by much the same methods employed at the Tower of Babel. We struggle to rear it with all that we have except common understanding. We are bridging geographical distance but not mental distance. Whenever there is an international gathering the language must be agreed upon, and then there must be varied and assorted interpreters to see that the members get the straight of what is being said and done. The agreements, treaties, decisions, conclusions, call them what you will, must be made in the language agreed upon and then translated into every other language that is represented at the gathering. The official language for such things is usually French, but that is not the language in which the document will be presented to the United States Senate for ratification, or in which it will be explained to the American people. Will the American get the same meaning and sense from their translation that the people of the Argentine Republic, Japan, Italy, Bulgaria, Germany, Siam, and all the confused mixture of nations and races get from theirs? And will all these receive the

same understanding as the people of France, in whose language the original document was written? I do not know. I would not presume to say, but I have a working knowledge of several languages, which causes me to doubt it. But if there was one language in which all their representatives had a common mastery some at least of the misunderstandings could be fended against at the point where these misunderstandings had their roots—namely, the meeting at which the agreement was drafted.

There are doubtless incidents of record where international complications have arisen because of a lack of common speech. Should this be the case they will probably be carefully guarded for political or diplomatic reasons until some one who is more facile in such intricacies than I can bring them to light. There has recently been, however, a spectacular event in the Capitol in Washington that will serve, to some extent, to illustrate the point. On Wednesday, April 7, last, the delegates to the Pan American Congress of Journalists paid a visit to the United States Senate, where they were officially made welcome in a speech delivered by Senator Hiram Bingham, of Connecticut, who, after some appropriate remarks made in English, and after expressing his regret at not being able to speak in Portuguese for the benefit of the representatives from Brazil, launched into a fluent and graceful address in the Spanish language. This was greeted with grateful and probably astonished applause from the visiting Latin Americans. Later during the same day the journalists paid a visit to the House of Representatives, and were greeted by Congressman Harry M. Wurzbach, of Texas, who prefaced his courteous address by saying: "Mr. Speaker, I shall now, in behalf and in the name of the House of Representatives, express a few words of greeting in the Spanish language to our most welcome guests." Mr. Wurzbach was followed by Félix Córdova Dávila, who also spoke in Spanish. All these addresses had to be translated into English before they could be understood by any except the visiting Latin Americans, in spite of the fact that they were delivered officially from the floors of the American Congress.²

There is too much room for differences and misunderstandings. Too much effort is required for the bare necessities of comprehending. Human beings can not engage in commerce and make agreements until they understand each other, and this barrier is more difficult to overcome than the technique of the business in which they engage. In the same way that the telephone, telegraph, cable, and radio bridge the physical distance that separates man from man, so would a common language bridge the mental distance that separates mind from mind, and I think that distance is the greater and more import-

² Congressional Record, Wednesday, Apr. 7, 1926, vol. 67, No. 95, pages 6802 and 4804-5.

ant of the two. My suggestion is not to replace any language, but to agree upon some one language as a means of common international communication, to the end that in commerce, diplomacy, politics, and society at large, there would never be any necessity for any one to learn more than that one language in addition to his own. But what language?

Although one would naturally prefer to select his own for this purpose there are some cogent reasons why I will not do so. This question would involve the entire world, and its convenience must be considered. English is too complicated, and too unreasonable in its method of spelling; it has too many words of double meaning, and too much accepted slang for that ease and simplicity of expression that is needed for profitable communication, especially among foreigners. And again, there are reasons that pertain equally in the case of French, German, and Italian. None of these could be agreed upon because of opposition on the part of all the others. To select one of these might unbalance some kind of a balance, a balance of commerce, balance of power, or a balance of prestige somewhere. There seem to be a good many things to consider besides the philology involved.

From time to time the language of some politically dominant nation has, by virtue of its necessity, risen to almost international acceptance. But it should be remembered that this supremacy was due to necessity and not choice, or to recognized need for standard communication. For many years English was the trading language of the world because the English people did more than any others to discover and develop foreign trade. Just before the Great War the German tongue was making rapid advances in world commerce, keeping pace with the expansion of German trade. Since then, however, English has regained its old importance, and possibly a little added prestige, largely because of the commercial efforts of the United States. By common agreement French is the generally accepted medium for diplomatic intercourse, although here, too, the growing political power of the English-speaking nations has caused their language to menace French. The point I wish to make clear is that the rise and fall of any language has always been due to the political and commercial power of the country to which it was natural, and this shifting condition will continue to an increasing confusion until the use of some common language is sensibly agreed upon by a majority of nations.

This problem is by no means a new one. There have been at least three efforts made to solve it by means of constructed or artificial languages such as *Volapuk*, *Esperanto*, and *Idiom Neutral*. But all efforts along artificial lines, no matter how excellent they

may have been, have, nevertheless, proven fruitless. It is hard to obtain the barest information concerning them. When a boy I was educated for four years in Russia, Germany, and Switzerland, and traveled in other countries. Three years of my service in the Marine Corps have been spent as an attaché to diplomatic offices, the embassy in Russia, and the legations in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. In addition to this my travels and experiences, both official and personal, have been decidedly varied, but I have never heard of any of these languages being of any use to anybody. I have never known anybody who knew anything about them, and I have never heard them discussed as a possibility for facilitating international communication. Such meager information as I have on the subject has been acquired by reading, for the purpose of gratifying my personal curiosity. In an effort to agitate the question of a common language I therefore eliminate the artificial languages in favor of some one already in natural use.

I suggest Spanish as the supplementary language to be encouraged in all other countries and for these reasons:

1. It is the easiest and simplest of all languages.
2. It is flexible, expressive, and musical.
3. It is already in use in many of the most important and growing commercial areas in the world. (All South and Central America except Brazil, where Portuguese is spoken, and that is very like Spanish; many of the islands of the West Indies; the Philippines; Spain itself.)

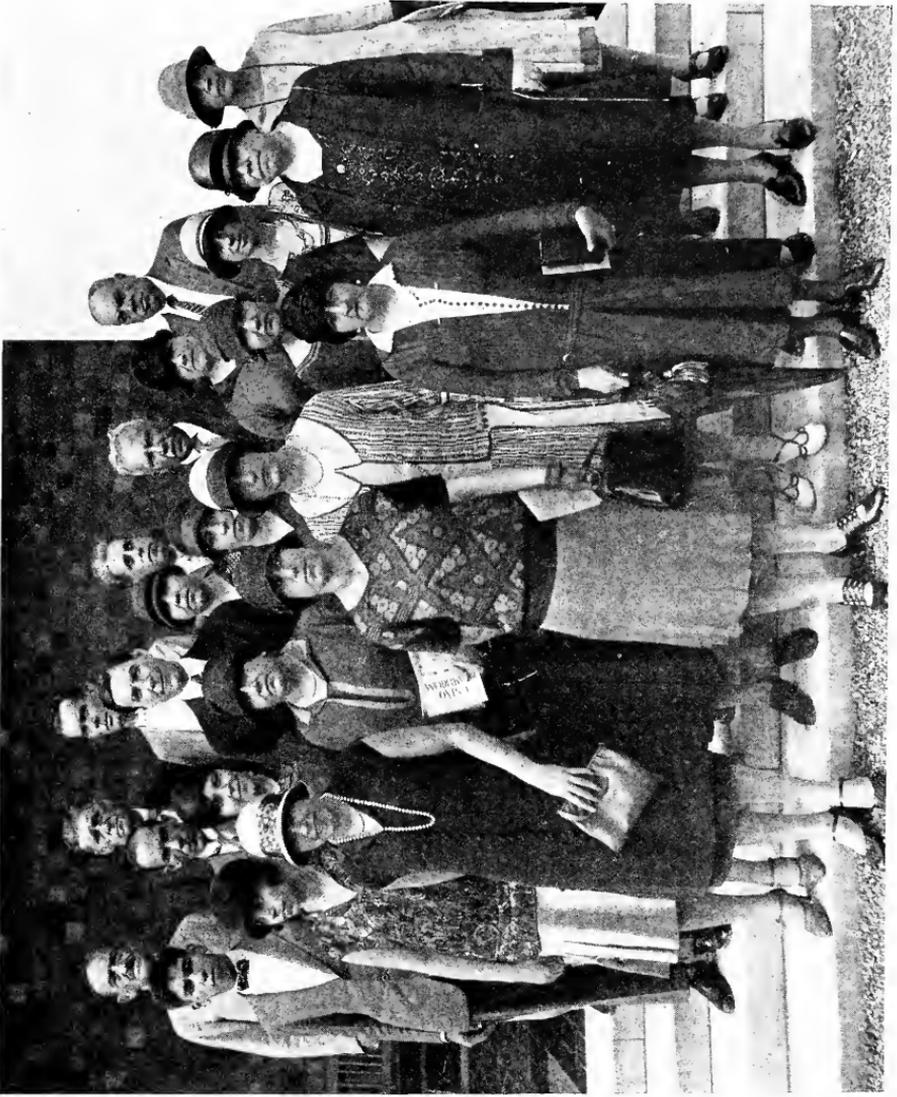
4. Spain is not so great in the world of commerce, industry, wealth, politics, and power as to have the selection of her language opposed on any of these grounds, or for any of the reasons already suggested.

I do not know how such a step could be brought about, but the first thing to do is to agitate it, to get people interested in it. It does not seem impossible that the numerous leagues, conferences, and assemblies that are already in existence for the furtherance of peace should make it their concern. It would facilitate commerce, social relations, and harmonious well-being and in so doing would help to remove one of the chief causes of misunderstandings.

**BRAZILIAN VISITORS TO THE
UNITED STATES**

The party of 24 prominent citizens of São Paulo, Brazil, including coffee planters, capitalists, and professional men, with members of their families, who made an extensive tour of the United States during the months of August and September. A visit to the Pan American Union was included in the program for Wash-

ington



CLIFF DWELLERS OF THE MEXICAN SIERRA MADRE

By ELGIN BRYCE HOLT

Mining Engineer, Durango, Mexico

DURING the last several years, in following up my work as mining engineer, I have explored the greater part of the Sierra Madre from the Rio Aros, in the State of Chihuahua, to southwestern Durango, bordering the State of Nayarit.

During these excursions, in addition to extensive data concerning mines, I have collected a considerable fund of general rather than particular information regarding prehistoric ruins of this section. These I will describe in this article with a view to bringing the matter to the attention of anyone interested in the subject. A careful exploration of the said ruins would undoubtedly yield considerable wealth of an ethnological and archæological nature.

CAVE VALLEY DWELLINGS

The large and extensive cliff dwellings at Cave Valley, Chihuahua, located about 60 miles southwest of Casas Grandes, are well known and have been visited by scores of tourists. So I will not attempt to describe them in this statement, but will mainly confine my remarks to that great semi-explored region south of the Rio Aros, embracing southwestern Chihuahua and western Durango. The said region is not traversed by either wagon road or railroad from the eastern to the western, or Sinaloa, side of the mountains. The so-called "caminos" crossing the sierras are merely pack trails, and these, though few and far between, have been traveled since colonial days and long before by the Indians. In between these through trails are vast sections of wild country known only to the Indians or native Mexicans. In places there are mountain sections so rough, broken, and formidable that even the Indians balk at living in them. These are referred to by the Mexican residents as "desiertos," or deserts.

RIO CHICO DWELLINGS

Several years ago I visited a well-preserved cliff dwelling located on the Rio Chico, a tributary of the Rio Aros, which flows

westward into the Rio Yaqui. These dwellings are more particularly located about 15 miles eastward from Chuichupa, Chihuahua, on the side of a mountain under huge overhanging rocks. Two other Americans accompanied me on the trip. The dwellings we found to be of the Mesa Verde type, built up in terraces. The walls were constructed of stone and lime mortar, plastered and white-washed on the inside. Most of the roofs were intact. The rafters supporting the roofs were alder poles that had been burnt off at each end. The floor was covered with about 3 feet of *débris* and dry dust, as the buildings had been thoroughly protected from moisture by the



Courtesy of the Heye Foundation.

GENERAL VIEW OF CAVE VALLEY, STATE OF CHIHUAHUA, MEXICO

rocks above. We dug down through the *débris* referred to covering the floors and found one or two small earthenware ollas, two stone metates for grinding corn, heaps of corn cobs, and a human skull on which were imprints of cloth. We also found tufts of human hair down in the dry dust.

To one side of the main building, which consisted of six or seven rooms, was a large demijohn-shaped structure made of woven willows plastered inside and out with clay. This was probably used for the storage of corn.

The doors and windows, that is the openings, were intact and U-shaped at bottom. Back of the main building was a great arch or

hole in the rock from which one could look down hundreds of feet. and each way along the bluff we saw small lookout buildings which we could not reach. At the foot of the bluff we examined an egg-shaped room with a round opening about 2 feet in diameter. This was probably used for sweat baths or, if not, for storage purposes.

Possibly these ruins, since the time of our visit, have been explored and written up, as they are quite well known to the Mormon colonists nearby at Chuichupa.



ENTRANCE TO A
CLIFF DWELLING

Courtesy of the Heye Foundation.

I was told at that time and repeatedly since that there are a great many cliff dwellings down the main Aros River; but I have never penetrated that section.

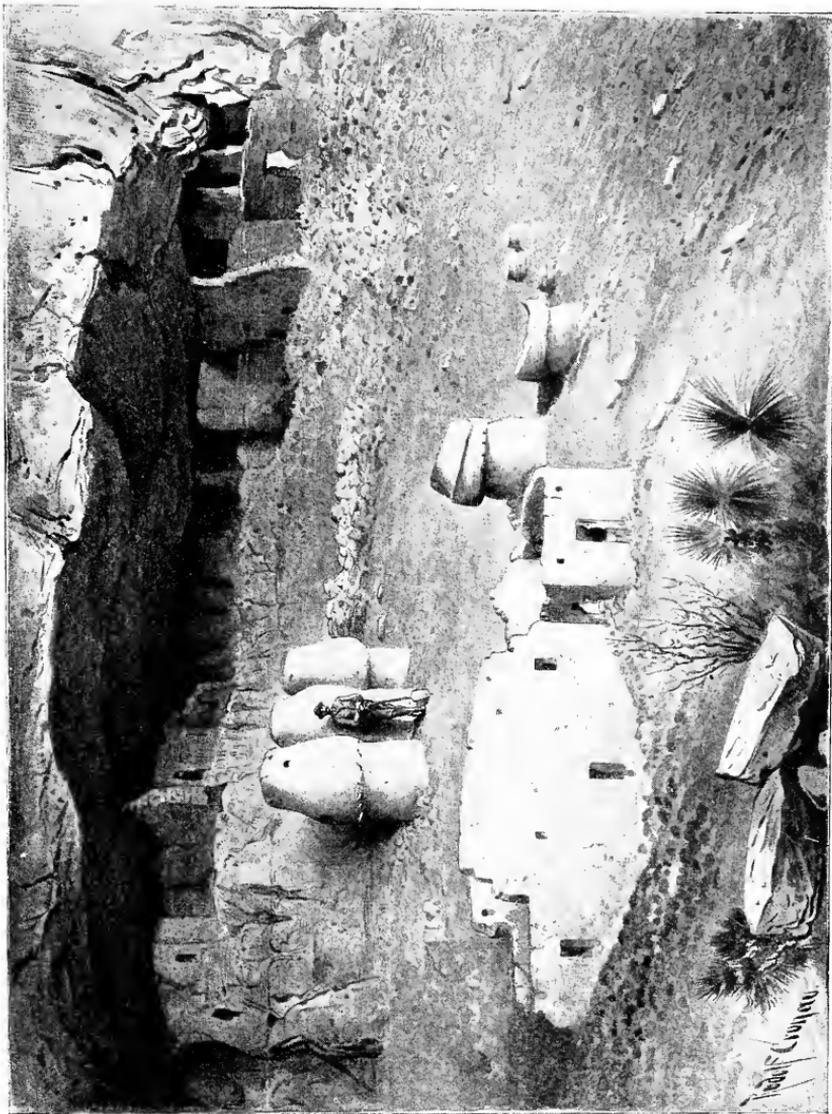
DOLORES DWELLINGS

During 1921 I headed an exploration expedition and combed the region farther south around the headwaters of the Rio Sinaloa. My headquarters was at San Luis Gonzaga, Sinaloa, and I scouted around in all directions from that point looking over mines for my clients. I was in that part of the country first and last about three years.

I stayed at the home of Don Pedro Vega at San Luis Gonzaga and met Don Leopoldo Felix, a friend of Vega's, and a well-to-do rancher of that section. Don Leopoldo told me he had visited, some time previously, an extensive cliff dwelling located in the mountains near Dolores, Chihuahua, at a point about 40 miles northwesterly from

CAVE HOUSES AND GRANARIES NEAR AROS RIVER

Carl Lumholtz, in his *Unknown Mexico*, published by Charles Scribner's Sons in 1902, says: "The buildings are in a very bad condition, but 53 rooms could be counted. They were located on a rocky terrace extending from the extreme right to the rear center of the cave. This extreme right extended slightly beyond the overhanging cliff and contained groups of two-storied houses. In the central part of the cave were a number of granaries still in excellent condition."



San Luis Gonzaga and more or less 30 miles westerly from Guadalupe y Calvo, Chihuahua.

He further said the Dolores ruins consisted of a great number of well-constructed rooms, and as far as he knew they had never been explored by foreigners. Hence it is my opinion the said ruins are worthy of investigation which should result in valuable discoveries. The gentleman referred to would be the logical person to guide one to these ruins.

WESTERN DURANGO DWELLINGS

Don Hermenijildo Viscarra, who resides at San Luis Gonzaga, told me that several years ago, while on a prospecting trip in the mountains east of San Andres de la Sierra, Durango, he discovered



A HUGE GRANARY
AT "OLLA" CLIFF
DWELLINGS

Courtesy of the Heye Foundation.

extensive cliff dwellings, consisting of around 20 rooms in one building, that he was confident had never been seen by outsiders, as the ruins are located in an extremely isolated section. He offered to guide me to the place referred to.

SAN DARIO RUINS

San Dario, Durango, is a mountain hamlet located on the north rim of the Rio Humaya gorge, which at that point is about 5,000 feet in depth, and from rim to rim the main gorge has a width of about 15 miles. I was at San Dario during 1924 examining mines at that point and was told by a resident there that on a mesa, a few miles east of San Dario, and under the north escarpment of the main canyon, were the ruins of an old town formerly built of stone. Now only the foundations are standing, according to my informant. I was also told the ruins in question had never been explored or dug into.

PICTOGRAPHS AND STONE IDOLS

During June and July of this year, in company with Mr. A. R. Fletcher, I made an extended trip through the region under discussion.

We outfitted with supplies, mules, and mozo at Tepehuanes, which is the end of a branch railroad running north from the city of Durango, and traveled northwestward across the main sierras into the low foothill country of the Badiraguato district of Sinaloa. En route we passed Metates, Tahuahueto del Alto, Los Fresnos, and San Luis Gonzaga. We returned to Tepehuanes by way of Copalquin, San Fernando, and Topia.



□ Courtesy of Charles Scribner's Sons

CAVE DWELLINGS AT GARABATO

The cave is located in a gorge of the Arroyo Garabato, which drains into the Rio Chico.
(From *Unknown Mexico*, by Carl Lumboltz)

The most interesting section traversed by us was between Tahuahueto and Los Fresnos. Here we crossed the Rio Humaya Gorge at a point about 30 miles east of San Fernando.

On reaching Tahuahueto, which is a famous old Spanish mining camp, we spent several days looking over mines at that place.

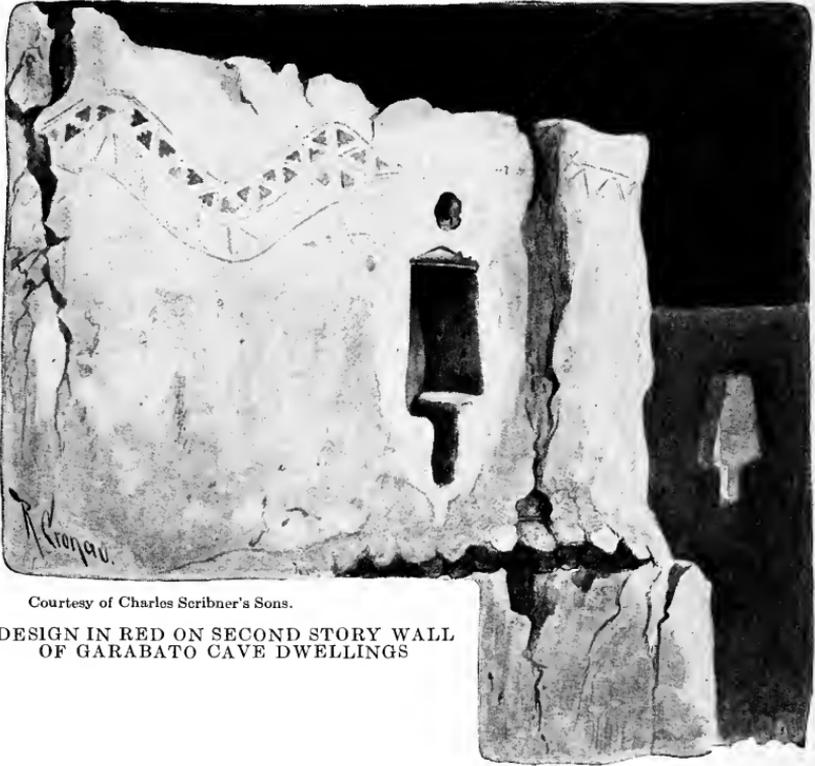
I questioned the natives of the vicinity closely regarding ancient ruins, pictographs, etc., and was furnished the following information by Antonio Orozco. He informed me there were few ruins of any note in that immediate vicinity, but that at a point about 2 miles southeast of Tahuahueto he had found a cave in which was painted the figure of an Indian with drawn bow and arrow; and that north

from Tahuahueto, about the same distance, was a large cavern known as "La Cueva de los Monos," in which were to be found a large number of pictures painted on the walls.

He then told me of two stone idols located on top of a mountain in that vicinity and offered to guide us to the place; but inasmuch as our mission concerned the investigation of mines we could not spare the time to accept his offer.

TAHUAHUETO DEL ALTO

Strange to say this vast and even now isolated region was penetrated and explored by the Spaniards around three centuries ago.



Courtesy of Charles Scribner's Sons.

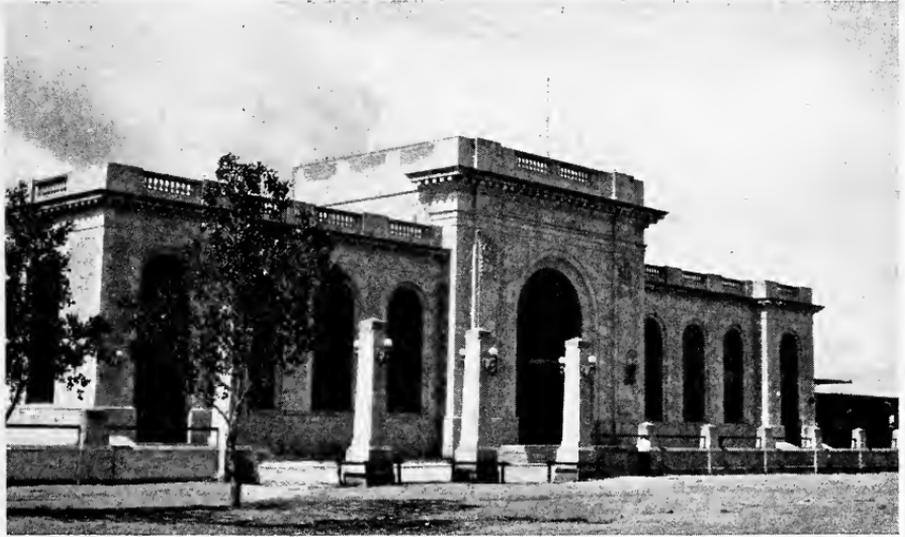
DESIGN IN RED ON SECOND STORY WALL
OF GARABATO CAVE DWELLINGS

One can gather some idea of the formidable conditions these old conquistadores faced by reading the following extract copied by me from a report on Tahuahueto written by Charles E. Herbert during 1902:

The following traditions are taken partly from an old book called "Las Misiones de la Sierra Madre," published by Padre Allegre, a Jesuit priest, extracts from which evidently have been published by the direction of the authorities of the district of Tamazula by Mr. Martin del Corte, 1893. I give a literal translation of these:

"In the same district [Sianori] is found the old and renowned mine of Tahuahueto, which the Spaniards worked from about the year 1600 to 1700, and such was its richness that it acquired fame in Mexican mining annals. Tradition says that Tahuahueto belonged to the Crown, that is to say it was worked by the Government, and so considerable was its wealth that from time to time ships of the Royal Navy arrived on the Pacific coast to receive the great remittances of silver sent from the celebrated mine; upon occasions waiting whole months for the pack trains from Tahuahueto. Tradition further says that in time Tahuahueto passed into the hands of a Spanish gentleman who came to figure as the richest man of his time.

"We are assured by the traditions that the Spaniards who worked in Tahuahueto, whether as simple servants, miners, clerks, or overseers, were daily divided into bodies, the one employed in the business of the mine, the other under arms in the different entrenchments to guard against the Indians, who constantly



Photograph by Elgin Bryce Holt.

THE NEW RAILROAD STATION IN DURANGO

appeared in great numbers and with audacity and courage destroyed property and barbarously murdered such strangers as fell into their hands. The Spaniards and their allies, with the courage and energy belonging to their race, repulsed the attacks of the Indians, but in the course of the years, being alone in the desert far from assistance, they succumbed to the superior numbers and few if any escaped death. These stories, as has been said, have come from mouth to mouth, and I have not seen them published in any work, but I believe them worthy of credit, if not entirely, at least in part. For without doubt Tahuahueto was abandoned by the Spaniards during the first third of the eighteenth century; the principal reason of this being the powerful and combined attacks of the Indians, who were lords of this part of the Sierra Madre, and carried death and desolation wherever they came, the religious exhortations of the priests and missionaries, who penetrated these deserts at the risk of their lives, solely to teach the Indians the sacred doctrines, being insufficient to overcome their instincts of destruction."

INDIANS

The Indians living between the Rio Aros and southwestern Durango belong to the Tarahumare¹ (pronounced Tar-u-marr) and Tepehuanes tribes, the former being the most numerous. These Indians are undoubtedly descendants of the inhabitants of the cliff dwellings referred to.

Years ago they owned and cultivated the rich valleys of the Sierra Madre and had titles to their lands dating back to the time of Juarez.



Photograph by Elgin Bryce Holt.

ON THE TRAIL TO TAHUAHUETO

During the early Diaz régime, however, well-to-do Mexican ranchers invaded their country and gradually dispossessed the Indians of their choice lands. About 28 years ago the Tarahumares, led by their chief Cabriales, went on the warpath and killed off within a few days' time various Mexican ranchers and their entire families. Troops were sent in, and after a short campaign the Indians were subdued; but Cabriales escaped only to be found about a year later in hiding at Guanacevi and executed. Since that time these Indians have given no further trouble.

At present the Tarahumares, aside from those impressed into service and reduced to slavery by the Mexican ranchers, live mainly in the more isolated sections of the mountains and subsist by hillside farming and hunting. Besides, they raise cattle, horses, swine, sheep, goats, etc. The women weave a coarse but serviceable blanket out of homespun wool.

¹ In Volume I of Bancroft's *Works on Native Races and Wild Tribes* the name of this tribe is spelled *tarahumare*; but in the same book in quotations from Spanish, Mexican, and German historians the word is spelled several ways, viz: *Tarahumara*, *tarahumari*, and *taraumara*. At the bottom of page 572 of the work mentioned appears the following statement: "Según parece, la palabra *talahumali* ó *tarahumari* significa 'corredor de a pié'; de *tala* ó *tara*, pié, *huma*, corre." (It appears that the word *talahumali* or *tarahumari* means foot-runner, from *tala* or *tara*, foot, and *huma*, runs). At the present time the generally accepted way of spelling the word in English is *tarahumare* and in Spanish *tarahumara*.—*Author's note.*

In traveling through that section I found the Tarahumares to be extremely timid, but harmless. Often when I would approach their lonely habitations they would run and hide like wild animals; but not always. Some of them would "stand pat" and peep out of their huts in a sullen manner.

According to Tarahumare etiquette, when a stranger arrives at one of their houses the proper thing for him to do is to stop some distance from the house and sit down, turning his back to the occupants as though they did not exist on earth. If he does this, he is considered a good person and will finally be invited to the house. On the other hand, if the stranger rushes up and offers to shake hands, he is regarded with suspicion and they will have nothing to do with him. This method of procedure is not only practiced by strangers,



Photograph by Elgin Bryce Holt.

TAHUAHUETO DEL ALTO

but also by close friends and relatives in making a call. For instance, Don Pedro Vega at San Luis Gonzaga, at the time I stopped with him, had two or three Tarahumare servants. Occasionally their mountain cousins would come down for a visit, and it was amusing how they would hunker down on the porch a little distance from the kitchen and remain perfectly immovable and silent for about an hour. During this time the servants would pass and repass without recognition on either side; but later they would all be found in the kitchen in animated conversation.

TARAHUMARE GAMES AND CUSTOMS

They play a game called "bola" that must be thousands of years old. I visited a meet during 1925 at a point near the Durango-

Chihuahua line on top of the main Sierra Madre where there is a "bola" course laid out along a winding trail through the pines about a kilometer in length, crosses being cut on trees at each end of the course. When we arrived we found a considerable number of Mexicans had come up from the valleys to witness the race, and Indians were gathered in from all directions—men, women, and children. Captains were first selected and then the runners, there being about 10 of the latter on each side. Just before the race started a 16-year old boy dropped in from nowhere wearing a blanket and carrying a bow and arrows. One of the captains asked the boy to join his side, but the boy refused and for good reason, for he had nothing on but the blanket!



Courtesy of Arthur L. Meyer.

A GROUP OF TARAHUMARE INDIANS

At a signal the race started, each side kicking a wooden ball about the size of a baseball with bare feet; or rather they caught the ball on their toes and threw it forward, and it was remarkable how far and how accurately they could toss the ball in that way. Along the long winding trail through the pines each team ran single file yelling, following their leader who did most of the kicking. If he missed, which was seldom, the next man took the ball, etc. We had to gallop our horses to keep up. The runners were stripped down to breechcloths, and it was certainly picturesque to see them running with their hair streaming in the wind. They ran 10 rounds, or about 20 kilometers, without stopping, the side coming out ahead of course winning. I was told that at the big meets they think nothing at all of running 20 rounds. (One kilometer equals 0.62 mile.)

An interview with Prof. Luis Vargas Piñera, of Chihuahua, published in *El Universal* of Mexico City for August 16, 1926, recounts some remarkable feats of Tarahumare runners. In 1923 Prof. Vargas Piñera brought to Chihuahua three Tarahumares to compete with local athletes on the occasion of the national holidays in September. They ran a Marathon race of 25 miles against a relay team, each member of which ran only 1 mile, while each Indian traversed the full distance, with the astounding result that the relay team won by only 30 minutes. Moreover, in the afternoon one of the same Tarahumares won a mile race over two Chihuahua athletes.

About once a year the Tarahumares hold court when members of the tribe who have committed offenses, such as wife desertion, are trussed up and whipped on the bare back until the blood runs to the ground. Others are placed in wooden stocks, at times their hands being secured; at other times their feet or necks. Women offenders are stood upright against a post with a loop drawn around their necks but not tight enough to choke them if they stand very erect and refrain from sagging. They are left this way for hours.

Each settlement has either a governor or general who rules with an iron hand. When a policeman is sent to arrest a bad character he goes unarmed, but carries a wand, made something like a fancy walking stick, which is handed him by the governor. This is a sort of badge of authority. When the policeman comes up with the culprit he seeks, all he has to do is to extend the wand and then turn around and march back, always followed mutely by the one arrested.

At their feasts they dump all kinds of boiled food into a wooden bowl. When the feed starts the gang gathers round and falls to, using their hands for spoons. At these feasts they partake of



Courtesy of Arthur L. Meyer.

A TARAHUMARE INDIAN

The violins made by these Indians are of surprisingly good workmanship considering that a dagger is the only tool used

tezguino, a home brew, made of fermented corn, with a considerable kick. The head man pours out the first drink into an earthenware mug and officiously tosses the contents into the air to "Dios." Then the carousing starts in earnest.

While these Indians do not now molest outsiders, as stated, killings often result in tribal fights, especially at their feasts or dances.

I was told a story of two young Indian braves who lived near

Atascaderas, Chihuahua, some years ago. They were brothers and were noted for their skill and prowess with the dagger in any and all kinds of brawls. Finally they found themselves in a class apart; or in other words no other fighter of the tribe would go against them. This was a most trying dilemma indeed! So finally one of them exclaimed to the other in distress: "Brother, no one will fight us: let us fight each other!" That was a most happy suggestion and solution of the difficulty and was acted upon immediately. Each drew his dagger and the fight was on. They proceeded to stab each other into mince meat and both were killed.



Photograph by Elgin Bryce Holt.

A GUICHOLAS INDIAN OF SOUTHERN DURANGO

When an important member of the Tarahumare tribe dies they give a feast which

lasts several days and nights and everyone present makes merry. The dead one is laid out on a cot with candles burning. Finally, when they are ready for the funeral, each one of the "mourners" files by and shakes the corpse's hand, saying "Adios" in farewell.

TOPOGRAPHY

The country described lies in the very heart of the Sierra Madre, which runs from the international line on the north through and beyond central Mexico on the south, the width of this great moun-

tain range being from 100 to 150 miles. The top of the mountain range is a table-land country covered from one end to the other by the largest and most important forest of pine timber found in all of Mexico.

Mainly all this table-land country is capped by dacite and is non-mineral bearing. To the east the sierras slope off gradually into the great valleys and plains of north-central Mexico, while to the west the mountains break off suddenly, and in traveling toward the Pacific coast in winter one drops down in half a day's ride from snow-capped peaks to orange blossoms. On the west side of the mountains the country is exceedingly rough and is traversed by innumerable deep barrancas and occasional rivers of importance.



Photograph by Elgin Bryce Holt.

CROSSING THE SIERRAS IN CHIHUAHUA

The author, Elgin Bryce Holt, appears at the left

WATER POWER

These rivers if harnessed would produce incalculable hydroelectric power; but in order for this to be accomplished large and costly storage dams would have to be constructed for the purpose of impounding flood waters.

A strategic and important point for the construction of such a storage dam and power plant would be on the Rio Humaya at a point above San Fernando, Durango, where there is a narrow box canyon with a large storage basin above. Such a project would supply sufficient power for the entire state of Sinaloa, western Durango, and southwestern Chihuahua. Furthermore it would be a splendid impulse to the development and exploitation of a mineral empire in this area.

MINES

Unlike the top of the sierras which, as stated, is capped by a barren flow of dacite, the deep barrancas on the west side cut down into mineral-bearing formations, and all along this belt for hundreds of miles are found some of Mexico's richest gold and silver mines with production running into hundreds of millions of dollars, the more important mining camps of this general region being as follows: Dolores, where mines have been operated profitably for over a quarter of a century; Lluvia de Oro and San José de Gracia, both high-grade gold camps; Batopilas, with its veins of solid silver; Guadalupe y Calvo, a gold-silver camp with a record production of over \$16,000,000; San Luis Gonzaga, Copalquin, San Fernando, Tahuahueto del Alto, Topia Sianori, Birimoa, Canelas, Otaiz, San Andres de la Sierra, Bacis, Panuco, all with enviable records, and



Photograph by Elgin Bryce Holt.

WATER FALLS ON THE RIO TUNAL, NEAR NOMBRE DE DIOS, DURANGO

lastly the San Dimas district with a historical production said to exceed \$200,000,000 in gold and silver.

In between these old camps are immense areas of mineral wealth, consisting of semiexplored or totally unexplored veins of gold, silver, lead, copper, zinc, and other precious metals, including bismuth, mercury, etc.

In fact this great but isolated region has often and fittingly been described by explorers who have traveled through it as the "treasure house of the world." Generally speaking, however, operations throughout all this section are handicapped and in many places brought to a standstill through lack of adequate transportation and smelting facilities. If and when these drawbacks are remedied, this territory as a whole will come into its own; old and new mining camps by the score will spring to life and the Sierra Madre will pour out a steady stream of wealth during the coming centuries.

THE STUDENT MOVEMENT OF LATIN AMERICA¹ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

By HAYA DE LA TORRE

IN THE Latin-American countries the students are carrying out a vast movement of ideological renovation which shows a very profound difference between the thought of their old men and of the youth. Not only in their attitude toward politics and the social order, the students are forming new concepts and assuming new attitudes capable of being converted later into more precise forms of action.

There exists in Latin America an opposition—almost a struggle—between the generation of yesterday and the generation of to-day. In reality the young are following no master—for they have denied all. Two or three men of great importance, such as José Vasconcelos in Mexico and José Ingenieros² in the Argentine Republic, have allied themselves to the movement, but the movement of youth is spontaneous, autonomous, and rebellious in every country of the great continent.

A SHORT HISTORY

The origin of the actual student movement in Latin America was the so-called “University Revolution,” which took place in 1918 in the University of Cordoba (Argentine Republic). As the first manifestations of the religious reforms of the sixteenth century were called “monks’ squabbles,” so the first episodes of this “Revolution of Cordoba” were called “students’ squabbles.” Very few thought of the transcendental nature of the movement, but the students had an admirable intuition of it when they proclaimed the revolution: “The Latin-American Revolution for Spiritual Autonomy.”

The universities of Latin America are almost all of Spanish origin, founded during the three centuries of colonial rule. Until the “University Revolution” the spirit of these universities remained antiquated, without appreciable progress, based on religious prejudices. Liberal ideas had scarcely entered them, and the pedagogical

¹ Foreign Affairs, London, Sept., 1926.

² Deceased, Buenos Aires, November 2, 1925.

system, as well as the spirit of these universities, was afflicted with all the defects of the old Spanish universities, controlled by dogma and semiecclesiastical. The restless discontent of the Latin-American students carried them far beyond the intellectual limits which, like rings of iron, the universities marked out for them. New ideas agitated the young brains, and there arose a desire to convert these old universities into new laboratories of science and of a full, complete life. The terrible spectacle of the European war, the intervention of America in the war of that continent, the Russian revolution (which Latin-American youth hailed as the beginning of the liberty of the world) stirred still more the consciences of the students. It can easily be understood that Latin America was obliged to shake itself free from old systems of education and to attempt a better life. But tradition, the interests of the dynasty of the "learned," Catholic influence, as changeless as a Spanish relic, all set their faces against the proposals of youth. The masters of the Latin-American universities exercised a truly implacable dictatorship. For them "the old" was symbolic of wisdom, and they denied all attention to every suggestion of the students, whatever it was.

THE REVOLUTION

The opposition between the new spirit of youth and the very extreme conservatism of the university systems came to a head at the end of July, 1918, in the University of Cordoba (founded in 1614 by the Spanish friar Trejo y Zanabria). The students launched a true revolution, demanding the abolition of the old university order, the change of professors, the suppression of ecclesiastical control of university instruction, professorships open to all, academic freedom, and several other reforms. They demanded the right to have student representatives in the directing councils of the universities and their right to share in the election of professors. The movement was violent and full of curious episodes. The University of Cordoba was invaded and occupied *manu militari* by the students. The news of the revolution reverberated immediately throughout Latin America, and immediately there was recognition and sympathy. Messages of support and solidarity went to the rebelling students from all the universities. The strike committee of Cordoba issued an appeal to the Latin-American students in these words: "If in the name of order others desire to prosecute us, making game of us and brutalizing us, let us proclaim aloud that the sacred right of insurrection, the only door remaining open to us, the only door remaining open to hope, is the heroic destiny of youth. Sacrifice is our best stimulus, the spiritual redemption of American youth our only recompense, because we know that the ills from which we suffer are the ills of all the continent."

The revolution soon propagated itself. In Buenos Aires, in La Plata, the two most important Argentinian universities, student strikes were proclaimed. The violent struggle between the students and professors continued during the whole of the year 1918. The intervention of the Government and of the police and military forces resulted only in increasing the sympathy of the public with the insurrection. In the end the Government was obliged to yield; new statutes were issued for the old universities, others were founded, and the organization of a modern university system, based on liberal principles, was started.³

THE PROPAGATION OF THE MOVEMENT

In the first months of 1919 the "University Revolution" broke out in the University of Lima, Peru, the oldest in America, founded in 1555. The University of Lima was completely dominated by an antiquated spirit. The students proclaimed the general strike, demanding the dismissal of 16 professors, the suppression of courses in ecclesiastical law, the complete remaking of the regulations governing the university, professorships open to all and free, and the participation of the students in the governing councils. The strike in Lima lasted more than four months. The campaign of the students was very intense, and there even came a moment in which the industrial workers of the country offered their adhesion to the movement. Faced by so strong an agitation, the Peruvian Parliament was compelled to vote laws favorable to the students' demands.

Similar movements took place in 1921, 1922, and 1923 in various Latin-American universities, the most notable being those of Habana, Cuba, and Santiago de Chile. In all the universities of Latin America since the "revolution" a change in method has taken place, and a new spirit has arisen through this rebellion of youth.

A NEW IDEOLOGY

In 1921 an international congress of students assembled in the city of Mexico. This congress was a true Latin-American congress, although there were present some representatives from Europe, Asia, and North America (Germany, China, and the United States). The true inspirer of the congress of Mexico was an Argentine student from the University of La Plata—Hector Ripa Alberdi. The first resolution of the congress says: "The Latin-American students proclaim that they are struggling for the advent of a new humanity founded on the modern principles of justice in the economic and political orders." The third resolution says: "The students of Latin America proclaim their optimism regarding the grave problems which are agitating the world and their absolute confidence in the

³Nikolai, the author of the *Biology of War*, was brought to Cordoba at this time as professor.

possibility of attaining—by the renovation of economic and moral ideas—a new social organization which permits the realization of the spiritual goal of man.”

Among the Chilean students there developed, as well, an anti-militaristic campaign in their country. Between Chile and Peru national questions had thrust themselves ever since the war between the two countries in 1879. The students of the two countries have proclaimed their opposition to the politics of rivalry and discord which the two governments are carrying on. In 1920 the Chilean students were persecuted as antipatriotic. There were bloody clashes between the army and the police and the students.

In that same year the students of Peru, assembled on a national congress in the old city of Cuzco, resolved to found “popular universities” for the workers, to study social problems, to demand the defence of the rights of the Indians, and to proclaim as the goal of their public acts “social justice.”

THE ANTI-IMPERIALISTIC MOVEMENT

But the ideology of Latin-American students advances, exacting more of itself all the time. In Peru, in Chile, in Cuba, in Guatemala, in Mexico, and in other countries, the students have founded “popular universities” centers of education for the workers and peasants. This closer contact between workers and students has formed in each republic of Latin America a strong vanguard of youth, the manual and intellectual worker.

The advance of the United States of North America over Latin America was immediately comprehended by the students. It is they who have given the cry of warning. The opposition between the old and the young is to-day stronger than ever. The old are nationalists, anxious to keep Latin America divided into 20 republics; but the students have declared themselves against this nationalism and for the ideal of realizing a political union of America. The student accuses the old politicians of complicity with imperialism. The Latin-American students are awake to a danger which threatens all their peoples. For this reason they are trying to bring about a union between themselves and the workers and peasants in order to make a great movement of resistance to every nationalistic division within Latin America itself. Solidarity with the people most menaced by American imperialism, such as Mexico, Cuba, Santo Domingo, Nicaragua, and Panama, is to-day the motive of great campaigns of propaganda among the Latin-American students.

I believe the most precise idea among the students to-day is that of realizing this unity of Latin America, overcoming the double resistance which is opposing itself to this goal, the imperialistic policy of the United States, and the nationalism, which, in each republic, the governing classes keep alive.

NOTABLE AUTOMOBILE ENDURANCE TEST IN SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL ∴

By DR. AMERICO NETTO,

Sporting Editor, Estado de São Paulo

IN FAR AWAY South America there is one city and State where development along modern lines is proceeding at as rapid a rate as in the United States, namely, the city and State of São Paulo, in Brazil.

Here, as in North America, the automobile or motor vehicle in general is exerting a wonderful influence, and the more wide-awake Brazilians and Paulistas have begun to realize, as the North American did a few years ago, the great value of good roads and road transport.

As a result of this, increase in public clubs and road associations of a similar type to those existing in the United States are springing up all over the country. The strongest, most active, and effective of these associations is the Good Roads Association of the State of São Paulo, known in Portuguese as the "Associação de Estradas de Rodagem," and which has for official organ a very high-class magazine entitled "Boas Estradas," or "Good Roads."

This association was founded and has been reared and nurtured by Dr. Washington Luiz, ex-mayor of São Paulo, ex-president of the State of São Paulo, and now president elect of Brazil, who more than any other has lifted Brazilians, particularly the Paulistas, "out of the mud" by the extraordinary program of road building carried out during his régime as governor of São Paulo. As a result of his effort São Paulo State has now some 6,000 kilometers of good and fair roads suitable for automobile traffic. (One kilometer equals 0.62 mile.)

The good roads association, which a few years ago could not find more than 50 consecutive kilometers of road upon which to hold a road test, this year found without difficulty a course of 1,180 kilometers, and a course of much greater extension could have been utilized if necessary.

It is doubtful whether such conditions can be found in any other South American country.

THE "PROVA DE TURISMO WASHINGTON LUIZ"

The association, in its efforts to arouse public and private interest in good roads and road transport in general, inaugurated in 1924 an annual "Prova de turismo", or automobile endurance and efficiency test, which was held that year between São Paulo and Ribeirão Preto, a total distance of 688 kilometers for the round trip.

In 1925 the "Prova" was omitted and in its place was substituted the "Bandeira or Raid Automovilistico," in which 12 cars and trucks



ROUTE OF RECENT AUTOMOBILE ENDURANCE TEST, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL

The Good Roads Association of the State of São Paulo, in its efforts to arouse interest in good roads and road transportation, inaugurated in 1924 an annual "Prova de Turismo" or endurance and efficiency test. This year's circuitous route of 732 miles was covered in 4½ days

were taken over hill and mountain, through forest, swamp, and prairie, from São Paulo to Rio de Janeiro, as a method of propaganda for the Rio-São Paulo Road and to call the attention of the public and the State governments to the necessity and practicability of an early and economical connection between Brazil's two most important cities.

This year it was decided to hold the regular annual test, but to make it much more extensive and exacting, with the result that a circuit of some 1,180 kilometers was selected covering the most

important regions of the State. The selection of a suitable route, the enlisting of the interest and cooperation of municipalities to make it practicable, the formulation of rules and regulations, and the choosing and training of a competent organization for this event involved many months' work and the cooperation of the employees and many friends of the association.

The recent affiliation of the São Paulo association with the Royal Automobile Club of England was marked by the adoption of as much of the spirit of the latter, its general and technical rules for automobile tests, as were compatible with existing Brazilian conditions, it being the idea of the A. E. R. to gradually evolve for the State of São Paulo a set of rules and regulations which, yearly becoming more practical and complete, will gradually attain a high standing in the automobile world.

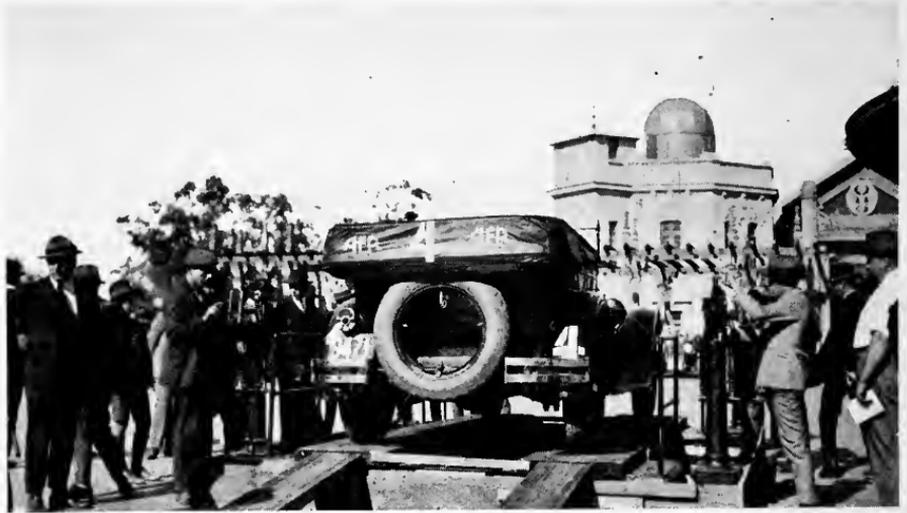
The problem actually faced by the A. E. R. is extremely difficult, due to its complexity and the small number of trained observers, judges, and technicians available within its financial limits. The rules therefore had to be so designed as to enable the tests conducted to be inspected at certain specified points only, where a small number of trained men could be concentrated and moved along with the cars as the test proceeded.

It is the intention next year to combine the two systems; *i. e.*, establish special points for furnishing gas, oil, repairs, inspection, etc., and a traveling observer as well to record incidents en route, until such time as a corps of trained observers is developed, as in England.

The objectives in the tests of the A. E. R. as compared with those of the R. A. C. differ considerably, those of the latter being mainly to combine sport with improvement in the design and construction of the English automobile, and to furnish the respective member with data on which to base the purchase of an automobile according to his means and taste. No distinction is made in the R. A. C. rules between amateurs and professionals.

The objects of the São Paulo association, however, are primarily to increase public and private interest in better roads and to increase the sale of motor vehicles of all types, for since automobiles are not manufactured in Brazil it can not be hoped that tests in this country can greatly influence their manufacture abroad. Now, in order to accomplish the results desired, it has seemed necessary to distinguish between amateur and professional, and to make the technical part of the test mainly one of fuel economy and resistance to reasonably hard usage, thereby providing the motorist of this State with sufficient data to enable him to select a car of suitable economy and durability. Items such as speed, acceleration, oil consumption and water cooling were excluded in order to reduce the complexity of the tests, since these details, while of high importance, are not considered so

vital as economy in fuel and general resistance. Moreover, São Paulo has not at present a road or course in condition for a proper velocity trial, nor has the association the proper equipment to measure the results of such a test in compliance with the following resolution of the "Association Internationale des Automobile Clubs Reconnus": "That no record of speed over less than 5 kilometers shall be confirmed if it has not been recorded by an automatic apparatus approved by the Association Internationale des Automobile Clubs Reconnus and capable of timing records to the hundredth of a second." I may add that the São Paulo Association is at present studying ways and means of providing the necessary road and recording apparatus and will not attempt to carry out the test until they are obtained.



WEIGHING CARS

All cars were weighed before being entered for the competition

Another serious problem faced by the A. E. R. is that the cars entering the test would be of such diverse types, makes, and origins that to supply sufficient categories for each class or type is a practical impossibility, not only because of the number of types but also because of the small number of cars in each that could be expected to enter.

After careful study in cooperation with engineers, engineering societies, and schools to discover a suitable system it was decided to divide the entrant cars into two groups, those above and those below 25 horsepower, and to rate the results on a ton-kilometer basis, measuring the course as closely as practicable and actually weighing the cars. Arrangements were then made with Theodor Wille & Co. to supply the necessary weighing apparatus and com-

petent operators, so that all cars were weighed at the Trianon prior to their acceptance. In this way the results were checked as so many ton-kilometers per liter of gasoline consumed. The weight of the car in tons multiplied by the length of the course (1,180 km.) was divided by the number of liters consumed. (One liter equals 1.06 quarts.)

The length of the course was first roughly determined by a car sent out by the association and later checked by taking the average of the readings of 25 competitor speedometers.

Cars were obliged to carry at least four passengers of a minimum weight of 55 kilos, or two passengers and the equivalent of two others in bags of sand, weighted and sealed by the association. Later the weights of cars, as weighed, were compensated by the weight of



CARS AT THE TRIANON, SÃO PAULO

A few of the 30 cars entered in the test run, prior to the start on June 27

passengers, taking sand at 55 and live passengers at 65 kilos, as is the general engineering practice in Brazil. (One kilo equals 2.2 lbs.)

Rules and regulations determined upon, it was then necessary to choose the course, a matter which involved no small difficulty due to the great damage caused by the abnormally rainy season just passed and to the difficulty of arranging accommodation for so many people.

The route was first selected from the guide or Guia de Turismo published by the association, which is made up from information supplied by the various "prefectures." After selecting the route, letters were written to all "prefects" asking them to confirm the route chosen, give data as to its condition and to endeavor to repair bad parts in preparation for the test. The part of the route most

in doubt was that between Botucatú and Itapetininga, by way of Avaré, Bom Successo, and Angatuba. To make sure of this, the association sent out a party in May, which found the route quite practicable although difficult.

In the early part of June the "carro bandeirante" (pioneer car) of the association was sent out to make a survey of the entire course, select places for stops and study times, gas consumption, and the problem of marking the route. On its return the different stages were set at Casa Branca, Araraquara, Avaré, and Itapetininga while subsidiary gasoline supply stations were selected near Campinas, Ribeirão Preto, Jahú, and Angatuba. Then the prefects were again communicated with and requested to make preparation for accommodation, etc.



THE FIRST GASOLINE STATION NEAR CAMPINAS

One of the several gasoline stations established along the route

Two days before the actual start the "carro bandeirante" again made the trip, this time actually marking the route, selecting places for guarding the cars during the nightly stops, arranging illumination and confirming hotel accommodation, as well as advertising the dates, etc., of the coming test.

The response made by all municipalities was most gratifying, great efforts being made to improve road conditions, so much so, indeed, by the prefects of Botucatú, Itatinga, Avaré, and Bom Successo, that any existing obstacles were practically removed, so that instead of the cars encountering the considerable difficulties which the association anticipated would require the greatest care on the part of drivers and test the resistance of the cars, these sections

turned out to be what Brazilians call "canjas," that is, of no difficulty worth mentioning.

The course from Avaré to Angatuba involved crossing the river Paranapanema twice on barges or ferries operated by the force of the current and carrying one car at a time. As the passage of each car took from 7 to 10 minutes, the problem of passing all cars was deducted from required time from Avaré to Itapetininga.

The day before the start the A. E. R. sent another car out to arrange and provide for the furnishing of gasoline at each intermediate point and nightly stop. It was decided to organize the intermediate gasoline stations at points on the road outside the cities, where there would be no confusion or interruption due to crowds, etc. Because of the number of different makes of gasoline required, i. e., Standard, Energina, and Carso, it was impossible to arrange a service of measuring pumps, so that measure by hand had to be used. Trucks were hired at the nearest city and gasoline transported to the station, the committee on gasoline staying at each station until the cars had passed, whereupon they cut through by the shortest route to the next, and so on. Thus the same men handled the gasoline at each intermediate point throughout the test. The committee in charge of principal stopping points took care of the gasoline supply in those places, successively cutting through by the nearest route to the next station. In spite of the fact that the test was strictly one of economy and endurance a number of cars were disqualified for exceeding the speed limit, while less than half the drivers took economy seriously.

Each car was given a pool of 1,500 points to start with and points were added or subtracted according to the following list.

Points deducted

Breaking seal on gasoline	Disqualification.
Breaking seal on hood	100 points.
Breaking seal on tires	10 points.
Arriving after time limit	6 points per minute.
Repairing or adjusting	5 points for each minute or part.

Points added

25 points for each ton-kilometer per liter.

All parts sealed were fastened with a high-grade flexible steel cable of $\frac{1}{16}$ -inch diameter and secured with lead seals bearing the mark A. E. R. and a number, these numbers being given out at random so that no judge or inspector had any idea before the test by whom any number would be used, although it was possible later to identify any seal and where and by whom applied, as the real number was registered at each place. Certain seals which gave

evidence of having been tampered with have been submitted to the State department of police, which is making an exhaustive examination of them in order later to submit a report on the subject.

In judging times of arrival and departure at the various stations watches were verified by the telephone company direct with São Paulo or by the railway companies' official time. Where time had to be taken far from any verification point such as river crossings, etc., the two watches concerned were synchronized and, as the matter was one of simple time deduction, there was no necessity to be in accord with São Paulo time.

In order to secure a fair order of starting the "Liga de Amadores de Futebol" (League of Football Amateurs) was requested to draw lots for the various cars, which were given numbers accordingly, start-



THE CARS AT AVARÉ

Some of the entrants after finishing the third stage of the test

ing the first day in this order. As there were 5 starting points the total number of cars was divided by 5 and each day a group consisting of one fifth or 6 cars (there being 30 entries) moved up to first place, the previous first falling to last. In this way each group of 6 cars was first to start at one place or another.

The same system of drawing lots was adopted in selecting the prizes for each category. The Washington Luiz Cup, offered by Antunes dos Santos, going to the category, amateur or professional, which secured the highest number of points per car, the balance of the prizes being awarded by drawing lots.

Saturday, May 26th, the day for the delivery of the cars at the Trianon, dawned bright and beautiful, and from that day until the end the weather was perfect. Cars commenced to arrive at 8 a. m.,

and at 10 were all delivered except the Lincoln, whose owner telephoned from Santos to say he was unable to appear.

The work of sealing gasoline, tires, and load was commenced as early as possible, so that by 9 p. m. the cars were all sealed, inspected, weighed, and numbered, some additional propaganda being painted on their sides meanwhile.

Two or three days prior to the start some of the officials of the A. E. R. had an audience with Dr. Washington Luiz, the President Elect of Brazil, and secured his approval of naming this annual test the "Prova Classica Washington Luiz," as well as his promise to appear at the Trianon at the start of the cars. Every car carried the legend "Prova Washington Luiz."



THE RIVER PARANAPANEMA

One of the points at which the cars were obliged to be ferried across the river

The cars were started Sunday, the 27th, at 7 a. m. at intervals of two minutes, taking an hour in all.

In spite of all warnings, both personal and published in the press, and in spite of the regulations, drivers abused the speed limit, two cars arriving in Casa Branca ahead of time and two others meeting with accidents—one, a Buick, incapacitated by being thrown off the road at a "matta-burro" between Vargem Grande and Casa Branca. The other, a Studebaker, struck a post in Mogy-Guassú, damaging running board and mud guard and tearing off a door. This car succeeded, however, in making Casa Branca within the prescribed time and continued the test to the end.

At Casa Branca the cars were kept during the night in the inclosed lot of the prefecture, 28 cars making the start on Monday, the 30th. The run from Casa Branca to Araraquara was made without serious

incident, all cars arriving in good condition and none exceeding the speed limit, all having been warned that further infractions of the speed limit would be penalized by disqualification. The cars were housed in Araraquara in the municipal football field, the judges and gasoline checkers from Casa Branca arriving by short cut through Porto Ferreira, Descalvado, and São Carlos. The dust this second day had been terrific, especially in the neighborhood of Ribeirão Preto, so that all were thoroughly tired on arrival.

The third stage the following day, Tuesday, June 1, was marked by two disasters, the narrow gauge Fiat encountering a bad "mattaburro" and bending a rear axle, while the Reo broke its transmission-gear box on the rails while crossing the tracks near Barra Bonita. This reduced the number of cars to 26, all of which arrived without further serious trouble in São Paulo. It is interesting to note and only fair to the companies interested to record that all failures were due to the drivers or to outside causes, and not to the cars themselves.

The Fiat, which was damaged near Jahú, was rescued by the Lancia truck, which by the courtesy of Grassi Irmãos has been sent on the trip and carried gasoline for the intermediate and other points. The car was loaded on the truck and transported 30 kilometers to safety.

The reception given both the participants and the officials of the association in Avaré was exceptional, all expenses of hotel accommodations and other details being borne by the city, which did everything to make matters efficient and comfortable.

The stretch from Avaré to Itapetininga, which was known to be very difficult, was looked forward to by all with some nervousness, since it included the crossing in two places of the River Paranapanema by barges. But strange to say, the roads had been so improved and the barges worked so well that little or no difficulty was experienced, except by the officials of the A. E. R., who were obliged to sleep in their cars at Angatuba Station.

Passing through the town of Bom Sucesso the cars were saluted by the firing of rockets and a band of music, while the entire population turned out to see the sight, the prefect being grateful for the publicity given his town. In Itapetininga, also, the prefect was tireless in his attention, great preparations having been made for the cars and passengers. The last and easiest day comprised the run from Itapetininga to São Paulo, including a circuit about the city, in which 3 cars were disqualified for exceeding the speed limit. The afternoon of this last day was taken up in inspection, checking gasoline, etc., and by 9 o'clock all cars, including the Lancia, were on their way home.



CROSSING THE RIVER PARANAPANEMA

Upper: One of the entrants crossing the river in the fourth stage of the run. Lower: The "Lancia" truck which carried gasoline to the various stations and otherwise assisted in the trial

In order to carefully check the results obtained and avoid all possibility of mistakes or misinterpretations of the rules, Price, Waterhouse, Faller & Co., a firm of public accountants, was called in to audit and present the report, the results of which were published the Tuesday morning next following the end of the test.

In general the results can be said to definitely indicate the following outstanding points:

(1) The great resistance and great uniformity in all the makes of cars entered, there being in no case any great difference in points due to the car itself or its performance, although in some instances the cars were very obviously badly handled.

(2) The lack of study, on the part of amateur and professional drivers and companies interested, of the rules and regulations which resulted in needless loss of points and disqualification.



SÃO PAULO

ANTI-ALCOHOL CONGRESS¹ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

AN EVENT whose significance was perhaps out of proportion to the modesty of the propaganda issued in its connection was the First International Antialcohol Congress of South America which was held in Buenos Aires from the 15th to the 18th of July, 1926. The congress was organized under the auspices of the National Temperance League of the Argentine Republic, which is affiliated with The World League Against Alcoholism, and was so timed as to make possible the incorporation on the program of some of the medical talent in the city at the time attending the National Medical and Continental Hygiene Conventions of the same week. Official delegates came from Brazil, Uruguay, and Chile, several of the Argentine delegates coming from the interior provinces.

The inauguration of the congress, with diplomatic representatives from several countries, was held in the public auditorium of the National College of Buenos Aires, Dr. Antonio Sagarna, Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, who made one of the principal addresses, presiding. Dr. Gregorio Aráoz Alfaro, president of the National Department of Hygiene and eminent physician and popularly recognized for his interest in social service work, made a stirring address, emphasizing especially the ravages of alcoholism in the provinces, finally classifying the vice as the greatest social evil in Argentina, and in a later speech, while recognizing the necessity of a step-by-step cure, declared absolute prohibition to be a worthy ideal to be sought. Doctor Sagarna pointed out the increasing use of alcohol among women to be menacing the health of the children and spoke of the laws passed to oblige in the public schools instruction against the use of alcohol.

Dr. W. E. Browning, who spoke on the present situation in the United States, described the present Congress which allowed all proposals for law modification to die in committees as dryer than the one preceding and a proof of the gathering momentum toward the enforcement of the law. He classified the noisy propaganda, which is at present being carried on by the wet press, to be largely the agonizing cry of a dying institution.

¹ From *American Weekly*, Buenos Aires, for July 31, 1926.

The minister from Mexico to Argentina, Dr. Carlos Trejo Lerdo de Tejada, speaking with great feeling, pictured the situation in his own country where he felt the excessive use of alcohol to be rather a result than a first cause. He was hopeful that wise social legislation and consequent better conditions would largely remedy the situation in Mexico.

A feature of the Sunday program was an address by Dr. Eusebio Giménez, former member of congress and perhaps the most widely known opponent of social evils in Argentina. He declared his experience to reveal a much greater use of alcohol in the city of Buenos Aires than is generally believed and cited his findings after several district by district investigations. The last two days of the convention were spent in Prince George's Hall. Interspersed in the carefully organized program were pageants, recitations, etc., in which various public schools were represented.

The convention as a whole was of special interest to Americans who heard in an environment which was completely Latin, for and by South Americans, the frequent reference to the prohibition laws in the United States and the problem of enforcement. The South Americans are watching with great interest the outcome and are wondering if somehow behind this legislation is a part of the secret of North American business success and per capita wealth. The United States was pictured as a great laboratory where the experiment of absolute prohibition of manufacture and sale of alcoholic drink is being carried out not as a solution of a national problem but in the interest of humanity itself.



VALPARAISO IMPROVES ITS HARBOR¹ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

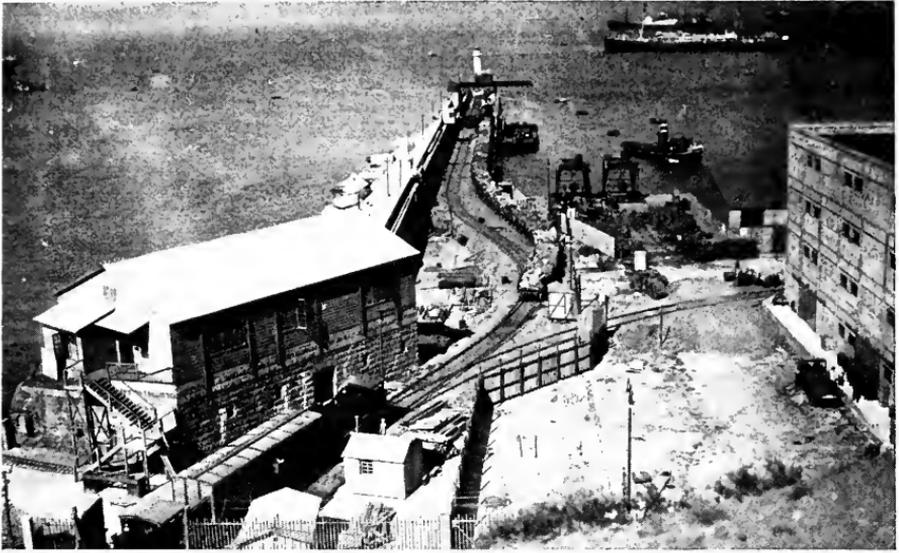
IN AUGUST, 1906, four months after the San Francisco "fire," an earthquake destroyed the Almendral district of Valparaiso, bringing about eventually the complete modernization of the city. Where before the old town unraveled its knots of alleys and crooked streets, we see to-day broad avenues of structures built uniformly two or three stories high, with modern shops and regular streams of taxis doing rapid-transit duty.

The narrowness and length of the shore district of Valparaiso gives its few longitudinal streets an intense traffic and lively appearance, which is one of the first surprises for the foreign visitor. In fact, compared to the settled life of other Chilean cities, Valparaiso may be likened to one of the northern American industrial centers when contrasted with the more sedate living of the Dixie communities. Great manufactories built of steel and plate glass have sprung up in the midst of Valparaiso, with a thick belt of stockyards, foundries, and sundry mills in the outlying districts.

WALLING OFF THE WINTER STORMS

At Valparaiso the work of creation of a safe harbor has been exceptionally troublesome, for unusual storms have more than once undone the patient construction of months. The whole story of the building of these port works is one of what one really may call engineering heroism, with the employment of persistent ingenuity and resource in the teeth of every kind of natural hostility. But the great commerce of the port demands the best facilities; something like 1,400 ships a year make their calls here, and it is the great Chilean port of entry for passengers. To-day, after a long history of setbacks in the work for a variety of reasons, including the European War, Valparaiso possesses quays of about 3,000 feet in length, with a special coal wharf of another 700 feet, the most modern dock equipment permitting rapid loading and discharge of vessels, and a first-class dock railway service. This fine series of port works is protected by a great breakwater 1,000 feet long. Construction presented serious problems, for the bottom of Valparaiso Bay shelves abruptly from the mooring jetty outwards, and foundations which can be

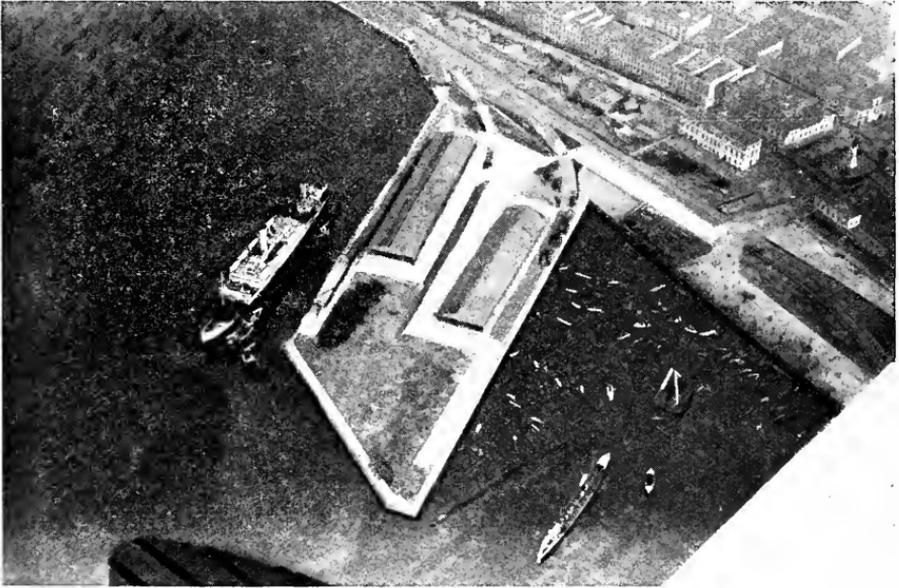
¹ From "Chile," New York, July, 1926.



Courtesy of "Chile."

VALPARAISO HARBOR, CHILE

The first section of the great sea wall that is to protect the harbor of Valparaiso



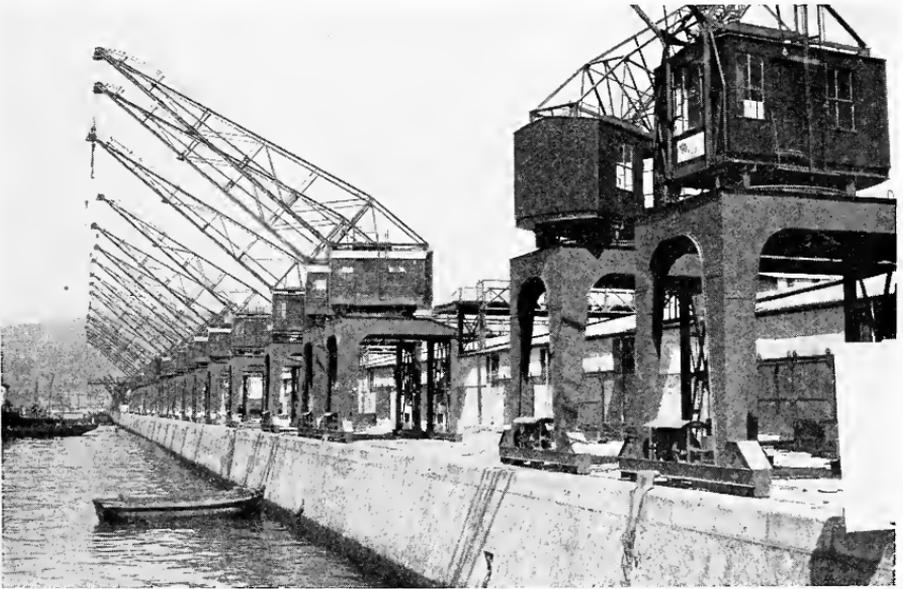
Courtesy of "Chile."

THE GREAT NEW QUAY AT VALPARAISO

Valparaiso now possesses quays of about 3,000 feet in length, with a special coal wharf of 700 additional feet

built in less than 40 feet of water at a quay side are sunk in soft mud at a distance of 200 feet out. So much had to be done to create a firm foundation that the cost of the outer breakwater ran as high as \$2,400 per linear foot. But it is complete, and ships ride at anchor in security in Valparaiso Bay to-day.

However, the entire plan will not be finished until 1932. It calls for the building of a sea wall 1,000 meters long, starting from the western tip of the bay at Punta Duprat, for the purpose of giving perfect shelter to the ships at the main pier; 11,000 tons of rock and sand are dumped daily on the spot toward the building up of a foundation for the wall itself. A whole hill has been demolished to furnish the material for this huge enterprise, which when completed will give the foremost Chilean port the protection nature had denied it and its founder neglected to look for elsewhere.



Courtesy of "Chile."

A BATTERY OF CRANES

Modern dock equipment permits rapid loading and discharge of vessels

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

BUREAU OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.—The Bureau of Commerce and Industry of the Ministry of Agriculture has recently been reorganized to increase its efficiency in furnishing information on national and foreign trade statistics, including trade routes, commercial treaties, and reports of commercial attachés and chambers of commerce; to facilitate commercial organization for the better placing of Argentine products, congresses, and conferences relative to trade; to report current prices and market information; to list exchanges, markets, chambers of commerce, banks, and insurance and stock companies in Argentina; and to note customs regulations, etc. The industrial section will take up the study of all national industries, preparing reports on them, as well as statistics on labor conditions and the growth of industries. The weights and measures section will furnish standards for weights and measures, while the statistical section will make censuses and compilations of laws on the commerce of other countries interested in the same lines of industry, and will coordinate the consular and diplomatic reports on such matters.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF GRAIN SHIPMENTS.—The *Review of the River Plate* for July 23, 1926, gives the following comparative table of grain shipments and some other exports from Argentina from January 1 to July 22, 1926:

Shipments	Total to July 22, 1926	Total to July 22, 1925	Total to July 22, 1924	Total, 1925	Total, 1924
Wheat, tons of 2,205 pounds-----	1, 818, 294	2, 288, 121	3, 610, 013	2, 926, 718	4, 508, 244
Maize-----	2, 021, 955	1, 353, 030	2, 165, 381	3, 169, 513	4, 643, 607
Linseed-----	1, 155, 083	516, 245	1, 009, 020	1, 037, 291	1, 422, 394
Oats-----	449, 362	349, 262	416, 191	438, 943	729, 999
Flour-----	77, 883	75, 070	-----	125, 247	158, 613
Barley-----	146, 083	59, 442	-----	63, 081	184, 045
Birdseed-----	9, 100	1, 760	-----	3, 549	4, 090
Butter, cases-----	583, 817	565, 796	-----	1, 027, 285	1, 173, 073
Sheepskins, bales-----	13, 115	10, 898	-----	25, 231	30, 579

GOVERNMENT OIL FIELDS.—In his message read before Congress on July 1, 1926, President Alvear stated that the Government oil

fields had produced 618,161 cubic meters of petroleum, or 143,549 cubic meters more than in the previous year. The Government Petroleum Distillery at La Plata, capable of handling 2,500 tons daily, is expected to release for domestic consumption 5,400,000 liters of petrol (gasoline), 3,780,000 liters of kerosene, and 41,000 tons of fuel oil monthly.

LABOR ASSOCIATION—On July 28, 1926, the board of directors of the Labor Association, an employers' organization, met in Buenos Aires under the presidency of Dr. Joaquín S. de Anchorena to hear the report for the year and elect new officers, as follows: President, Dr. Joaquín S. de Anchorena; vice president, Carlos D. Scott; treasurer, Pedro Bidondo; secretary, Ezequiel Roldán; and members of the executive committee, Jerónimo A. Morixe, Atanasio Iturbe, Bernardo Espil, Lucas Zuanich, and Desiderio E. Rubbens.

BOLIVIA

MINERAL EXPORTS DURING THE MONTH OF MAY.—Values and quantities of minerals exported during the month of May, 1926, were as follows: Tin, 4,238,229 kilos, valued at 6,346,557 bolivianos; lead, 2,039,038 kilos, valued at 443,055 bolivianos; copper, 1,491,704 kilos, valued at 349,407 bolivianos; silver, 565,083 kilos, valued at 619,398 bolivianos; antimony, 667,876 kilos, valued at 232,455 bolivianos; zinc, 542,861 kilos, valued at 101,402 bolivianos; bismuth, 9,700 kilos, valued at 25,026 bolivianos.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF URURO.—At a meeting on July 29 last the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Oruro was changed. The newly appointed members are: president, Señor Leoncio Suaznábar; secretary, Vicente Tadic; and treasurer, Señor B. Fuss.

NEW RAILWAY TERMINAL.—According to recent reports from La Paz plans have been completed for building a large railway terminal in that city. Work on this structure will probably commence some time during the coming year—1927.

NEW ROAD.—In connection with the celebration of the Bolivian national holiday last August the new road built along the border of Lake Titicaca was inaugurated. This road connects the city of La Paz with the town of Copocabana, and is most interesting and important from a scenic point of view, as well as for the fact that it opens up easy communication with many large and valuable farming properties in the lake section.

REDUCTION OF FREIGHT RATES.—The Government published a supreme resolution under date of May 29, 1926, providing for a reduction in freight rates on the Atocha-Villazón Railway for all metals exported by firms established in Bolivia on shipments made by way of the Argentina. The amount of the reduction granted is 15 per cent.

On June 9, 1926, a further supreme resolution was issued, providing for the granting of a provisional rebate of 30 per cent on rice, sugar, wheat, potatoes, vegetables, wheat flour, rye flour, frozen meats, chick pesa, and dried fruits for shipments in carload lots via the Atocha-Villazón Railway.

BRAZIL

BRAZIL'S TRADE WITH EUROPE.—The information service of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce recently furnished the following export figures:

Table showing the comparison of exports from Brazil to Europe in 1920 and 1925, expressed in contos of reis

Principal importing countries	Contos of reis	
	1920	1925
France.....	200, 458	511, 153
England.....	140, 024	200, 825
Italy.....	123, 122	253, 586
Germany.....	112, 301	269, 634
Holland.....	52, 422	447, 221
Belgium.....	47, 794	103, 947
Portugal.....	35, 628	22, 887
Sweden.....	30, 208	82, 980
Denmark.....	16, 215	38, 051

TELEPHONE AND RADIO COMMUNICATIONS.—The Radio Education Society of São Paulo in July, 1926, installed in the city of São Paulo a broadcasting station which is said to be one of the most powerful in South America. Its transmitter is regulated for 1,000 watts, but has a capacity of 2,500 watts and a voice amplifier of 50 watts, a modulator of 250 watts, an oscillator of 250 watts, and a strength amplifier of 5 kilowatts. Two generators, of three units each, furnish the current. This station is to do relay broadcasting, giving the daily market reports and two concerts daily, opera from the municipal theater of São Paulo, and other entertaining and instructive programs.

The automatic telephone system was recently installed in Rio Grande of the State of Rio Grande Do Sul. Arrangements have also been made for interstate telephone communication at certain prices up to December 30, 1927.

BABASSÚ NUT TO BE EXPLOITED.—A company was formed in the State of Minas Geraes in July to exploit the babassú palms for the oil produced from the nuts of this tree. The company expected to begin operations in August, having the right to carry on this business in any part of the country where conditions warrant. Special machines have been invented by Engineer Cesar Jordao for extracting

the oil from the nuts. It is estimated that the 50 small machines and 2 large ones with which the company will start will have a minimum production of 10 tons of unrefined oil.

FOURTH NATIONAL ROAD CONGRESS.—The Minister of Communications has approved the regulations for the Fourth National Highway Congress to be held in Rio de Janeiro from November 28 to December 6, 1926, which is to have seven sections—(1) technical questions; (2) interstate, interurban, and intermunicipal communication; (3) highway legislation; (4) financial organization; (5) highway education, propaganda, and statistics; (6) military necessities; and (7) executive section.

THIRD CONGRESS OF POPULAR AND AGRICULTURAL CREDIT.—The Third Congress of Popular and Agricultural Credit, which met in Rio de Janeiro from July 28 to August 2, 1926, discussed credit associations, the cooperative movement, and plans for the further establishment of credit institutions throughout the States.

CHILE

ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILROADS.—The Minister of Public Works has had under consideration further plans for the electrification of the railroads. The next to be equipped with electricity will be the main line from San Antonio to Talca. Waters from the Maipo, Aconcagua, and other rivers are to be used for hydraulic power for the generation of electricity. The director of electric services of the government has been called in consultation for this project, and a liberal policy will be followed in conceding permits to private electric power plants. The line from Santiago to Valparaiso was electrified in 1923.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE TO TEACH USE OF NITRATE.—On July 8, 1926, the Ministry of the Treasury placed funds at the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture for the purchase of nitrate, the use of which the latter Ministry proposes to teach the farmers. This service, which was established last year, is said to be giving encouraging results in better crops.

DEEPENING THE CHANNEL OF INAGUE RIVER.—Preliminary surveys have recently been made for the dredging of the Inague River near Valdivia, a work recommended 80 years ago by a former mayor of that city, Don Salvador Sanfuentes, who explored the river and reported that it would furnish a waterway especially useful when the winter rains made the roads difficult.

URUGUAYAN SEED WHEAT FOR CHILE.—At a recent meeting of the National Society of Agriculture held in Santiago it was resolved to request through the Minister of Agriculture the purchase of seed wheat from the Uruguayan Agricultural Experiment Station, which furnishes seed wheat to farmers in that country. The Uruguayan Government Seed Commission replied to the Chilean Minister of

Agriculture that shipments could be made. The order is to be placed as soon as the amount needed by farmers is ascertained.

CONSULAR SERVICE.—According to press reports the Chilean consular service contains 323 officials with posts in the principal cities of the five continents. Of these officials 78 are paid by the Government and classified as professional consuls, 70 being consuls and 8 vice consuls; the remaining 245 are consuls ad-honorem, or voluntary consuls, of whom 230 are full consuls and 15 vice consuls. The public treasury receives an annual revenue from consular fees amounting to 26,000,000 pesos, sufficient to maintain the Ministry of Foreign Relations, which includes the diplomatic and consular service, and to leave an average annual balance of 11,000,000 pesos. The consuls as in other countries furnish information on the resources, opportunities, development, and laws of Chile, as well as furnishing Chile with the same data in regard to the countries in which they are stationed.

COLOMBIA

NEW INDUSTRIES.—Several new industries have been started recently in Santa Marta, Department of Magdalena. One of them, a cigarette factory, which gives promise of becoming a very successful business venture, is located in a fine building where the most complete and modern machinery has been installed. The tobacco used in making the cigarettes is imported from Turkey and the United States. In the vicinity of Santa Marta, however, the soil is of an excellent quality for the cultivation of tobacco, and the owners of the cigarette factory expect to develop the cultivation of tobacco in that section in the near future.

HIGHWAY TO THE SEA.—A company has been legally organized for the purpose of constructing a highway which will connect the city of Cali, Department of El Valle, with the port of Buenaventura on the Pacific. The concession granted this company by the Government calls for work to begin on the road within three months from the date of the concession—June 26, 1926—and to be completed at the end of three years. Great public interest has been shown toward the building of this road, and up to the end of June half a million pesos had been subscribed for the work. (*Legation News*, July 17.)

COLONIZATION PROJECT IN THE SIERRA NEVADA.—The Colombian Government has signed a contract for a period of 17 years with a stock company of Barranquilla for the colonization of some 50,000 hectares of land in the region of the Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta, Department of Magdalena. The company is required to have a complete survey and study made of the land and prevailing conditions as to industrial and agricultural opportunities and present a report to the Government, together with the plan of organization.

and the division of the land into lots. Obligations of the company are to bring not less than 2,000 colonists, to construct a building where the colonists on arriving at the locality may be housed until they can be properly installed on their own ground, and to establish before any colonists arrive a livestock farm and an agricultural farm and provide farming machinery suitable for the cultivation of various crops. The company must furthermore build comfortable and sanitary homes for the colonists, open stores for general necessities, and establish a hospital with proper medical service. A school and a church must also be constructed. Each colonist will be allowed up to 25 hectares of ground. In every town that is established 30,000 square meters of ground must be allowed for public buildings. (*Legation News*, July 17.)

IRON DEPOSITS.—In the vicinity of Miraflores, Department of Tolima, iron deposits have been discovered by a mining engineer, Eduardo Angel. Experts from a mining company have valued these iron deposits at 10,000,000 pesos. (*Legation News*, July 17.)

TELEPHONE SERVICE EXTENDED.—Since August 3, 1926, a long-distance telephone service has been in operation between the cities of Barranquilla and Calamar.

AVIATION SCHOOL.—The Colombian Government has requested the manager of the Colombian-German Air Transport Co., operating a passenger air service between river ports in Colombia, to establish as soon as possible the aviation school for training native pilots and mechanics in accordance with article 2 of the contract between the Government and the above-mentioned company signed in May of 1925.

NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN BOGOTÁ.—A beautiful new building for the public health office was inaugurated recently in Bogotá. This building combines all modern features of hygiene. On the ground floor there is a chemical laboratory; on the upper floors are located the office of the director and personnel, also the medical statistical section; the top floor is devoted exclusively to the division of hookworm. Another fine building recently completed in Bogotá is the new Palace of Justice, which has been under construction for several years. The supreme court of Cundinamarca and the other branches of the judicial power of the department are already occupying offices in the new Palace of Justice. (*Legation News*, July 17.)

COSTA RICA

ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILWAY.—A contract for the electrification of the Pacific Railway of Costa Rica by a prominent German electric company was signed July 24, 1926. Following the ratification of the contract by Congress work will be begun. According to the contract the work is to be completed within 30 months after it has been started,

a dam and hydroelectric plant will be built to furnish power for the railway, and the cost of the construction will be financed by the company, which will issue bonds paying $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest, but the sum will ultimately be paid by the government, which will make yearly payments of 720,000 colones over a period of 23 years.

CUBA

AGRICULTURAL CENSUS.—Through the courtesy of the Cuban Department of Foreign Relations the BULLETIN has received the following information:

The Secretary of Agriculture has completed plans for making an agricultural census in the Republic, directing special efforts to the sugar crop in order to determine the exact amount of land planted to sugar cane and the production obtained. It is estimated that the cost of making this census will be approximately \$20,000 and that it will take about four months to complete.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The Secretary of Public Works recently presented to the President of Cuba a report on the construction of the central highway which is part of the large road-building program. Statistics show that Cuba has already built 2,655.37 kilometers (approximately 1,293.18 miles) of granite surface highway. The central highway will be 1,129 kilometers long (approximately 678 miles) and 6 meters wide (approximately 19.68 feet) and will cost 70,000,000 pesos.

ISLE OF PINES GRAPEFRUIT CROP FOR 1926-27.—Estimates place the total crop for the season at 260,000 crates—about 220,000 boxes going to the United States and some 40,000 to England.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PROPOSED PORT IMPROVEMENTS.—The President of the Dominican Republic has been authorized by law to contract with engineers who are experts in the construction of ports and docks for the purpose of making a study of the port of Santo Domingo and preparing plans for its improvement. The sum of \$10,000 has been appropriated for the expenses incurred. It is generally believed, however, that in order to complete the program of port improvements recourse to a loan will be necessary. (*United States Commerce Reports*, August 30, 1926.)

CAMPAIGN FOR RECLAIMING LAND IN SAN PEDRO DE MACORÍS.—The Secretary of Agriculture has commenced quite an extensive campaign for reclaiming land in the vicinity of San Pedro de Macorís. The marshy lands around the outskirts of the city will be drained and eucalyptus trees planted.

NEW ROAD.—A new section of the road from San Francisco de Macorís to Rincón, on the Duarte highway, has recently been opened to public traffic. The opening of this new road connecting with the main highway to the capital will be of great benefit to cacao

exporters by enabling them to ship this product to Santo Domingo for export at lower rates than heretofore.

ECUADOR

UNRESTRICTED EXPORTS.—The Government has decreed the right of unrestricted exportation of all cereals, and the Minister of the Interior has recently published a statement announcing that under no circumstances will the Government again prohibit the exportation of certain cereals, as it has so often done in the past. This new policy is looked upon very favorably, inasmuch as it should stimulate quantity production of rice, sugar, beans, and other products.

GUATEMALA

FIRST RAILS LAID.—An event of utmost importance in the development of Los Altos, a rich and but little exploited region of western Guatemala, was the laying of the first rails of the Los Altos Railway. This took place early in July.

VALUE OF EXPORTS.—The value of the principal articles of export from Guatemala for the years 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, and 1925 is shown in the following table:

[Value in United States gold]

Article	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Livestock.....	\$432	\$258, 100	\$8, 944	\$3, 570	\$39, 360
Sugar.....	725, 945	1, 166, 460	1, 484, 984	870, 230	577, 711
Coffee.....	9, 352, 608	9, 353, 663	10, 046, 569	19, 558, 973	24, 233, 965
Bananas.....	1, 196, 671	1, 165, 251	2, 192, 038	2, 773, 765	2, 674, 783
Chicle.....	242, 045	27, 435	237, 386	289, 169	588, 858
Cowhides.....	182, 708	139, 686	99, 107	145, 364	120, 587
Vegetable fiber.....	2, 076	7, 313	-----	6, 037	7, 985
Wood.....	526, 442	140, 961	454, 443	467, 531	645, 334
Honey.....	48, 907	66, 609	70, 933	92, 079	93, 029
Kidney beans.....	68, 855	5, 316	1, 265	485	2, 723
India rubber.....	-----	860	1, 262	168	7, 682
Sheepskins and shoe leather.....	421	61	3, 789	504	3, 912
Hides.....	17, 838	16, 962	6, 213	19, 174	26, 455
Mineral products.....	117, 369	3, 493	7, 308	8, 534	16, 264
Native gold.....	15, 040	-----	13, 280	18, 200	297, 600
Grass roots.....	6, 813	4, 862	16, 218	21, 185	220, 073
Palm hats.....	5, 337	6, 721	2, 689	2, 795	2, 249
Rolled tobacco.....	-----	928	4, 474	5, 965	6, 863
Merchandise.....	42, 807	61, 076	36, 730	107, 519	187, 178
Pineapples.....	-----	206	413	288	7

HAITI

COFFEE BONUS.—A special effort is now being made in Haiti to increase the number of coffee plantations established under the

conditions of the coffee bonus, which provides for a payment of 5 gourdes per 100 coffee trees planted in accordance with the directions given by the technical service. During the month of July more than 25,000 trees were reported, and the agricultural agents who are at work on this project, report that the attitude toward planting coffee is becoming more favorable, and that a larger number of trees will be planted during August than during any month preceeding.

HONDURAS

LANDS OPENED FOR HOMESTEADS.—See page 1146.

MEXICO

RADIUM AND OTHER MINERALS.—According to the press a company is being organized to produce radium from minerals in the State of Chihuahua, where work is to commence within a short time under the direction of Señor Carlos Pérez, who discovered the radio-active properties of these minerals in Chihuahua many years ago.

The bureau of geological studies and explorations of the Ministry of Industry reports that its scientific commissions have located new and easily exploitable mining zones containing gold and copper and lead and silver near the South Pacific Railway Co. in the neighborhood of the Carbo and Santa Ana stations of the State of Sonora.

MEXICO—UNITED STATES TELEPHONE SERVICE.—In the middle of August the Mexican Telegraph and Telephone Co. began work on the long-distance line which is to furnish telephone communication between Mexico and principal cities of the United States, Canada, and Cuba. The first section of the line, extending over 2,500 kilometers (approximately 1,300 miles), will link the Federal district with the States of Puebla, Querétaro, Coahuila, and Nueva León.

FIFTH CONVENTION OF ENGINEERS.—The Fifth National Convention of Engineers met in Puebla from September 12 to 19, 1926. The program for discussion contained such topics as the general highway project for the Republic, the irrigation projects of the Valsequillo region, reforestation, railway problems, and other matters.

NICARAGUA

COFFEE EXPORTS.—The *Gaceta Oficial* for June 9, 1926, published the following figures on coffee exports through the port of Corinto furnished by the Pacífico del Norte Railway:

The following table shows that the coffee crops of 1923-24 and 1925-26 are the heaviest in the last three years, all the latter crop not having been transported at the time of the compilation of the tables. It is also to be noted that noxious gases from the Santiago volcano caused losses of coffee in that section, estimated at 30,000 sacks.

Coffee received at Port of Corinto

Railroad stations	1923-24		1924-25		First half year 1925-2	
	Sacks	Kilograms	Sacks	Kilograms	Sacks	Kilograms
Granada.....	5,912	414,237	2,598	182,221	4,899	342,915
Masaya.....	157	10,922	808	56,715	626	43,820
Catarina.....	167	11,857				
Niquinohomo.....	3,006	210,848	940	65,800	1,473	103,140
Masatepe.....	9,176	655,766	2,146	130,935	5,832	410,868
San Marcos.....	34,657	2,347,921	15,231	1,069,921	42,079	2,945,272
Jinotepe.....	20,380	1,427,867	8,656	607,215	19,005	1,330,588
Diriamba.....	55,614	3,896,465	21,549	1,510,187	52,314	3,661,905
Managua.....	82,138	5,823,176	47,014	3,276,089	79,677	5,577,502
León.....	53,595	3,452,909	63,647	4,071,995	45,387	2,897,464
Chichigalpa.....	585	40,391	739	52,288	1,319	92,872
Chinandega.....	1,005	58,998	161	10,578	313	21,091
Total.....	266,392	18,351,357	163,489	11,033,944	252,924	17,427,407

In the year 1924 coffee to the amount of 13,000 to 15,000 sacks is estimated to have been shipped through the port of San Juan del Sur owing to the interruption of traffic on the railroad between Mateare and Buquerón.

AVIATION.—By Government order the Ministry of Aviation has been annexed to the Ministry of the Interior.

PANAMA

MANUFACTURE OF BUTTER.—A creamery for the manufacture of butter and cheese has recently been started in Rio Grande by a company of Panamans who have utilized American machinery and methods and are producing sanitary butter which sells at lower cost than that imported. The plant has a present daily production of 100 to 200 pounds, with a capacity of 1,000 pounds. American machinery has also been imported for the manufacture of cream cheese and yellow cheese.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST LEAF-CUTTING ANTS.—The agricultural section of the Department of Agriculture and Public Works is carrying on a nation-wide campaign against the leaf-cutting ant, which has been a great detriment to agriculture. Provincial officials of the Department of Public Instruction and teachers are to cooperate in spreading information as to the habits of these destructive insects, and the methods of exterminating them. Cynogas and the necessary foot pumps will be supplied by the Government and instruction in their use intrusted to the teachers.

PARAGUAY

PUBLIC WORKS.—Through the courtesy of the Paraguayan legation in Washington the BULLETIN publishes the following information:

The mixed commission on the Budget included in its plans funds for the construction of the university building, the completion of the normal school of

Concepción, the port works at Encarnación, the construction of the new ward in the military hospital, and the completion of the aviation school and other military buildings. It also provided for the construction of the highway from Asunción through San Lorenzo to Carapeguá, the highway from Luque to Areguá with new bridges and drains, for the extension of the telegraph system of the Republic, and for the purchase of trains and machinery for highway construction.

NEW MUNICIPAL STOCKYARDS.—Although the new municipal stockyards of Asunción had been put into use some time previous, they were not officially opened until July 25, 1926. Supplied with immediate railway facilities and excellently arranged, they can accommodate approximately 1,600 head of cattle. They are divided into four large sections with a capacity of 250 head of cattle each, besides six smaller divisions with a capacity of 50 to 100 head each. It is expected that the use of scales in the sale of the cattle will encourage the ranchers to improve their stock.

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR.—Data from the office of the chief statistician of Paraguay concerning the annual production of sugar for the last 12 years is as follows:

Year	Kilograms ¹	Year	Kilograms ¹
1914.....	2, 559, 000	1920.....	3, 307, 032
1915.....	1, 536, 377	1921.....	2, 578, 806
1916.....	788, 570	1922.....	2, 406, 726
1917.....	732, 914	1923.....	2, 090, 600
1918.....	561, 820	1924.....	1, 757, 450
1919.....	2, 504, 985	1925.....	2, 250, 490

REPORTS FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—The Department of Agriculture reports the following activities:

Experiments are constantly being made to find an effective ant destroyer. With the recent arrival of a composition of calcium cyanid a vigorous campaign has been launched against the ant. Sulphide of carbon will still be used, but the difficulties encountered in handling it are sometimes prohibitive.

The department issues bulletins from time to time on the propagation of different plants and on various other agricultural problems. It was announced on June 19, 1926, that several bulletins concerning the cultivation of the orange had been compiled into one booklet, which covers the care of the orange as nursery stock, its transplanting, picking, shipment, and improvement. The publication is given upon request to all interested.

Through the agricultural agencies of the several Provinces many seeds have been distributed free of charge to the farmers of Paraguay. Among others there were tea, tobacco, and pine seeds which, like the rest, were accompanied by instructions for planting and propagation.

MAIL SERVICE.—It was announced on June 25, 1926, that Asunción had acquired an auto truck for the transportation of mail between the general post office and the railway station; the truck will also be utilized for the collection of mail from the post boxes and the suburban areas.

¹ 1 kilogram equals 2.2 pounds.

PERU

NEW ROADS OPENED AND PLANNED.—The prefect of the Department of Puno recently made a tour of inspection over the new automobile highway from Puno to Copacabana along the borders of Lake Titicaca. The distance between these points is 300 kilometers. The new highway affords the visitor a beautiful panorama of mountain and lake scenery. As a road was recently opened from La Paz, Bolivia, to Copacabana, the trip can now be made by motor from Puno, Peru, to La Paz, Bolivia, along the shores of Lake Titicaca.

Another interesting road for which plans have been approved and the concession for construction awarded by a supreme resolution of July 16, 1926, is one connecting Lima with the town of Chosica. The Government will allow the concessionaire 40,000 Peruvian pounds toward the construction of this road, which is to be of concrete. When this road is complete, the concessionaire is obliged to undertake the upkeep and administration of the road for a period of 20 years, with the right to collect such tolls as the Government may determine. At the end of 20 years the road will pass to the control of the Government.

ROAD FILM TO BE MADE.—A Peruvian artist, Señor José S. Otero, has been commissioned by the Peruvian Government to prepare a film showing the principal road developments of the country.

HIGHWAY EDUCATION BOARD.—The Pan American Federation of Highway Education is made up of various sections, one in each of the Pan American countries and organized for the purpose of promoting the construction of highways throughout these countries. The personnel of the first Peruvian board of directors of the Peruvian Federation of Highway Education is composed as follows: President, Señor Carlos Alayza y Roel; vice presidents, Señores M. F. Tabusso and Torres Belón; secretary, Señor Alberto Alexander; assistant secretary, Señor Eduardo Dibás; and director of propaganda, Señor Alberto Regal.

RICE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.—As rice is one of the principal food staples used in Peru, the demand is constantly increasing, consumption having more than doubled in the last 12 years. In pre-war years consumption averaged 25,000 metric tons, whereas in the years 1924 and 1925 it exceeded 70,000 tons. Both domestic and foreign rice is used. The acreage devoted to rice is steadily increasing, as domestic rice is exported to the northern ports of Chile and to Bolivia.

NEW INDUSTRIES.—A sign of growing interest in Peru toward home industries is the establishment of several factories. A glass factory, the first of its kind, was recently established on the outskirts of Lima. This factory, with its modern equipment, represents

an investment of \$250,000. The plant is working at present only to a small part of its capacity, the output being about 25 tons in 24 hours.

Another industry starting on a small scale is the factory recently inaugurated for manufacturing silk stockings. This plant is also located in Lima and has an equipment of 15 machines, with a producing capacity of 50 to 60 dozen pairs of stockings. Later, when production is well under way, additional machines will be installed.

SALVADOR

FIRST INTERNATIONAL SAMPLE FAIR.—The First International Sample Fair and Exposition of Salvador will be held in the city of San Salvador from December 25, 1926, to January 8, 1927, in which exposition the five central American countries, as well as other nations, have been invited to participate. The object of the sample fair is to put manufacturers and merchants in contact with each other and bring about commercial transactions through the medium of samples, models, drawings, photographs, etc.

RAILROAD.—According to *La Prensa* of July 15, 1926, the work on the railroad which will unite Salvador and Guatemala is rapidly progressing, 3,000 persons being engaged in its construction.

URUGUAY

BROADCASTING STATION.—The purchase of a radio broadcasting station costing \$27,480 was authorized by the President of Uruguay on June 15, 1926. The work of installation, for which 9,550 pesos is allowed over and above the actual cost of the station, is to be carried out by an Argentine company. When completed the station will be devoted entirely to cultural ends.

MONTEVIDEO DRY DOCK INAUGURATED.—The inauguration of the dry dock *Regussi Voulminot*, of which the materials were recently acquired from a German firm, took place on July 6, 1926. Since up to this time the port of Montevideo had lacked a good dock where repairs might be effected, the construction of this dock constitutes a distinct element in the progress of the port.

ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION.—In an effort to solve the problem of rural housing conditions, the Rural Association of Uruguay recently announced an annual architectural competition, the first of which will have as a subject "An Economic Country Dwelling." According to specifications special consideration must be given to the economic phase, proper sanitation, and the use as far as it is possible of local material. Participation in the competition is limited to Uruguayan architects who are recognized by the University of the Republic. The first prize as announced is \$500, a diploma, and

gold medal; the second prize is \$250, a diploma, and silver medal. These plans have been fully approved by the architectural society of Uruguay.

AGRICULTURAL EXPOSITION.—The third annual winter exhibition of fruit and plants was opened in Salto on July 25, 1926. A feature of the exhibition is the sale of the exhibits for the benefit of charitable organizations; last year this sum totaled 2,000 pesos.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—According to a recent report from the bureau of economics and agricultural statistics of the Department of Agriculture, vast areas of land in Uruguay still await cultivation. Of the 18,692,600 hectares (46,170,722 acres) of land adapted to agriculture only 872,102 hectares (2,153,092 acres) were used during 1912–13, and scarcely more, or 876,375 hectares (2,164,546 acres), in 1925–26.

VENEZUELA

INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE INAUGURATED.—On July 24, 1926, in celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Bolívar, the international bridge over the La Grita River on the boundary of Colombia and Venezuela was inaugurated.

On the same day the linking of the Grand Táchira and the Cúcuta Railways was effected on this bridge. Formerly three days were required for the trip from Rubio to Encontrados, but with the construction of the highway from Rubio to San Antonio and the linking of the two railways the time has been reduced to a day's journey by train and bus. This will mean much toward the further development of the surrounding regions, one of which is the important coffee-producing district of Junín.

EXPLOITATION OF PEARL FISHERIES.—On May 29, 1926, the President of Venezuela was granted the power to assume exploitation of the oyster beds whenever the cabinet might so direct and it would be expedient and advantageous to the interests of the treasury or for the conservation and development of the pearl fisheries.

OIL PRODUCTION.—Statistics taken from a petroleum report issued in August, 1926, bring out the following interesting details:

	1925	1926
	<i>Barrels</i>	<i>Barrels</i>
Total of year.....	20, 912, 600	16, 730, 202
First half year.....	8, 349, 566	92, 432
Daily average.....	46, 130	

Thus the average daily production in 1926 is 46,302 barrels more than in 1925. The amount shipped during the first six months of 1926 was 15,369,107 barrels. In June 1926, the average daily production was 98,379 barrels; in July, 1926, it was 105,001 barrels.

A report of the imports of materials and machinery for use in the refining industry reveals a similar increase from year to year. During 1925, a total of 720,565 pieces, weighing 71,994,705 kilograms (32,724,865 pounds) and valued at 45,447,350 bolivars, were imported into the country, whereas in 1924 the prices numbered 413,159, weighed 42,372,529 kilograms (19,460,240 pounds), and were valued at 30,005,432 bolivars.

ACQUISITION OF HATOS DE EL CAURA.—It was recently decided by the Government to purchase 114 square leagues (approximately 693 square miles) of land in the State of Bolívar along the Orinoco and El Caúra Rivers. This land, which is now owned by the President and for which the Government will pay 17,000 bolivars, is fertile, contains an abundance of natural resources, and has a healthful climate. The Government will use the tract for colonization.



ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

ARGENTINA

FLOATING DEBT.—In his message read before Congress on July 1, 1926, President Alvear made the following statement in regard to the floating debt of Argentina:

The total floating debt as of April 30, 1926, was 479,259,908 pesos, not including the debt of the State railways, calculated at 193,012,348.29 pesos. It was to be noted that in 1925 the amount of this latter debt was increased by only 8,000,000 pesos. Included in the 193,012,348.29 pesos the State railways owed the Treasury on December 31, 1924, 24,250,000 pesos, to which must be added sums anticipated during 1925 for the payment of interest amounting to 9,401,604.97 pesos. There was thus a total of 33,651,604.97 pesos representing the debt of the State railways to the Treasury.

The total of the floating debt was made up under:

	Pesos
Internal:	
Short term credits.....	341, 199, 000
Exchange difference.....	35, 000, 000
Conversion fund.....	15, 909, 091
In the United States:	
Loan of \$27,000,000.....	65, 597, 272
Loan of \$10,000,000.....	23, 554, 545
	479, 259, 908

As compared with the figure which President Alvear gave to Congress in the previous message, this shows a reduction of 194,574,946 pesos, that being the amount consolidated by means of the loans authorized in accordance with laws 11206 and 11207. (*Review of the River Plate*, July 9, 1926.)

BOLIVIA

NATIONAL DEBT OF BOLIVIA.—The public debt at the end of 1925 totaled 134,505,737 bolivianos, according to a statement for the years 1922 to 1925, inclusive, as recently compiled by the permanent fiscal commission. This was an increase for the year of 6,670,891 bolivianos, or roundly \$2,223,630. The increase of 4,308,840 bolivianos in the external debt accounts for most of this. Despite this increase in the external debt, the part of it represented by loans negotiated in the United States was reduced during the year by 2,952,000 bolivianos. About 92.5 per cent of the foreign debt consisted of loans from the United States. The following table gives the debt as of December 31, in bolivianos:

Loan or item	1922	1923	1924	1925
External debt:				
Morgan loan of 1909	3, 671, 965	3, 396, 244	-----	-----
Yungas railroad loan (Chandler)-----	6, 968, 401	6, 743, 826	5, 809, 500	5, 511, 000
Sanitation loan (Ulen)-----	6, 243, 750	5, 874, 120	4, 821, 000	4, 464, 000
American loan of 1922	79, 099, 155	83, 859, 390	82, 339, 500	80, 043, 000
Potosi-Sucre Rail- road loan (Patiño)-----	-----	-----	-----	7, 260, 840
Total-----	95, 983, 271	99, 873, 580	92, 970, 000	97, 279, 840
Internal debt, total-----	13, 847, 649	13, 517, 816	20, 647, 356	21, 368, 176
Floating debt:				
Banks, ordinary account-----	7, 757, 344	8, 088, 861	8, 017, 890	8, 369, 331
Banks, various ac- counts-----	267, 385	3, 888, 445	2, 650, 813	3, 944, 219
Time obligations----	301, 225	4, 840, 580	3, 155, 740	3, 240, 179
Mortgage banks----	320, 299	378, 910	393, 047	304, 992
Total-----	8, 646, 253	17, 196, 796	14, 217, 490	15, 858, 721
Grand total-----	118, 477, 173	130, 588, 192	127, 834, 846	134, 505, 737

(United States Commerce Reports, July 19, 1926.)

CHILE

OPENING OF BANK.—On July 3, 1926, the Banco Español-Chile was opened in Santiago, the Minister of the Treasury, the superintendent of banks, and other officials attending. This bank was organized by distinguished members of the Spanish colony who will trust its management to a board of directors. It is capitalized at 36,000,000 pesos and is reported as the first bank to be organized

under the new general banking law drawn up by the financial commission under Doctor Kemmerer, of Princeton University, engaged by the Chilean Government.

ORGANIC BUDGET LAW.—See page 1144.

CUBA

FUNDS FOR PUBLIC WORKS.—Through the courtesy of the Cuban Department of Foreign Relations the BULLETIN has received the following information:

The administration of the special fund for public works, annexed to the Treasury Department, has presented a report to that office regarding the favorable receipts obtained from the taxes created by the public works law, up to June 30 last. The revenues collected amounted to \$13,519,271.31 from the following sources: Land transportation tax, \$2,215,029.23; gasoline tax, \$3,924,637.56; and for the 1½ per cent on sales, \$3,392,820.18. The remainder of the funds were obtained from various other sources.

ECUADOR

CENTRAL OFFICE OF ISSUE AND REDEMPTION.—This office, the Spanish name of which is *Caja Central de Emisión y Amortización*, was established by the Ecuadorean Government by virtue of a decree issued on June 23, 1926, with the purpose of ameliorating the banking situation. The banks of issue have named their delegates to draw up the regulations under which the *Caja Central de Emisión* shall function. The object of this institution, which is a private organization with governmental representatives on its directorate, is to unify the present bank notes and to a certain degree provide an elastic currency. The full text of this decree appears in *El Telégrafo* of Guayaquil, of June 24, 1926.

NEW TARIFF LAW.—On June 1, 1926, a new tariff law was decreed, effective July 1, 1926. This law provides substantial protection for most Ecuadorean industries, especially the textile, nail, and shoe industries. It is estimated that once the new tariff begins functioning in a normal manner it should provide at least 25 per cent additional revenues for the Government. The full text of the above mentioned law appears in the *Registro Oficial* of June 1, 1926.

HAITI

NEW TARIFF.—The full text of the new tariff law, passed by the Council of State on July 26 and promulgated August 9, appears in the Haitian official paper *Le Moniteur* of August 9, 1926. This law became effective on the date of its promulgation.

FUNDS FOR PUBLIC WORKS.—Under the protocol of October 3, 1919, the balance of the loan to be floated for meeting claims against the Haitian State was to be used for public works and amortization of the public debt. During the month of June last supplementary

amortization of the debt was effected, and in July appropriations were authorized for important public works in a total amount approximating 7,000,000 gourdes. This program of public works is one of the best and largest which has been prepared; it consists of the building of schools, hospitals and clinics, roads, bridges, wharves, telephone lines, public buildings, and municipal waterworks.

HONDURAS

BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1926-27.—The *Gaceta Oficial* of July 27, 1926, gives the budget for the fiscal year of 1926-27, as passed by Congress and approved by the President. The budget, which went into effect on August 1, 1926, is balanced and fixes both receipts and expenditures at 11,354,175.23 pesos.

MEXICO

FUNDS FOR THE DEBT INTEREST PAYMENTS.—According to a report from the Treasury the Mexican financial agency in New York on August 5 paid to the commission of bankers handling the Mexican debt the funds for the interest payments due on this obligation from January 1 to June 30, 1926, inclusive.

GOLD BOND ISSUE AUTHORIZED.—On August 11, 1926, President Calles gave official authorization to a new loan to be known as the 4½ per cent amortizable gold bonds of 1926. These bonds will be issued to be exchanged for the 4½ per cent amortizable 35-year gold bonds due November 1, 1943, of the Irrigation and Agriculture Loan Fund Association. The issue will total \$25,000,000 and will have the same numbers, series, and denominations as the 35-year amortizable 4½ per cent gold bonds of the Loan Fund Association above mentioned. The decree authorizing the loan was published in the *Diario Oficial* of August 18, 1926.

PARAGUAY

FINAL DEBT PAYMENT.—Through the courtesy of the Paraguayan legation in Washington the BULLETIN publishes the following information:

In August the Government of Paraguay made the final payment on the debt contracted with the Central Railway.

PERU

NEW BUILDING.—Recent reports from Lima state that construction on a new bank building will soon begin in that city. This building, the cost of which is estimated at 200,000 Peruvian pounds, will have five stories, fully provided with all up-to-date features, including a restaurant and rooms for the manager and directors.

SALVADOR

BANK OF PUBLIC EMPLOYEES.—A legislative decree approving the establishment of the Bank of Public Employees was signed by the President of the Republic on July 2, 1926, and published in the *Diario Oficial* of July 5. This bank has a capital of 1,000,000 colones, and will begin to function one year after the passage of the decree.

VENEZUELA

BUDGET FOR 1926.—The budget as approved for the year beginning July 1, 1926, estimates the fiscal receipts at 94,992,000 bolivars and the expenditures at 92,789,600 bolivars. The expenditures will be distributed as follows:

Department	Bolivars
Department of the Interior.....	17, 232, 512
Department of Foreign Relations.....	3, 374, 908
Treasury Department.....	18, 210, 604
War and Navy Department.....	13, 816, 113
Department of Promotion.....	24, 797, 476
Department of Public Works.....	8, 328, 660
Department of Public Instruction.....	6, 106, 665
Budget amendment.....	918, 662



BRAZIL

INCOME TAX.—On July 26, 1926, the President by decree No. 17,390 approved new regulations for the income tax, the decree being published in the *Diario Oficial* of July 27.

CHILE

ORGANIC BUDGET LAW.—On July 1, 1926, the organic budget law went into effect as part of the reforms prepared by the financial mission headed by Professor Kemmerer, which was engaged by the Chilean Government. This law provides that the budget be prepared by the Budget Office, a section immediately under the control of the President of the Republic. It also provides that the budget for 1927 shall be sent to Congress on September 1, 1926—that is, four months in advance of the beginning of the fiscal year 1927—and if it should not be approved by that time that the budget of the previous year continue in effect.

According to reports from the Ministry of the Treasury the revenues will be about 956,000,000 pesos, of which 805,000,000 are ordinary revenues and 132,000,000 extraordinary, while 19,000,000 pesos are earned by the various public services which are self-maintaining.

COSTA RICA

REGULATIONS OF LABOR ACCIDENT INSURANCE.—On June 10, 1926, regulations for the law of labor accident insurance were issued by the President. The full text of the decree, which was published in *La Gaceta* of June 13, 1926, defines the scope of accident insurance, sets forth the basis for the determination of total or partial disability, specifies the obligations of the employer, and establishes rules for its administration.

ECUADOR

NEW TARIFF LAW.—See page 1142.

GUATEMALA

CENTRAL BANK OF GUATEMALA.—By virtue of the fact that the revenues assigned to the Caja Reguladora had created a cash reserve the equivalent of 40 per cent of the total circulation, the creation of the Central Bank of Guatemala in accordance with the monetary law of May 12, 1925, was decreed June 30, 1926. Important features are the following:

The Central Bank of Guatemala will be a Guatemalan corporation, with headquarters in Guatemala City; it will be a bank of emission, deposit, discount, and rediscount, and will have the option of being the fiscal agent of the Government. The duration of its charter will be 30 years; it will have the exclusive right to issue paper money for 10 years. The authorized capital of the Central Bank is 10,000,000 quetzales, the initial capital necessary for beginning operations being 1,000,000 quetzales. Of this sum 75 per cent will go to the emission and discount department and 25 per cent to the agricultural and mortgage department. The highest rate of interest which the bank may charge on its loans is 10 per cent. All issues of bills must be guaranteed by a reserve of at least 40 per cent gold. The Central Bank will gradually substitute its bills for those of the Caja Reguladora and the other banks which now have notes in circulation. The Central Bank will exercise the functions of the Caja Reguladora and will enjoy certain privileges, exemptions, and rights from the Government.

It was announced on July 10, 1926, that the subscriptions for stock in the Central Bank of Guatemala had passed the amount of 1,000,000 quetzales fixed by law as necessary for the establishment of the bank. This enthusiastic response was made in five days.

NEW CIVIL CODE.—The first book of the new Guatemalan civil code was passed in June and was signed by the President on June 30, 1926. This book, the full text of which appears in *El Guatemalteco* of July 1, 2, and 3, 1926, will go into effect on September 15 of the present year and the remainder three months after its publication in the official bulletin.

HONDURAS

LANDS OPENED FOR HOMESTEADS.—On July 29, 1926, President Paz Baraona issued a decree providing that lands bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, on the east by the Patuca River, on the south by the boundary of the Department of Olancho, and on the west by a line from Irióna along the Sangrelava River to the main line of the Truxillo Railroad as far as the boundary of the Department of Olancho should be opened for homestead lots and for colonization projects.

MEXICO

CHILDREN'S COURTS.—The press of Mexico announces that children's courts are expected to be functioning in the Federal District by the middle of September. This will remove from the regular police courts children who have committed offenses against the police regulations or the principles of good government.

FOURTH NATIONAL JURIDIC CONGRESS.—The Fourth National Juridic Congress met in the city of Guadalajara from September 1 to 7, 1926, to discuss various problems capable of different judicial interpretations, such as the right of Congress alone to legislate in regard to personal property and similar questions.

NICARAGUA

CONSULAR FEES.—The *Gaceta Oficial* of June 1, 1926, published a decree providing that all consular fees with the exception of fees on consular invoices should hereafter be paid in consular stamps for the sale of which consular agencies are required to render an account to the national court of accounts.

SALVADOR

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.—The President of the Republic on May 19, 1926, approved the legislative decree of May 8, 1926, calling for a constitutional assembly for the purpose of amending the constitution of 1886.

STATISTICAL LAW.—On June 22, 1926, the President approved a legislative decree of May 2, 1926, creating a bureau of statistics, the function of which is to carry on statistical investigations and research. The full text of the decree is published in the *Diario Oficial* of June 25, 1926.

PROTECTION OF COMMERCIAL EMPLOYEES.—An act for the protection of commercial employees was passed by the National Congress of Salvador on May 29, 1926. Among the chief provisions are the following:

Of all persons working for a fixed salary in commercial undertakings 80 per cent of the administrative staff must be Salvadoreans.

The eight-hour day is established for men and a seven-hour day for women. Sunday rest and 15 days annual leave of absence with pay are also provided.

A workers' savings fund is provided for to be contributed to by a certain percentage of the workers' wages. The full text of the law is published in the *Diario del Salvador* of June 15, 1926.

BANK OF PUBLIC EMPLOYEES.—See page 1144.

VENEZUELA

REGULATIONS RELATING TO RABIES.—On June 30, 1926, the President of Venezuela issued regulations for the prevention of rabies. The following is a brief summary:

No dogs, cats, or other animals susceptible to the disease and proceeding from or traveling on ships proceeding from countries where there is an epidemic of rabies may enter Venezuela unless it can be proved that they have been vaccinated against the disease not less than a year previous. If there is no epidemic in the country from which they have come or from which the ship has come, they may be admitted when the medical inspector of the port determines them free from contagion.

All dogs must be registered and must wear a tag attesting registration; they must also be muzzled.

All dogs which run loose in public places without collar, tag, or muzzle may be killed without any compensation to the owner. Watchdogs may be left loose or without muzzle only after nightfall when the houses or estates for which they act as a guard are closed; otherwise they are to be muzzled or chained. No dogs shall be allowed in market places, theaters, or other closed places of public assembly.

The customhouse officials shall not allow the entrance of a dog, cat or other animal into the country without the orders of the sanitary inspector.

Symptoms of rabies in dogs or other animals shall be reported to the sanitary bureau. The said animals or others who may have been bitten or in contact with them shall be isolated. Any animal which is proved to have rabies shall be killed, but may be used for experimentation by the sanitary bureau. When a dog not believed to have rabies has bitten anyone, it shall be put under observation for 10 days, and all persons bitten by animals infected by rabies or suspected of having rabies shall be vaccinated. The regulations took effect with their publication in the official paper.



CHILE—UNITED STATES

VISAS.—The American embassy at Santiago has concluded a reciprocal agreement with the Government of Chile, effective August 10, 1926, by which Americans of the nonimmigrant classes as defined in section 3 of the immigration act of 1924 will be granted visas at \$4 each, applications gratis.

CUBA-DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY CONVENTION PROPOSED.—A wireless telegraphic convention having been proposed between the Dominican Republic and Cuba, and this agreement having already been signed by the Secretary of Communications of the Dominican Republic, it has now been sent to Habana for approval by the Cuban Government. If this Convention is approved, rates for wireless telegraph messages between the two Republics will then be 15 cents per word for straight messages, 20 cents per word for urgent messages, and 10 cents per word for deferred messages.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

INTERNATIONAL RADIO CONVENTION.—The Congress of the Dominican Republic by decree No. 421, of April 9, 1926, approved the International Radio Convention celebrated in London on July 5, 1912.

HONDURAS

PAN AMERICAN SANITARY CODE.—The *Gaceta Oficial* of July 13, 1926, publishes the decree passed by Congress and signed by the President on March 26 approving the Pan American sanitary code signed in Habana on November 14, 1924, by the representatives of the Pan American Republics at the Seventh Pan American Sanitary Conference.

HAITI-UNITED STATES

COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED STATES.—A commercial agreement in which each country guarantees the other unconditional most-favored-nation treatment was recently concluded between Haiti and the United States—that is, both Haiti and the United States grant to the products of the other country the most liberal tariff and commercial favors which are granted to any country.

HONDURAS-MEXICO-SALVADOR

TELEGRAPH CONVENTION.—On July 2, 1926, the Ministry of Promotion, Public Works and Agriculture of Honduras, approved the convention arranged between the director general of telegraphs of Honduras and the directors of communications of Mexico and Salvador for telegraphic communication between the three countries

MEXICO-UNITED STATES

ADDITIONAL CONVENTION ON EXTRADITION.—The Additional Convention on the Extradition of Criminals signed by the representatives of the Governments of Mexico and the United States in Washington

on December 23, 1925, and approved by the Congresses of both countries, the ratifications of which were exchanged on June 30, 1926, in Washington, was published by the President of Mexico in the *Diario Oficial* of August 13, 1926, going into effect 10 days thereafter.

SALVADOR

INTERNATIONAL RADIOTELEGRAPHIC CONVENTION.—On April 26, 1926, the legislative assembly of Salvador, ratified the International Radiotelegraphic Convention signed in London on July 5, 1912.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONVENTION.—On June 22, 1926, the President approved the Universal Postal Convention signed in Stockholm, Sweden, August 28, 1924, to which Salvador was a signatory. The *Diario Oficial* of July 8, 1926, published the full text of the convention.

SALVADOR-MEXICO

TELEGRAPHIC INTERCHANGE.—The President of Salvador on June 21, 1926, approved the convention entered into by the director general of the national telegraphs of Salvador and the director general of the national telegraphs of Mexico signed on May 11, 1926, for the telegraphic interchange of the two countries. The full text of the convention was published in the *Diario del Salvador* of July 10, 1926.

SALVADOR-UNITED STATES

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND CONSULAR PREROGATIVES.—According to the *Diario del Salvador* of July 19, 1926, the legislative assembly approved on May 31, 1926, a treaty of friendship, commerce and consular prerogatives entered into by the Republic of Salvador and the United States, and signed in Salvador on February 22, 1926.



ARGENTINA

PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION.—The Public Library Commission of Argentina in a recent report showed that it had given subsidies to a number of libraries in the interior of the Republic as being benefits to the public. It had also resolved to acquire 18,855 volumes to be distributed among the public libraries which it assists—4,920 volumes requested by public libraries, and 6,257 volumes to be sent abroad to

those sections which it has contributed to public libraries in other countries. The report shows that funds amounting to 360,211.17 pesos have been expended as follows: For books purchased by the public libraries through the commission, 9,689.43 pesos; for books to be distributed to the libraries under the commission, 23,685.87 pesos; and for the books to be sent abroad, 28,331.70 pesos.

BOLIVIA

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.—In a decree of June 29, 1926, President Siles provided for the establishment at Tarija, in southeastern Bolivia, of a State agricultural school designed to encourage and modernize the agricultural and cattle-raising activities of the country. This institution, which is to be opened at an early date, will be divided into two main sections, one devoted to the diffusion of practical knowledge among the active farming classes and the other to the theory and science of the more advanced phases of agriculture and cattle raising. Extension courses will be given through especially qualified persons who will give practical demonstrations in various outlying towns, and thus endeavor to stimulate the growth of cooperative associations among the small producers. The school will be equipped with the machinery, implements, seeds, plants, and livestock necessary to make it a thoroughly practical institution, and an effort will be made to meet the expenses of upkeep through the sale of the products produced by the activities of the school.

CHILE

PEDAGOGIC CONGRESS.—Committees for the organization of the Pedagogic Congress planned for September, 1926, were appointed in the Departmental Assembly of the National Society of Teachers. The plenary sessions of the Congress are to be held in the University of Chile in Santiago, where among other questions the matter of the revision of the present education system will be discussed.

ARGENTINE SECTION IN NATIONAL LIBRARY.—The Public Library Commission of Buenos Aires, Argentina, recently donated 7,000 books as an Argentine section for the National Library of Chile. A part of the American department of the library is given over to these Argentine works, which have been catalogued and are ready for use in a spacious reading room in the new library building in Santiago.

COSTA RICA

FIRST GRADUATE.—On July 16, 1926, a final examination was given to a young man who after six months of practice will be the first to receive a diploma from the Salesian School of Tailoring in Cartago. It has been planned that when the pupils of this school graduate

they will have not only a profession but savings amounting to 500 colones, a sum which will help them to get a start in business.

PRACTICAL AGRICULTURAL COURSE.—Combining the practical with the theoretical, the Lyceum of Costa Rica conducts an important course in the use of agricultural machinery. Although the land under cultivation is restricted in size, the pupils have become proficient in the use of many different kinds of tools. One of the latest to be purchased was a seeder.

CUBA

SCHOLARSHIP PRIZES.—Through the courtesy of the Cuban Department of Foreign Relations the BULLETIN has received the following information:

The National University has established in the law school attached to the university two scholarship prizes consisting of trips abroad, with an allowance of 1,200 pesos a year for each of the winners.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY.—The Secretary of Public Works, acceding to the request of the directors of the university, has approved the plans to enlarge the building now under construction for the school of engineers and architects of the National University at Habana. Approximately \$3,000,000 has been appropriated for this work and other improvements in the university, including two additional buildings for the university library.

GUATEMALA

ANNUAL COMPETITION IN ENGLISH.—Rules for an annual competition in English were announced by the Minister of Public Education on July 30, 1926. To insure absolute fairness, no pupils who have ever been in English-speaking countries or who have English parents may compete. Otherwise the contest is open to all students in the Central Normal School, the National Central Institute, and the Commercial Normal School of Guatemala City. The prize, which is a trip to New Orleans and 15 days' stay there, will be awarded by the United Fruit Co.

HAITI

CENTRAL SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.—This school closed its second regular school year on June 30, 1926, having had during that period an enrollment of 50 to 60 students in each session; these students had been selected from a large number of applicants. A total of 126 students have been enrolled at the school; of this number 21 are now occupying positions as teachers in various schools under the direction of the technical service.

HONDURAS

PROSPECTUS OF HONDURAN POPULAR UNIVERSITY.—The prospectus of the Popular University of Honduras recently published in the press states that the university to be established by the Grupo Renovación is to give courses of two types. The first will give instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic to illiterate persons of all ages, as well as in the elements of hygiene and moral training. The other will be of a cultural nature for the broadening of general knowledge. Both of the courses are given without credits or marks and without examinations, the motto of the university being "He who has knowledge is in duty bound to teach him who is ignorant; and he who is ignorant has the right to ask that he be taught." The university also gives courses especially for women in arithmetic, Spanish, infant care, typing, general hygiene, domestic economy, accounting, and training in moral standards.

PROTECTION OF ANIMALS AND TREES.—A circular letter under date of July 24, 1926, was sent out from the General Bureau and Inspection of Primary Education to the teachers of primary schools requesting their cooperation in the organization of children's societies for the protection of useful animals; also in teaching the children the harm caused to streams and water sources by the burning of fields and the useless cutting of forest trees.

EQUIPMENT FOR PRISON SCHOOL.—The school established for men in the penitentiary of Honduras has received writing materials, books, and other supplies from the National Department of Public Instruction. This school had previously been given benches and other equipment.

MEXICO

MEXICAN SOCIETY OF ARTS.—A group of professors and students of the National School of Fine Arts have recently organized the Mexican Society of Arts, which will include in its membership painters, sculptors, engravers, architects, and others artists, who will hold an exhibition. The National University is affiliated with the movement, which is to be considered a form of university extension work along cultural trends.

EXTENSION COURSES BY RADIO.—Under the direction of the Department of Primary and Normal Education extension courses for teachers have been inaugurated to be given by radio every Saturday for the benefit of those who have not completed the studies leading to a degree. The classes will comprise instruction in native language, arithmetic and geometry, and methods of teaching in accordance with progressive principles.

CREATION OF LIBRARIES.—The Department of Libraries has donated numerous libraries both to officers' training schools and

to the barracks for use in their troop schools. All the "model" schools have also been presented with libraries, as well as various associations of laborers, farmers, etc.

VISITING PROFESSOR.—Señor Julio Jiménez Rueda, professor of the National University of Mexico, recently gave a course on Mexican literature at the University of Missouri.

PANAMA

GIFT OF VENEZUELA TO BOLIVARIAN UNIVERSITY.—On July 17 the Secretary of Foreign Relations of Panama received a cable notifying the Panaman Government that Venezuela would contribute toward the Bolivarian University the wing which is to contain the law school.

BOOK DAY ESTABLISHED.—Book day has been established in the Panaman schools, to be observed on the last Saturday of August of each year. It is to be celebrated with lectures, critical studies, and gifts of books, so as to popularize the reading which leads to general culture.

PARAGUAY

PROFESSORS FOR THE UNIVERSITY.—Through the courtesy of the Paraguayan legation in Washington the BULLETIN publishes the following information:

The Government recently engaged the services of four professors from the University of Paris for the faculty of the medical school in Asunción.

DONATION TO THE NATIONAL LIBRARY.—The Argentine Minister in Asunción recently presented to the National Library 500 volumes of works of Argentine authors.

HIGHER STANDARDS.—According to a recent regulation of the National Educational Commission, all secondary schools in the capital and other important centers of population will be under the direction of normal-school graduates; the ruling will take effect with the coming school year.

PERU

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS, FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.—On July 28, 1926, the School of Engineers in Lima celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation. Special services were held in memory of J. Eduardo de Habich, organizer and for many years director of the school.

PERUVIAN PROFESSOR AT AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.—Dr. Victor Andrés Belaunde, formerly professor at the University of Lima, Peru, has been appointed professor of Latin American history and institutions at the new University of Miami, Fla., which opened its doors in October. The university has a special Pan American department, for which a gift of \$1,000,000 was made by Mr. Victor Hope.

SALVADOR

CAMPAIGN AGAINST ILLITERACY.—To the end of making education more general in the country, there has been established a prize of 10 colones to be awarded to any teacher of a group of illiterate students between the ages of 12 and 15 who prepares five of these students to pass a satisfactory examination.

URUGUAY

INTERCHANGE OF PROFESSORS.—On June 23 the board of directors of the School of Engineering of Buenos Aires accepted the invitation of the Engineering School of Montevideo for an interchange of instructors and agreed to meet any expense which might originate therefrom. A professor was immediately chosen to represent the Argentine school in Montevideo, and it was decided to invite the Montevideo School of Architecture to make a similar exchange.



BRAZIL

CONFEDERATION OF COMMERCIAL EMPLOYEES.—In July the National Council of Labor called a meeting of delegates of 50 commercial associations to approve statutes for the establishment of a confederation of commercial employees of Brazil, which is to include all the clerks' associations of the different parts of the country. The motion for establishment was passed on July 10, 1926.

One of the most important matters considered in this assembly was the discussion and completion of the draft of the regulations of the law on vacations with pay, which is to be submitted for legislative sanction. As the bill stands it represents the opinions of the classes who will receive the most benefit from it.

ECUADOR

GENERAL INSPECTION OF LABOR.—In order that Congress may be well informed on the situation and conditions of the laboring class in relation to the promulgation of labor laws, the Government has established a bureau of general inspection of labor under the Ministry of Social Welfare. For the purpose of this office the territory of the Republic will be divided into five zones, each of which will be under the supervision of a general inspector of labor.

HONDURAS

CENTRAL AMERICAN LABOR FEDERATION.—On June 25, 1926, the supreme council of the Central American Labor Federation issued a decree for the transference of the seat of the association from Guatemala to Tegucigalpa, Honduras.



ARGENTINA

THIRD NATIONAL CONGRESS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.—On July 8, 1926, three important medical congresses opened in Buenos Aires to hold sessions simultaneously. They were the Third National Medical Science Congress, the Fourth South American Conference on Hygiene, Microbiology, and Pathology, and the Third South American Congress of Dermatology and Syphilography, and also, in conjunction with the latter, the second meeting of the faculties of medical schools.

On July 17 the Congress of Dermatology concluded its sessions with the passing of resolutions to consider the study of dermatology, syphilography, and leprology as connected and necessary and to advise that specifics for venereal diseases be sold as cheaply as possible and administered free if possible. This congress passed a vote of praise for Brazil for that country's campaign against venereal and skin diseases, with special mention of Doctors Chagas and Rabello. The next congress will be held in Paraguay within four years.

On July 19, in its closing session, the Third National Congress of Medicine approved resolutions recommending the establishment of sanatoriums in the north of Argentina for children with malaria, the continuance of antimalaria and antitrachoma work, the providing of special hospital facilities for treatment of acute psychopathic cases, and the amendment of the food regulations and other measures. The Fourth Medical Congress will meet in Buenos Aires in 1930.

The Fourth Conference on Hygiene, Microbiology, and Pathology passed resolutions recommending further study of cattle diseases and the establishment of sanitary stations to prevent epidemics of this kind, the study and prevention of parasitic diseases, Government adoption of the use of preventive serums, and recommendations as to courses in the medical schools. The Fifth Congress of Hygiene will be held in Rio de Janeiro in 1929.

FIRST INTERNATIONAL ANTIALCOHOLIC CONFERENCE. The First International Antialcoholic Conference, organized by the National

Temperance League of Argentina, affiliated with the Women's Temperance Union of the World, was opened in the National College of Buenos Aires on July 15, 1926. It was addressed by the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, the Minister of Mexico, the director of the National Department of Health, and others. The congress was closed on July 18 with the appointment of committees and subcommittees to carry on antialcoholic campaigns.

FIRST PAN AMERICAN TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS.—The First Pan American Tuberculosis Congress is scheduled to be held October 10 to 16, 1927, in the city of Córdoba, Argentina. The work of this conference will include numerous sections in which the medical, social, economic, and biological aspects of tuberculosis will be discussed, as also other related social problems, such as housing, alcoholic intoxication, poverty, the cost to nations of hospitalization and treatment of tubercular persons, the loss in human capital, consequences for the race, gradual extension to the entire population of the tuberculin treatment, inheritance, and other questions.

The list of honorary presidents includes the President of the Republic and other national officials. The organizing committee urges each Latin American Government to take part in this congress by sending select and adequate delegations.

The BULLETIN hopes to give in a later issue the complete program of this congress.

BRAZIL

PRENATAL CLINIC.—Another free prenatal clinic was opened in Rio de Janeiro on June 30, 1926, by the bureau of infant care under the National Department of Public Health. In this clinic there is one obstetrical specialist and one pediatric specialist, so that the mothers and the new-born babies may both have the best of care.

PROPHYLACTIC STATION.—The director of the National Telegraph System has authorized the establishment of a prophylactic station in the Telegraph Building in Rio de Janeiro for the benefit of the employees of the service who may be suffering from venereal diseases and to carry on a series of educative lectures in regard to these diseases. The station is to be managed by the Gaffree-Guinle Foundation under Dr. Armindo Fraga, head of that institution, and also acting director of the public health section on leprosy and venereal diseases.

SCHOOL DENTAL CLINIC.—A new free dental clinic was opened on July 20, 1926, in the Dona María Braz Municipal School of Rio de Janeiro. The clinic was named after Dr. Carneiro Leão, director of public instruction.

DONNA ANNA NERY SCHOOL OF NURSING.—The director of the National Department of Public Health on July 29, 1926, invited a number of physicians, officials, and other guests to be present at the

opening of the new building of the Donna Anna Nery School of Nursing. After the opening of the new school with an inaugural address by Dr. Carlos Chagas, the famous physician and scientist of Brazil, came the unveiling of the bronze tablet presented by the nursing class of 1925 to Miss Ethel Parsons, organizer of the modern nursing service of Brazil and also superintendent of the school in question.

On July 21, 1926, the School presented their nurses' caps to the students who completed the course. The ceremony included the recitation of Florence Nightingale's oath by the class of student nurses, addresses by the head nurse, the physician in charge of the school, and some of the young graduates.

CHILE

BOY SCOUTS IN INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.—The Chilean Association of Boy Scouts sent delegates from the Provinces and from the general board of directors of the association in Santiago to the International Congress of Boy Scouts held in August in Kandersteg, Switzerland.

COLOMBIA

CAMPAIGN AGAINST SOCIAL DISEASES.—In the Department of Cundinamarca, as well as in other sections of the Republic, a very extensive campaign has been under way for the past year against venereal diseases. The dispensary of Cundinamarca has been enlarged and provided with a complete chemical laboratory, the newly installed operating room is well equipped, and an X-ray apparatus has recently been added. According to statistics venereal diseases have decreased 43 per cent during the past year.

NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN BOGOTÁ.—See page 1131.

COSTA RICA

NEW HOUSES.—It was announced on August 5, 1926, that 10 additional houses had been erected in the Mexico district of the city of San José. This is a continuation of the plan to provide the public with moderately priced and sanitary living quarters; the houses just erected will rent from 40 to 50 colones a month.

GIFTS TO LEPER COLONY.—Various individuals interested in the welfare of the lepers of Las Mercedes have recently given them phonograph records. More records have been promised, and it was decided to designate two places to which any contribution for the lepers might be sent.

NATIONAL SANITARY INSPECTION.—During June the national sanitary inspectors visited Santo Domingo, La Urruca, Desamparados, San Pedro de Montes de Oca, Curridabat, Aserrí, Sabanilla de

Alajuela, Los Angeles de Sabanilla, and Tres Ríos. They inspected and registered private homes, hospitals, bakeries, and the sale of meat to see if the sanitary regulations were being carried out.

REQUEST FOR NURSE.—On July 16, 1926, it was reported that at the last session of the Costa Rican Red Cross a resolution was passed to solicit the services of a nurse from the American Red Cross to demonstrate the latest methods of nursing practiced in the United States.

CUBA

INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE.—Through the courtesy of the Cuban Department of Foreign Relations the BULLETIN has received the following information:

A meeting was held in Habana recently of the committee designated by the Chief Executive to organize and establish the Doctor Carlos Finlay Institute of Hygiene. The purposes of this institute are the following: To give instruction on hygiene to employees of the Ministry of Sanitation and to persons not connected with the ministry; diplomas will be awarded to those completing the course. The Carlos Finlay Institute will also make scientific investigations and studies of sanitary measures and carry on an interchange of ideas on this subject with other nations, and will also publish reading matter on questions of hygiene and sanitation, endeavoring to awaken in the general public a sense of the importance of hygienic living.

SALE OF FOODSTUFFS AND DRUGS.—Through the courtesy of the Cuban Department of Foreign Relations the BULLETIN has received the following information:

In order to prevent the illicit sale of drugs and foodstuffs that are not in good condition, the secretary of sanitation commissioned the supervisor of drugs and foods to prepare a report on what measures should be adopted to stop this practice. Among the suggestions made and adopted some of the most important are the following: Promulgation of laws requiring a chemical definition of the contents of foods and determining their purity, regulations regarding sanitary conditions in markets, and the establishment of laboratories for making investigations and chemical analysis. It is expected that Congress will soon take up this important matter and enact a pure food law and laws to prevent the introduction of drugs into the Republic.

SANITARY COMMITTEE.—Through the courtesy of the Cuban Department of Foreign Relations the BULLETIN has received the following information:

Under the auspices of Dr. Francisco M. Fernández, secretary of sanitation, a meeting of prominent physicians was held on August 4 in Habana for the purpose of organizing the Cuban National Committee of the International Society of Sanitary Experts, connected with the League of Nations. A committee was named to formulate the regulations; all sanitary branches of the various departments are represented on this committee.

UNITED STATES INVITED TO CHILD WELFARE CONGRESS.—The Government of Cuba has invited the United States Government to send representatives to the Fifth Pan American Conference on Child Welfare to be held in Habana in February, 1927.

NEW HOSPITAL.—The plans have been approved for the construction of a new hospital at Holguín. This building, for which 104,000 pesos have been appropriated, will accommodate 150 patients. A special operating room with all modern equipment will form part of the hospital.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

SANITATION IN SANTO DOMINGO.—The committee in charge of building the aqueduct and sewer system and paving the streets of the city of Santo Domingo held a meeting recently in that city to discuss the very favorable results of the call for bids for this work. It is hoped that work will be commenced on the aqueduct about the end of the present year.

GUATEMALA

CUBAN NURSES REQUESTED.—It was reported in the *Diario de Centro-America* of July 5, 1926, that at the solicitation of the Guatemalan Red Cross, a request previously approved by the Government, a body of Cuban nurses will visit Guatemala with the purpose of organizing there a corps of graduate nurses analogous to that which exists in Cuba.

MEXICO

CAMPAIGN AGAINST CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.—The department of health has outlined a campaign against the propagation of contagious diseases in relation to the new sanitary code. The plan is to select two States each month in which health education is to be carried on by means of lectures, pamphlets, and leaflets on hygiene, after which strict compliance will be required with the regulations on health certificates as a condition for receiving licenses to marry.

The draft of the regulations for the sanitation law provide for the establishment of public health laboratories in different parts of the Republic to make blood tests in addition to other analyses.

OBLIGATORY VACCINATION.—Since obligatory vaccination was enforced the public health officials have vaccinated about 3,000,000 persons. In the Federal district alone 570,000 persons have been vaccinated for the first time and 670,000 revaccinated. These figures doubtless include the floating population, as their total would include practically all of the resident population. The campaign against smallpox is being extensively carried on, and its good results are showing in the reduction in the number of isolated cases and the disappearance of epidemics where vaccination has been effected.

CHILDREN'S COURTS.—See page 1146.

NICARAGUA

SCHOOL SANITATION WORK.—A report dated May 15, 1926, from the head of the school sanitation section to the Director General of

Public Health shows that in the capital, Managua, the pupils of the Government schools were being examined and given health record books. The number of these issued had increased from 1,246 on September 15, 1925, to 2,899 at the time of the report. Vaccinations increased from 489 in September, 1925, to 2,850 on May 15, 1926. Leaflets on school hygiene had been sent out to the heads of the departmental health sections, as well as a circular letter to the health authorities of all departmental capitals asking them to assist in the selection for schools of such buildings as had the best sanitation.

In Managua two clinics had been opened for school children, one for eye, ear, nose, and throat treatment and the other for dental work. Patients of the former had numbered 231 pupils and those of the dental clinic 108, the treatments being free for those who could prove their inability to pay.

PANAMA

INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE OF WOMEN.—The Inter-American Committee of Women met in Panama City during the latter part of July to appoint members of the subcommittees provided for by the resolution passed in the Inter-American Congress of Women held during the Bolivarian congress. Each subcommittee is to consist of three members, a *rapporteur*, and a representative in each Province. The child welfare committee is composed of Mrs. D. F. Reeder and Señoritas Tomasa E. Casís and Ernestina Sucre, the *rapporteur* being Señorita Enriqueta Morales, the secretary of the Red Cross. This child welfare committee plans to begin its activities with the opening of a day nursery in Panama City, investigation of child labor, a school health campaign, the establishment of the Junior Red Cross in the elementary schools, and a series of lectures on women and children.

RED CROSS WORK FOR WOMEN PRISONERS.—The press reports that since 1917 the Red Cross, represented by its efficient secretary, Señorita Enriqueta Morales, has visited the women prisoners of Chiriquí Prison in Panama City three times a week, securing their segregation from the men and later instituting classes in reading and writing. In 1924 Señorita Morales was relieved of this latter task by a regular teacher whom the Red Cross engaged for the instruction of women prisoners.

PARAGUAY

MILITARY HOSPITAL.—Due to the courtesy of the Paraguayan legation in Washington, the *Bulletin* publishes the following information:

The opening of the new section of the military hospital was planned to take place on August 15.

AUTHORIZATION OF REPAIRS.—By a presidential decree of July 10, 1926, the Department of Hygiene and Public Welfare was authorized to spend the sum of 92,099 pesos in the repair of the National Institute of Parasitology.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES.—According to a recent report the staff of the National Hospital totals 100, including doctors, nurses, managers, and the remainder of the personnel. There are 300 beds, but this number is scarcely adequate to meet the many demands for medical service.

CONTRIBUTION FOR SOCIAL WELFARE.—In their meeting of June 12, 1926, the National Women's Charity League voted a contribution of 126,000 pesos to the State for public welfare. This sum will undoubtedly be used to purchase a building for the treatment of tuberculosis.

PERU

BOARD OF CENSORS FOR MOTION PICTURES.—A motion-picture censor board, with residence in Lima and authority throughout the Republic, has been created by decree No. 1394. This board is to be composed of seven members appointed by the Minister of Instruction, of whom two are to be women connected with the National Council of Women. No motion-picture film may be shown without having previously been passed by the board of censors, who will classify the pictures in two groups, one for adult audiences and the other for minors. Children will not be admitted to theaters showing pictures approved for the first-mentioned group.

WORK OF THE GUILLERMO REY SOCIAL CENTER.—At a meeting in Lima celebrating the second anniversary of this institution some interesting statements were made regarding the good works accomplished by the society during that period. At Christmas time a large number of gifts and clothes were distributed among the needy children, and a football field has been opened for older children. A mutual aid department connected with the society provides for the care of sick members. There is also a section devoted to elementary instruction, where both day and night classes are held.

URUGUAY

CHILD WELFARE ACTIVITIES.—According to a report for the month of June, 1926, 1,789 children received treatment at the eight dispensaries maintained by the Bureau of Public Welfare, it being the first time that 294 of this number had ever received treatment at these institutions. A total of 1,041 children from the Larrañaga Home were examined and 2,589 visits of inspection made. The milk kitchen distributed 17,571 liters (16,600 quarts) of milk, 19,511 prepared feedings, and 792 jars of prepared food. The children's home reported that 75 children were admitted during the month, and that 3 of their little charges in the nursery had died.

The station of La Unión cared for 48 children in its nurseries, distributed 965 lunches in the mothers' canteen, and examined 114 nurses.

This service will also provide registered wet nurses upon solicitation.

VENEZUELA

VITAL STATISTICS.—The *Gaceta Oficial* of July 9, 1926, printed the following report for the month of March, 1926:

Total for country:		Federal district:	
Births.....	7, 882	Births.....	518
Deaths.....	4, 568	Deaths.....	386
More births than deaths.	3, 314	More births than deaths.	132

The report also showed a total immigration of 1,461 during the same period, but the emigration reached 1,576, or 115 more.

GENERAL NOTES

ARGENTINA

PATRIOTIC CELEBRATION OF OATH OF INDEPENDENCE.—On July 9, 1926, with patriotic festivities such as parades, military and civil, and exercises in schools and societies, Argentina celebrated the one hundred and tenth anniversary of the oath of independence sworn on July 9, 1816.

MONUMENT TO COL. MANUEL DORREGO.—On July 24, 1926, a monument to Col. Manuel Dorrego, one of the early statesmen of Argentina and a governor of Buenos Aires, was unveiled in Buenos Aires, the ceremony being attended by the President of the Republic and the Cabinet. The monument, which was executed by Rogelio Irurtia, a well-known Argentine sculptor, consists of an equestrian figure of the statesman, whose horse is led by a figure of Victory. The figures are mounted on a high stone pedestal.

PLAZA NAMED FOR NICARAGUAN POET, RUBÉN DARÍO.—The municipality of Buenos Aires on July 4, 1926, named a plaza in the Belgrano suburb of the city for the Nicaraguan poet, Rubén Darío. Among the guests present was Señor Rubén Darío, Nicaraguan consul in Buenos Aires and son of the distinguished poet.

BOLIVIA

MONUMENT OF COLUMBUS UNVEILED.—The beautiful white marble statue of Christopher Columbus presented to the Bolivian nation by the Italian colony resident in La Paz was unveiled in that city on July 17 last in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering.

BRAZIL

DEATH OF DR. LAURO MÜLLER.—The death on July 30, 1926, of Dr. Lauro Müller, senator from the State of Santa Catherina, was felt deeply in Brazil and also in the other American countries, since he promoted friendly inter-American relationships and perceived the mutual advantages to be gained from cordial intercourse between the American Republics. Dr. Lauro Müller served as senator from Santa Catherina twice, but his most valuable work was done as Minister of Foreign Relations and thereafter when his broad-minded and cosmopolitan views made him a statesman whom Brazil will long remember.

MADAME CURIE VISITS BRAZIL.—Madame Curie, codiscoverer with her husband of radium and winner of the Nobel prize in 1911, arrived in Rio de Janeiro with her daughter in the middle of July. She was entertained officially and socially during her visit by institutions of learning, the Association for the Advancement of Women, and prominent citizens.

COLOMBIA

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE REPUBLIC.—By virtue of a decree dated July 14 last the armed forces of the Republic

have been reorganized in accordance with plans adopted by the Swiss military mission. The service is composed of the standing army and a newly created national guard to be made up of male citizens from 31 to 40 years of age. The aviation branch of the army will have its headquarters at the town of Madrid.

CUBA

BUST OF GENERAL MACHADO.—Through the courtesy of the Cuban Department of Foreign Relations the BULLETIN has received the following information:

The chamber of commerce and the Chinese colony resident in Habana have sent to the Sesquicentennial Exposition at Philadelphia a splendid marble and bronze bust of General Machado, President of the Republic. This bust, which is the work of the Spanish sculptor Jesús Lozano, is two meters (about 6½ feet) high, resting on a base of marble from the Isle of Pines. After being exhibited at the exposition in Philadelphia the bust will be presented to General Machado by the chamber of commerce and the Chinese colony.

UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO CUBA HONORED.—On the 4th of July the ambassador from the United States to Cuba, Maj. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, was honored by the Cuban Government in recognition of his services to the Cuban nation by the presentation of the Grand Cross of the Carlos Manuel de Céspedes Order of National Merit.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

GEN. HORACIO VÁSQUEZ HONORED.—The President of the Dominican Republic, Gen. Horacio Vásquez, has been decorated by the Peruvian Government with the Order of the Sun, the great diamond cross of this order being presented to him by the Peruvian consul in Santo Domingo.

ECUADOR

DIPLOMATIC BUILDINGS FREE OF TAXES.—A recent decree issued by the Provisional President of Ecuador provides that any buildings purchased in the Republic by foreign governments for diplomatic uses shall be free from all duties and taxes, both municipal and governmental.

PARAGUAY

LÓPEZ CENTENARY.—The centenary of the birth of Francisco Solano López, well-known president-patriot, was celebrated by the Republic of Paraguay on July 24, 1926.

SALVADOR

SALVADOR COUNTRY CLUB.—The club house of the Salvador Country Club was inaugurated on June 27, 1926, by the President of the Republic and Monseñor Belloso y Sánchez.

DELEGATE.—Dr. Alonso V. Velasco has been appointed a delegate to attend the convention of the Association of Military Surgeons to be held in Philadelphia from October 14 to 16, 1926.

ASSOCIATION OF SALVADOREAN JOURNALISTS.—The President of the Republic on June 19, 1926, approved the statutes of the Association of Salvadorean Journalists, the full text of which was published in the *Diario Oficial* of July 8, 1926.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO SEPTEMBER 15, 1926

Subject	Date	Author
ARGENTINA		
Condition of Buenos Aires banks including branches in Argentina, at the close of business, May 31, 1926.	1926 July 14	Dana C. Sycks, consul at Buenos Aires.
Cotton and cottonseed quotations in the Chaco, Argentina, during June, 1926.	July 19	Robert Harnden, consul at Rosario.
Budget draft of the Province of Santa Fe for 1927.	July 20	Do.
BOLIVIA		
Monthly report on commerce and industries for Bolivia, June, 1926.	July 20	Rudolf E. Schoenfeld, consul at La Paz.
BRAZIL		
Analysis of statistics of the port of Santos for the first 3 months of 1926, and a comparison with the corresponding period of 1925.	June 12	Herndon W. Goforth, consul at Sao Paulo.
Commerce and industries for the quarter ended March 31, 1926.	June 21	Fred C. Eastin, jr., consul at Manaus.
Amazon Valley rubber market in May, 1926.	June 28	R. Frazier Potts, vice consul at Para.
Prices of sugar, June, 1926.	July 3	Nathaniel P. Davis, consul at Pernambuco.
Cotton prices, June, 1926.	do.	Do.
Railways in the Pernambuco consular district.	July 6	Do.
Exchange operations in Rio de Janeiro market during the month of May, 1926.	July 8	A. Gaulin, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
Failure of important Pernambuco bank.	do.	Do.
The Brazilian textile industry crisis and its possible effect on Brazilian tariff.	do.	Do.
Annual report of the Companhia Salinas da Margarida for 1925.	do.	Howard Donovan, consul at Bahia.
Loan for Sociedade Industrial Hulha Branca.	July 9	Rudolf Cahn, vice consul at Rio de Janeiro.
Bank of Brazil balance-sheet for June, 1926.	do.	A. Gaulin.
Review of commerce and industries for the quarter ended June 30, 1926.	July 10	John W. Brunk, vice consul at Victoria.
Do.	do.	Nathaniel P. Davis.
Crop reports in Brazil during the last 10 days of June, 1926.	July 12	Allan Dawson, vice consul at Rio de Janeiro.
Installation of gasoline motor carriages on Nazareth Railway.	do.	Howard Donovan.
Declared exports from Rio de Janeiro to the United States during June, 1926.	do.	Allan Dawson.
Declared exports from Rio de Janeiro to the United States during the second quarter of 1926.	July 13	Do.
Regulations governing commercial schools in Brazil.	July 15	Do.
Crop prospects in Brazil during the first 10 days of July, 1926.	do.	Do.
The first industrial fair of Sao Paulo.	July 19	Walter C. Thurston, consul at Sao Paulo.
Coal imports at Rio de Janeiro during June, 1926.	July 21	A. Gaulin.
Motor omnibus service for Bahia, Brazil.	July 22	Howard Donovan.
Efforts of the Pernambuco State Government to combat mosaic in the local cane fields.	July 23	Nathaniel P. Davis.
Vacations for business employees in Brazil.	July 29	A. Gaulin.
Cotton production in the State of Parahyba.	July 31	Nathaniel P. Davis.
Piassava exports from Bahia during the first 6 months of 1926.	Aug. 4	Howard Donovan.
Tobacco exports from Bahia during the first 6 months of 1926.	do.	Do.
Declared exports from Rio de Janeiro to the United States during July, 1926.	Aug. 6	Allan Dawson.
Review of Brazilian commerce and industries for the month of July, 1926.	Aug. 9	A. Gaulin.
Electrical equipment market in the State of Sergipe.	Aug. 10	Howard Donovan.
Automobiles in the State of Sergipe.	do.	Do.
General business conditions in Sergipe.	do.	Do.
Importation of certain plants into Brazil.	Aug. 11	Digby A. Willson, consul at Rio de Janeiro.
CHILE		
Chilean coal situation.	June 22	John L. Steward, vice consul at Concepcion.
Report on wool shipments from Punta Arenas, Chile, during 1926 season.	June 25	Ronald D. Stevenson, vice consul at Punta Arenas.
Quarterly report of commerce and industries, June, 1926.	July 14	Harry Campbell, consul at Iquique.
American influence on British made locomotives for the Nitrate Railways (Ltd.), Iquique.	July 15	Do.
Review of commerce and industries for Concepcion for quarter ended June 30, 1926.	July 19	John L. Steward.

Reports received to September 15, 1926—Continued

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COLOMBIA		
	1926	
Development of Cali, Colombia, recent and prospective.....	July 12	Lawrence F. Cofie, vice consul at Santa Marta.
Review of commerce and industry, for the quarter ending June 30, 1926.	July 16	Alfred Theodore Burri, consul at Barranquilla.
Exports during the month of June, 1926.....	July 17	Charles Forman, consul at Buenaventura.
Estimated yield of the 1926-1927 coffee harvest in the Sierra Nevadas, Santa Marta.	July 28	Lawrence F. Cofie.
Articles imported through the port of Buenaventura during the month of March, 1926.	July 30	Charles Forman.
Bocas de Ceniza credit.....	Aug. 2	Alfred Theodore Burri.
COSTA RICA		
June report of commerce and industries.....	July 12	Roderick W. Unckles, vice consul at San Jose.
Quarterly review of commerce and industries.....	July 19	Thomas J. Maleady, vice consul at Port Limon.
Motor vehicle regulations and taxes.....	Aug. 3	Roderick W. Unckles.
Costa Rican traffic law and motor vehicle regulations and taxes.....	Aug. 4	Do.
CUBA		
Review of commerce and industries for quarter ending June 30, 1926.	June 30	Francis R. Stewart, consul at Santiago de Cuba.
Review of commerce and industries, June, 1926.....	July 20	Carlton Bailey Hurst, consul general at Habana.
Isle of Pines grapefruit crop of the 1926-1927 season.....	July 28	Sheridan Talbott, vice consul at Nueva Gerona.
Official experts in Cuba to combat mosaic disease.....	Aug. 12	Carlton Bailey Hurst.
Cessation of manganese ore production in eastern Cuba.....	Aug. 30	Francis R. Stewart.
Coffee and cacao production in eastern Cuba.....	do.	Do.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		
Quarterly report on commerce and industries of the Santo Domingo consular district.	July 1	James J. Murphy, jr., consul at Santo Domingo.
Report of tobacco crop.....	July 27	W. A. Bickers, consul at Puerto Plata.
Quarterly report on cocoa beans.....	do.	Do.
ECUADOR		
Excerpt from commerce and industries for the month of June, 1926.	July 16	Richard P. Butrick, consul at Guayaquil.
Commerce and industries of Ecuador, June, 1926.....	do.	Do.
Commerce and industries of Ecuador, July, 1926.....	Aug. 11	Do.
GUATEMALA		
Review of commerce and industries for the month of June, 1926.....	July 21	Philip Holland, consul general at Guatemala City.
Review of commerce and industries for the quarter ended June 30, 1926.	July 29	Do.
New telegraphic tariff.....	Aug. 1	Do.
Electricity consumers in Guatemala.....	Aug. 4	Do.
Review of commerce and industries for the month of July, 1926.....	Aug. 5	Do.
HAITI		
Economic and commercial summary for Haiti.....	July 23	Maurice P. Dunlap, consul at Port au Prince.
HONDURAS		
New Honduran tariff of consular fees.....	May 1	George P. Shaw, consul at Tegucigalpa.
Review of commerce and industries in Honduras for the month of May, 1926.	June 18	Do.
Market for spraying and dusting machinery in Honduras.....	June 29	Do.
Quarterly coffee report, Tegucigalpa consular district.....	June 30	Do.
Review of commerce and industries in Honduras for the month of June, 1926.	July 1	Do.
Review of commerce and industries for quarter ending June 30, 1926.	July 13	Ray Fox, consul at Puerto Cortes.
Courses of study in the normal schools of Honduras.....	July 26	Ernest E. Evans, vice consul at La Ceiba.
Use and methods of irrigation in Puerto Castilla consular district.....	do.	Winfield H. Scott, vice consul at Puerto Castilla.

Reports received to September 15, 1926—Continued

Subject	Date	Author
MEXICO		
Durango Rotario of Aug. 15, 1926.....	1926 Aug. 18	David J. D. Myers, consul at Durango.
NICARAGUA		
Review of commerce and industry in western Nicaragua for 3-month period ended June 30, 1926.....	July 1	Harold Playter, consul at Corinto.
Foreign trade of Nicaragua during 1925.....	Aug. 11	A. J. McConnico, consul at Bluefields.
PANAMA		
Paints and varnishes of Panama.....	July 24	H. D. Myers, vice consul at Panama City.
Motor car roads in Panama.....	July 31	George M. Hanson, consul at Colon.
PARAGUAY		
Paraguayan customs receipts, 1921-1925.....	June 23	R. M. Scotten, consul at Asuncion.
Population of Paraguay.....	July 21	Do.
Construction projects in proposed budget.....	Aug. 5	Do.
PERU		
June review of economic and trade conditions.....	July 12	George A. Makinson, consul in charge, Callao-Lima.
July review of economic and trade conditions.....	Aug. 13	Do.
SALVADOR		
Review of commerce and industries of Salvador for June, 1926....	July 7	W. J. McCafferty, consul at San Salvador.
Market for paints and varnishes.....	July 8	Do.
Amendment of trade-mark law of El Salvador.....	July 13	Do.
Semiannual statement of the 3 banks of emission in Salvador....	July 14	Do.
Metal furniture sales in El Salvador.....	July 22	Do.
Review of commerce and industries of Salvador for month of June, 1926.	July 31	Do.
URUGUAY		
Slaughters and shipments by the 3 large packing houses of Montevideo during June, 1926.	July 17	Morris N. Hughes, vice consul at Montevideo.
Review of commerce and industries for quarter ended June 30, 1926.	July 19	O. Gaylord Marsh, consul at Montevideo.
Italian trade with Latin America.....	July 20	Do.
Foreign trade of Uruguay, first half of 1926.....	Aug. 12	Do.
VENEZUELA		
Coffee report for district of Maracaibo, month of June, 1926.....	July 8	Alexander K. Sloan, consul at Maracaibo.
Official report of petroleum production of Maracaibo basin, month of June, 1926.	July 15	Do.
Review of commerce and industries for the quarter ended June 30, 1926.	July 17	George R. Phelan, vice consul at Puerto Cabello.
New freight line for Maracaibo.....	July 19	Alexander K. Sloan.
Statement of "Banco de Maracaibo," Mar. 31, 1926.....	July 20	Do.
Statement of "Banco Comercial de Maracaibo," June 30, 1926....	July 22	Do.
Revised buoy tax applying at Maracaibo.....	July 23	Arthur R. Williams, vice consul at Caracas.
New hospital for Maracaibo.....	July 27	Alexander K. Sloan.
Enforcement of decree against possessing firearms.....	July 28	Do.
The Maracaibo aqueduct.....	July 31	Do.
Statement of "Banco de Maracaibo," Apr. 30, 1926.....	Aug. 2	Do.
Market for an industrial railroad.....	do	Do.
Purchase of Tranvia Electrica de Bella Vista.....	Aug. 5	Do.
New automobile road from San Antonio to Rubio, State of Tachira.	Aug. 6	Do.
Juncture of the Tachira and Cucuta Railroads.....	do	Do.
Coffee report for the district of Maracaibo for the month of July, 1926.	Aug. 9	Do.
Official statistics of the Venezuelan census taken Jan. 15, 1926....	Aug. 11	Do.
New steamship line between New York and Venezuela.....	Aug. 13	Arthur R. Williams.

ARGENTINA • BOLIVIA • BRAZIL • CHILE • COLOMBIA

DECEMBER 1926

COSTA RICA • CUBA • DOMINICAN REPUBLIC • ECUADOR • GUATEMALA • HAITI

BULLETIN OF THE

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PAN AMERICAN UNION

FIRST PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE
OF NATIONAL DIRECTORS OF PUBLIC HEALTH

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF
NATIONAL SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN RAW MATERIALS

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE OF COLOMBIA

SUCCESSFUL PETROLEUM TRANSPORT IN THE TROPICS

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION PROBLEMS
OF ECUADOR

BOTANICAL TRAVEL IN PERU AND CHILE

DECEMBER, 1926

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GENERAL JOSÉ MARÍA ORELLANA
President of Guatemala, whose death occurred September 27, 1926



VOL. LX

DECEMBER, 1926

No. 12

GUATEMALA MOURNS HER CHIEF MAGISTRATE

THE Guatemalan people as a whole were suddenly plunged into the deepest grief when on the morning of September 27, 1926, their beloved Chief Magistrate, Gen. José María Orellana, unexpectedly passed away in the city of Amatitlán whither, with his family, he had gone in search of rest and recreation. The general consternation throughout the country and the spontaneous manifestation of grief on the part of the entire nation were eloquent proofs of the esteem and affection which President Orellana had won in the minds and hearts of his people. His untimely death is an irreparable loss to Guatemala, and one which will be felt even beyond her national borders.

The greater part of General Orellana's life was devoted to the service of his country. Born in the town of Jicaro, July, 1872, the son of Don Estaban Orellana and Doña Leonor Pinto, he entered at the age of 14 the Escuela Politécnica, a military institution which was at that time famous throughout the Americas, where, due to unusual ability and indefatigable application, he was enabled to enter the army at an early age, attaining the rank of second lieutenant in 1890 and of lieutenant colonel in 1898. In 1890 he was promoted to the rank of chief on the staff of Gen. Don Luis Molina. Later, his record as military commander and political chief of the Departments of Sacatepéquez and Alta Verapaz, as Chief of Staff to the President of the Republic, as military inspector of the eastern army division, military *Vocal* of the Supreme Court, and Commander in Chief of the Army, was distinguished throughout by highly efficient and meritorious service.

In addition to the purely military offices mentioned, General Orellana served with distinction as technical engineering adviser on numerous agrarian commissions, as director of the Central National Institute, as Minister of Public Instruction, as Deputy in the National Congress and Counsellor of State, in all of which his natural integrity of character and high qualities of mind and heart have left indelible imprints. The long series of public offices, in the service of which General Orellana devoted so large a part of his life, culminated in his election in December, 1921, to the Presidency of the Republic, a position which he held when death intervened.

The results of President Orellana's wise and fruitful administration may be seen on every hand throughout the Republic—in the numerous roads constructed for vehicular and other traffic; in the greatly improved means of communication, particularly in aviation and aerostation; in the stabilization of national exchange; in sane valorizations and monetary units; and in the economic reorganization in general which culminated in the establishment of the Banco Central de Guatemala.



FIRST PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF NA- TIONAL DIRECTORS OF PUBLIC HEALTH ∴ ∴

(WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 27-29, 1926)

IN compliance with a resolution adopted by the Fifth International Conference of American States held in Santiago, Chile, in 1923, the First Pan American Conference of National Directors of Public Health took place in the city of Washington from September 27 to 29, 1926.

From a certain point of view it may be said that this important conference, the first of a series planned for the future, is an auspicious outcome of the various Pan American Sanitary Conferences, the first of which met in Washington in December, 1902, and the seventh and most recent, in Habana, November, 1924.

As its name indicates, the First Conference of National Directors of Public Health was convoked with the purpose of assembling a distinguished group of the chief health officers of the American nations, to discuss some of the most important subjects related to the health and well-being of the human race and to benefit by the results of each other's experience.

Moved by these humanitarian purposes, the learned members of the conference, united in a spirit of international cooperation and inspired with the common ideal of Pan American confraternity and solidarity, succeeded, thanks to a frank interchange of ideas, aspirations and plans, in making this one of the most successful Pan American assemblies ever celebrated.

The opening session, Monday, September 27, was honored by the presence of prominent Government officials, the members of the Latin-American diplomatic corps, and a large number of other persons interested in public-health problems. Addresses of welcome were made by the Hon. Joseph C. Grew, Undersecretary of State; Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, and Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, Surgeon General of the United States and Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau. The ideas expressed by



DELEGATES TO THE FIRST PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF NATIONAL DIRECTORS OF PUBLIC HEALTH, WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 27-29, 1926

Photograph taken in front of the Pan American Union, where the sessions of the Conference were held

Front row, left to right: Dr. Sebastián Lorente, Director of Public Health of Peru; Dr. Mario G. Lebrado, Director "Las Animas" Hospital of Cuba; Dr. Pablo García Medina, Director Bureau of Hygiene of Colombia; Dr. Alfonso Pruneda, Rector of the National University of Mexico; Surgeon General Hugh S. Cumming, Bureau of the Public Health Service of the United States; Dr. Lucas Sierra, Director General of Public Health of Chile; Dr. Guillermo G. de Paredes of Panama; and Dr. Pablo García Medina, Jr. of Colombia. Second row, left to right: Dr. Raúl Leteao da Cunha, Subdirector Brazilian National Health Service; Dr. Andrés Gabretich, Director General of the National Department of Hygiene of Paraguay; Dr. B. J. Lloyd, Assistant Surgeon General of the Bureau of the Public Health Service of the United States; Dr. José Azurdia, Director General of Public Health of Guatemala; Dr. Carlos J. Bello, Epidemiologist of the Central Office of Public Health of Venezuela; Commander C. S. Butler, U. S. N., Sanitary Engineer of Haiti; and Señor M. Raoul Lizairs, Secretary of the Haitian Legation at Washington. Third row, left to right: Dr. Fernando Bárez, hijo, Assistant Secretary of State for Public Health and Charity of Cuba; Dr. Antonio Vidal M., Secretary General of Honduras; Dr. Ramón Bárez, hijo, Assistant Secretary of State for Public Health and Charity of the Dominican Republic; Dr. Cleonides Blanco Galindo of Bolivia; Dr. Manuel A. Villarreal of Bolivia; Dr. Pablo Suarez, Director of Public Health of Quito, Ecuador; Assistant Surgeon General Samuel B. Grubbs of the Bureau of the Public Health Service of the United States; Lieut. Colonel Cesar Muxo of Cuba; and Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, standing in the rear.

these distinguished speakers were much applauded, the spirit of friendliness and concord among the American peoples being evident throughout the session. Hearty response to these cordial words of welcome were made by the delegates of each nation represented.

Upon the conclusion of the inaugural ceremonies the conference proceeded at once to the election by acclamation of a president, vice president and secretary general, respectively Dr. Hugh S. Cumming of the United States, Dr. Alfonso Pruneda of Mexico, and Dr. Sebastian Lorente of Peru. Following the election, the regulations of the conference were approved and committees appointed on the following: 1, Resolutions; 2, Pan American sanitary code; 3, permanent organization; and 4, public-health and sanitary administration.

The committee on resolutions was constituted as follows: Dr. Sebastian Lorente, secretary general of the conference, Peru; Dr. Raul Leitão da Cunha, Brazil; Dr. Pablo García Medina, Colombia; Dr. Lucas Sierra, Chile; and Dr. Andrés Gubetich, Paraguay. The committee on the Pan American sanitary code was made up of the president and secretary general of the conference and the chief public-health official of each Republic, member of the Pan American Union, it being the duty of this committee to prepare and submit, not later than May 31, 1927, to the consideration of the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, a report on the provisions of the sanitary code. As members of the committee on permanent organization the following were designated: Dr. Sebastian Lorente, Peru; Dr. Pablo García Medina, Columbia; Dr. Fernando Rensoli, Cuba; Dr. Lucas Sierra, Chile; and Dr. Andrés Gubetich, Paraguay. The committee on public health and sanitary administration was formed of the ranking delegate from each nation represented, except where there was no difference in rank, when the chief public-health official served as member.

The conference gave due consideration in its sessions to the many papers and subjects submitted to its criterion. Doctors Sierra, of Chile; Lorente, of Peru; Vidal, of Honduras; Báez, of the Dominican Republic; Gubetich, of Paraguay; Suárez, of Ecuador; Bello, of Venezuela; Gastélum, of Mexico; Leitão da Cunha, of Brazil; Azurdía, of Guatemala; García Medina, of Colombia; Blanco Galindo and Villaroel, of Bolivia; Rensoli, of Cuba; and Paredes, of Panama, described the conditions in the sanitary administration of their respective nations.

At its closing session, which took place on the afternoon of Wednesday, September 29, the First Pan American Conference of Directors of Public Health approved the various resolutions, recommendations and motions which will serve as subjects for discussion at the Eighth Pan American Sanitary Conference to be held in Lima, Peru,

from October 9 to 19, 1927. The complete text of these resolutions and recommendations will appear in the official report of the proceedings to be published later by the Pan American Sanitary Bureau.

Among the various interesting papers presented to the conference may be mentioned the following:

Bolivia: "Tuberculosis in Childhood at High Altitudes," by Dr. Manuel A. Villaroel.

Chile: "Preventive Medicine: The Sanitary Problem of Chile and Its Solution," by Dr. Lucas Sierra, Director General of Public Health, and Dr. J. D. Long, Technical Adviser of the Ministry of Public Health.

Dominican Republic: "Brief Report of the Activities of the Dominican Department of Public Health"; "Venereal Disease in the Dominican Republic," by Dr. Ramón Báez, jr., Assistant Secretary of Public Health and Charity.

Ecuador: "Contribution to the Study of the 'Enfermedad Azul'"; "Sanitary Organization of Ecuador," by Dr. Pablo A. Suárez, Director General of Public Health.

Guatemala: "Infection is a Crime"; "Infantile Mortality in Guatemala," by Dr. José Azurdia, Director General of Public Health.

Haiti: "The Public Health Service of Haiti; Its Origin, Organization, and Present System of Administration," by Commander C. S. Butler, U. S. N., Sanitary Engineer of Haiti.

Honduras: "General Report on Public Health in the Republic of Honduras," by Dr. Antonio Vidal M., Secretary General, Bureau of Public Health.

Uruguay: "Origin, Present Organization and Health Services of the National Hygiene Council"; "Report on the Organization of the Antituberculosis Campaign in the Republic of Uruguay," by Dr. José Mainginou, Member of the National Hygiene Council. "Infant Mortality in Uruguay," by Dr. Julio A. Bauzá, Director of Infant Welfare Service.

Venezuela: "Organization of Public Hygiene in Venezuela," by Dr. L. G. Chacón Itriago, National Director of Public Health.

In the intervals of the labors of the conference, the delegates and their families were entertained at a series of social functions in which the proverbial hospitality of Washington was once more displayed. Among the numerous festivities were the tea given by the Surgeon General and Mrs. Hugh S. Cumming; the dinner at which the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau was host; the luncheon offered by the governing board of the Pan American Union; the evening reception given by the Secretary of State and Mrs. Kellogg; the reception by the President and Mrs. Coolidge at the White House; the tea in the home of the Assistant Surgeon General and Mrs. Lloyd; and the visit to the Sesquicentennial Exposition in Philadelphia.

The following delegates of the nations represented and of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau were considered members of the conference: Bolivia, Dr. Cleómedes Blanco Galindo and Dr. Manuel A. Villaroel; Brazil, Dr. Raúl Leitão da Cunha; Chile, Dr. Lucas Sierra; Colombia, Dr. Pablo García Medina; Cuba, Dr. Fernando Rensoli, Dr. Mario G. Lebreo, and Dr. César Muxo; Dominican Republic, Dr. Ramón Báez, Jr.; Ecuador, Dr. Pablo A. Suárez; Guatemala,

Dr. José Azurdia; Haiti, Commander C. S. Butler and M. Raoul Lizaire; Honduras, Dr. Antonio Vidal M.; Mexico, Dr. Bernardo J. Gastélium and Dr. Alfonso Pruneda, member of the Board of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau; Panama, Dr. Guillermo G. de Paredes; Paraguay, Dr. Andrés Gubetich; Peru, Dr. Sebastián Lorente; United States of America, Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, Dr. Samuel B. Grubbs, Dr. Bolívar J. Lloyd, and Dr. Edward C. Ernst; and Venezuela, Dr. Carlos J. Bello.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF NATIONAL SELF-SUF- FICIENCY IN RAW MATE- RIALS¹ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

By GEORGE OTIS SMITH

Director, United States Geological Survey

NATIONAL self-sufficiency is only a relative term. It is a balance between variety of demand and adequacy of supply that can never be in perfect equilibrium. A new use of this or that material calls for a larger supply, and we have to import what we had previously been exporting. A substitute is developed, and a deficit that had to be met with imports changes almost overnight into a surplus. Or some industrial trouble may create a temporary scarcity that draws foreign material to these shores. Fluctuations in market prices commonly mark the ups and downs of this balance, and the ebb and flow of international trade exhibit the needed corrective to its lack of perfect adjustment.

Among the continents, North America has been so richly blessed with natural resources—climate, soil, forests, water power, and minerals—as to suggest that here is a group of nature-favored nations. This condition is best exhibited in the well-recognized large degree of self-sufficiency of the United States in raw materials—a strategic advantage which is more than an academic theory, for we approach material independence in practice. Yet this highly advantageous situation has its limits, and there is some danger in

¹ Proceedings of the Academy of Political Science, Columbia University, July, 1926.

the psychological self-sufficiency which discounts resource inventories and discourages national cost-keeping. Indeed, we might describe one phase of our national self-sufficiency by saying that it is the alibi promptly set up by the American industrialist whenever it is suggested that we need to take thought for the morrow. Fear of governmental action of some sort immediately arouses vehement assertions that all is well—we have enough of everything, and even if we haven't we will find it.

If we ask ourselves what degree of national self-sufficiency is most desirable, a satisfying answer is not at all easy, since international commerce is based on lack of complete national self-sufficiency, and present-day intercourse between nations as we know it rests on this exchange of goods.

One nation may depend upon foreign supplies preeminently for foodstuffs, another may be deficient in fuel, and it is easy to see the advantage of exchange of products—for example, between England and Denmark. The dependence of a nation upon its neighbors or upon more distant countries may even express itself in a considerable variety of goods—foodstuffs, fibers, forest products, the mineral fuels, the metals, and various mineral raw materials.

In the following outline of theory and practice of national self-sufficiency, I shall refer chiefly to the mineral raw materials, for the obvious reason that I have had more contact with mineral resources than with other materials, but also because minerals can neither be made nor replaced by man's agency—they can not be found or won unless they already exist, and once they are mined there is no renewal of supply. A lack of platinum ore or a worked-out phosphate deposit therefore presents a deficit quite different from a shortage in wool or wheat. Thus it is that minerals can in a special sense place limitations upon a nation's independence.

In both theory and practice the measure of a nation's material self-sufficiency changes as and because the times change. No demonstration is needed of the fact that the complex civilization makes more varied and larger demands for raw materials than the simpler society. We have only to compare the self-contained life of our colonial fathers and mothers on the frontiers with our present urban life, where a single day's stoppage of transportation begins a long chain of shortages in the necessities of life. In early days the communities in northern New England were self-sufficient in their fuel supply; now a coal strike in Pennsylvania subjects them to real hardship. Then a local supply of iron ore and charcoal provided the metal they needed, whereas now several distant States contribute the ore mixture and the coke that make their steel. Still another illustration: A century or more ago, potash from ashes was commonly produced in the newly settled parts of Maine and was one of the few

exportable products of home industry, being sent down to tidewater by canoe or wagon; now German mineral potash by the carload is shipped in to the potato fields in what was then untouched forest.

It is this ever-changing civilization of ours that makes hard-and-fast inventories of reserve supply and definite estimates of future demand impossible. Practice in such matters is fairly certain to discredit theory, and the way of the estimator is hard. For example, take petroleum: When resolved to something approaching common terms, the estimates of United States petroleum reserves made in the last 20 years have varied at the most only 75 per cent, but in the same period the annual rate of consumption has increased more than sixfold. Another item of uncertainty in estimates may be illustrated by copper: In 1900 the outlook for ore reserves was based on a requirement of 5 per cent metal content, but 10 years later engineering advances brought into our reserves ore carrying only 2 per cent.

In making inventories of present and future reserves, facts of geographic distribution and of distance between centers of supply and demand are of prime importance. Mr. Schwab once referred to this "handicap of distance" and in the mineral industry this handicap has been the hundreds or even thousands of miles separating mine and market. Costs of transportation have to be reckoned with when we figure the availability of a specific deposit as a contributor to the nation's needs.

Our country happens to be of continental extent, with the result that trade between the States possesses a certain similarity to international trade on the Continent of Europe. For example, the movement of Minnesota iron ore to Pennsylvania furnaces and of Swedish ore to furnaces in the German Ruhr means in each case a journey of approximately 1,000 miles and a comparable division between rail and water transport. The one outstanding and significant characteristic of these long-distance hauls of ore and coal and metals within the United States comes from the fact that our Constitution prevents the erection of any barriers to commerce "among the several States." The founders of the new Nation saw the logical connection between political and economic union, and the interstate commerce clause was their wise recognition of the principle that no State can or should live unto itself.

The country's reserves of one or another mineral are commonly measured in tons, but the dollar mark of price becomes the unknown variable, the presence of which puts wide limits on the tonnage actually available. Those three short words "at a price" will ordinarily warrant the most optimistic estimates. Thus, with respect to most of the metals we may think of goodly reserves being made available by reasonable price increments, though for a few, such as platinum, nickel, and tin, which are very sparsely distributed in the

rocks of the United States, this rule would almost certainly fail. On the other hand, with other metals a high price would make available large ore deposits of a grade far too low to be now utilized.

The true measure of any kind of reserve, however, is the rate of consumption. That rate reacts with and upon price, and it advances in response to inventions, whether of new methods of production or of new uses, and declines in response to the discovery or price lowering of substitutes. Some, perhaps, of these interactions of price and use can be forecast; the use of lead in storage batteries could stand an increased price that would eliminate lead in paints. Or regarding the rivalry between aluminum and copper, for certain uses, interesting conjectures might be made.

In considering the ultimate limits of a nation's wealth in minerals, it is proper to distinguish between minerals that are dissipated or consumed in the using—as, for example, the fuels—and those of which we are accumulating a working capital—as, for example, iron and copper. Even the same metal may be consumed in different degrees: The copper trolley wire suffers an actual loss in use not shared by the copper transmission line not far away. A still greater contrast between the metal which is repeatedly reinvested in new uses and that which is used only once is afforded by the copper and brass used in building construction, practically all of which eventually returns to the furnace, and the brass wire used in making pins, which leaves the brass works by carloads and never reappears in the metal trade.

Adequacy of supply is a concept that eludes definite assertion; at least two variables enter into the equation when we attempt to translate our ideas of national reserves into years. Even broad classifications of mineral raw materials in terms of international trade are subject to frequent amendment, as is shown by a comparison of such a list given by Professor Leith in 1918 with later lists prepared by a committee of which he was chairman. Yet these very changes have tended to perfect our theories relating to self-sufficiency.

The broadest classification of natural resources is that of energy resources and industry's raw materials, and it is by reason of its wealth in energy resources that the United States stands out among the nations—here we truly appear self-sufficient for a long future. Both in the quantity of power now used and in the energy stored up for future use the United States is preeminent. This abundance of mechanical energy, with which to lengthen and strengthen the arm of human labor, both increases the demand for industrial raw materials and increases our supply of metals, for instance, through reducing the mining and metallurgical costs. Herein lies the greatest stimulus to inventive genius, and the result is to make us not only greater consumers but greater producers. The net effect on our self-sufficiency in raw materials can not be predicted.

It is this sufficiency in power that makes America's future seem bright. Careful distinction needs to be made between the adequacy of our water power, of our coal reserves, and of our supply of oil and gas, but together these sources of energy have made the people of the United States the greatest power users of the world—roughly we use 10 horsepower hours each week day for every man, woman and child in the country—and yet there is a safe reserve for the future in the coal beds and the rivers of this broad land.

Our natural resources warrant this faith in the future of our national prosperity and progress, but our outlook should be broad enough to include the whole world. Past and present experience teaches us that the greater our industrial development the greater need will we find for foreign sources of raw materials and for foreign markets in which to sell our products. American consumption of raw materials, both for our own use and for export products, is already geared too high to disregard or disdain foreign sources. Exchange of commodities thus becomes more, rather than less necessary, and foreign trade is the essential adjunct to the highest development of our domestic industry.

The American corporation in its marketing program has sought to supply the world even to the point of waging skillful campaigns for creating a demand for the American product, with the result that although the homesick American traveler may miss the vision of his well-beloved flag, rarely is he out of sight of some familiar trademark.

The open door in the market sense, as I understand it, means freedom to buy and sell in any country on equal terms with other non-nationals. Whether we can properly ask or expect equality with nationals depends upon our own practice—the test of the golden rule.

American labor with its unique endowment of power can be expected to hold its own in foreign markets. A favorable balance of trade, incidental to the exchange of manufactured goods for raw materials, provides new capital, a natural outlet for the use of which, at least in part, is foreign investment, especially in the development of raw-material sources. Indeed, it is essential that American capital take this course to insure the continued prosperity of the home enterprises in which American labor also has so large a stage. And rightly conducted, with the present-day policy of introducing American standards of sanitation along with American methods of mining, the entrance of the American corporation can greatly benefit frontier peoples in connection with the development of their resources. It may be debatable, at present, whether the wide-open door for such development should be regarded as a privilege or a right. The golden rule is but another name for reciprocity, and it absolutely determines the inherent equities in any claims we may make for the right to

discover and develop the natural wealth in the territory of another nation. Whether or not we accept the doctrine that a nature-endowed nation should regard itself as trustee rather than owner of its resources, we may see more and more clearly that the common interests in a growing trade tend to bind nations together, and that the ideal is to have the currents of international exchange flow wherever they are guided by the trade winds of supply and demand. Embargoes and export duties at present put some limits on free movement of raw materials, and among the countries of the world the open door to the enterprise of others than nationals is far from universal.

The extraordinary demands of a war program awakened us from some of our dreams of self-sufficiency. Blockades and shipping shortages were the hard facts that demonstrated inadequate supplies of essentials, and incidentally we learned the radical difference between essential and nonessential uses of raw materials. In time of peace the practical advantages of foreign trade appear to offset the theoretical advantages of independence in raw materials. But when the possibility of war is entertained, at once national self-sufficiency in raw materials assumes largest importance. Any worthy program of preparedness against war must include the possession of reserves of every one of the essential raw materials in the ground or in stock as the particular limitations of each may dictate. To find the facts and to face the facts, and then to act, is a national duty.



MINERAL WEALTH

Part of frieze in Pan American Union

COLOMBIAN NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE

A VERY fine edifice, which may well be called a "Palace of Hygiene," has recently been completed in Bogotá, the capital of Colombia. Its erection is due principally to the initiative and untiring efforts of Dr. Pablo García Medina, the present National Director General of Health and Public Assistance, who approved the plans in accordance with which the construction work was commenced in 1920. The building, of brick and concrete construction, consists of three stories and a half in the central section, with a wing at either extremity. It contains several spacious auditoriums for public gatherings, as well as light, sunny offices for the National Bureau of Hygiene and Public Assistance, and the Bureau of Hygiene of the Department of Cundinamarca. Here are located also the offices of the hookworm section, in charge of Dr. D. R. Wilson, the representative in Bogotá of the Rockefeller Foundation, which is lending its effective cooperation to the Colombian Government in its campaign against this pest. This campaign is one of the most extensive ever undertaken, for in the first five months of 1926 treatments for hookworm were given to the number of 252,630; that is, more than one treatment every minute. In addition more than 2,000 addresses have been delivered for the purpose of popularizing health education. In this beautiful building an ample library and a large department for recording vital statistics will also be found.

Two laboratories are already installed—one for bacteriology, the special purpose of which will be investigations into the nature of diseases prevalent in the Republic, and another devoted to the chemical analysis of foods, both imported and domestic; water and other beverages; and drugs and patent medicines of foreign or domestic origin. A competent personnel is in charge of these laboratories, where practical courses are offered to students in the hygiene course of the Bogotá School of Medicine who wish to prepare themselves to be health officers.

The guidance of the Institute of Hygiene is intrusted to a director general, who enjoys the powers of a cabinet minister. Regulations issued by him are legally binding and can not be amended or set aside by other authority, but must be obeyed by all.

Bogotá, as is well known, has many natural advantages which fit it to be a great center for the study of tropical medicine and hygiene. Situated at an altitude of 8,000 feet above sea level, in a beautiful plain more than 30 square leagues in extent, its climate has the mildness of eternal spring. At lower altitudes only one or two hours distant by rail are tropical regions where many pathological questions peculiar to those climes may be studied, and where important parasitological investigations and practical sanitation work may be carried on. Bogotá itself has a pleasant, peaceful atmosphere which invites to study, so that learning and research so conducive to the world's health may be expected to flourish there more than ever before.



NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE, BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

PETROLEUM TRANSPORT IN THE TROPICS¹ ∴ ∴

*Last Step in Development of a Commercial Oil Field in
the Tropics Completed by Andian National Corporation*

(The following article is the fascinating story of accomplishing, despite the almost insuperable difficulties of tropical terrain, climate, and disease, the construction of the 400-mile pipe line of the Andian National Corporation, which brings to Caribbean tide level the petroleum of the Tropical Oil Co. wells in Colombia. The first foreign shipment of Colombian oil was made to the United States, as the article relates, closely followed by one of 90,000 barrels to a Canadian refinery. At the ceremony incident to discharging this cargo in Montreal, Sir Herbert Holt, former president of the Andian National Corporation, announced that the company contemplated duplicating in the near future this gigantic pipe line, an announcement which clearly foreshadows vast developments to be made in Colombian oil fields.—EDITOR).

IN the first week of July, 1926, the tanker *T. J. Williams* cleared the port of Mamonal, Colombia, South America, with a cargo of approximately 80,000 barrels of crude oil for the United States.

An everyday occurrence this, in many other petroleum ports, but at Mamonal it marked the completion of a chapter in the industrial history of Colombia which will find a place among the epochal events of that opulent and colorful Republic. The cargo was the first consignment of petroleum by the Tropical Oil Co. from the hinterland of Colombia, transported to tidewater through the 360-mile pipe line of the Andian National Corporation and thence on its way to the waiting markets of the world. With the dispatch of the tanker, an undertaking representing the most formidable task confronting the petroleum industry—the development of a commercial oil field in a tropical country—was accomplished. It was the fulfilment of the plans of the two corporations mentioned, the first American and the second Canadian, which have been years in the execution and which have conscripted the genius, capital, and courage of their respective staffs on a scale not often equalled in that most venturesome of all human enterprises—the oil business.

There could have been no utilization of one of Colombia's greatest resources upon such a scale, however, if its potentialities had not been initially recognized by the Colombian Government and its development fostered and encouraged. Faith in the integrity of Colombian legislative and judicial enactments was the basis of the huge invest-

¹ *The Lamp*, New York, August, 1926.

ments involved, and the observance of the agreements affecting alike the rights of the corporations and the Government and people of Colombia was necessary to the successful culmination of both plans. The result has been the creation of an oil field which not only renders the country independent in respect to this vital commodity, but which will make an important contribution to its export trade. In addition, there has come into existence a great petroleum transportation system, the construction of which was justified by the crude production of the Tropical Oil Co., but which will also provide an outlet for that



Photograph by W. V. Alford

THE COLOMBIAN ANDES

Colombia embraces every known climatic variation, from the heat of the Tropics to the rigors of an icebound mountain range

of other fields when they are developed in the territory traversed by the pipe line.

Colombia is a prolific country. From tidewater to mountain summit it embraces every known climatic variation. On the coast the waving palms, the arboreal fragrance, the languor of the Caribbean, the richness of the Tropics; on the peaks the stark and terrible rigor of an icebound Andean wilderness. At some point in the mounting altitudes is to be found the natural environment for the flora and fauna of every latitude and clime. Under foot is every geologic formation, from the latest tertiary of the coastal region to the oldest igneous of the summits, with conditions between these two geologic

end points which invite search for every economic product of the extractive industries.

Three chains of the Andes Mountains extend from the south to the north of the Republic; between these lie extensive alluvial valleys with a majestic system of waterways, streams large and small, some of which reach back and back from their ocean estuaries through steaming jungles, across parched llanos, amid salubrious highlands and grass-thatched foothills, to their sources at the tips of glittering glaciers that jewel the Continental Divide. In temperament the rivers are as changeable as the areas through which they wind their way. A rainy season, torrential in the intensity of its precipitation, contrasts with a dry season, oftentimes completely devoid of rainfall. During a part of the 12 months the rivers are magnificent affluents capable of bearing on their bosoms the great burden of commerce, then they shrink into insignificant streams that defy attempts at navigation. Yet, the mountain chains, the jungles and tropical growths in the valleys and the extremely difficult nature of the country have made these rivers, since the days of the Conquistadores, the chief and almost the only arteries of travel to the great interior.

Many and persistent have been the efforts of the Colombians to overcome these natural obstacles to transportation. The Colombians are essentially a patriotic people, sincere in their desire to advance their country. Never more than to-day was there such a widespread sentiment and effort to build railways and to construct a great system of highways to better link up their principal cities; every avenue is being searched for a means to furnish better facilities for internal commerce and to afford a more certain and expeditious outlet for Colombian products. Towards this objective the results obtained by the Tropical Oil Co. are contributing in a marked degree and the people of Colombia are not slow to take advantage of these possibilities. Many of the railways now burn fuel oil; the highways already constructed and being constructed are every day more and more utilized by automobiles, busses, and lorries which the cheapening of gasoline has made possible; fuel oil is now adopted by practically all of the steamers which handle the immense commerce of the Magdalena River.

Queen among the rivers of Colombia is the Magdalena. It has its source in the Andes adjacent to that of the majestic Amazon and flows for a thousand miles to its outlet in the Caribbean near Barranquilla. Cartagena lies within 50 miles of the mouth of the Magdalena, for when the Spaniards of the sixteenth century found this wonderful waterway and came to comprehend the vastness of its tributary territory they established their Caribbean capital as a fortress to command its basin.



THE MAGDALENA RIVER

The extremely difficult character of the country has hitherto made the rivers of Colombia the chief and almost the only arteries of travel to the great interior. Upper: Terminus of the Cartagena-Calamar Railway. Lower: A river steamer on the broad reaches of the Magdalena

The Spaniards explored the valley of the Magdalena and at Infantas they found a substance identified as oil. To them petroleum meant little. It was at that time a phenomenon noted among the many natural wonders of the country, worthy of mention but not of serious moment. As a convertible resource it had then no place in the scheme of existence, and so through the changeful and dramatic history of the country it lay untended and ignored until, when the demands of this unfolding twentieth century sent men into the remotest regions in search of oil, attention was again directed to the centuries-old discoveries in the up-river regions of the Magdalena.

The proved oil fields of the country lie about midway, as to mileage,



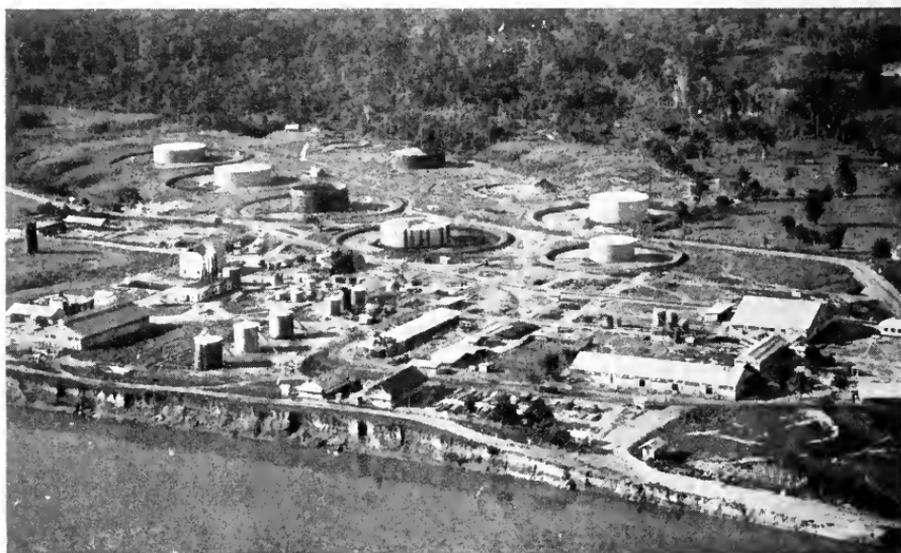
A PROSPECTOR'S SHELTER IN THE JUNGLE

Operations were gradually extended from the river front to the unexplored tropical forest and jungle

between the coast and the summit. Climatically, they are in the Tropics. Topographically they are close to sea level. As has been said, access to the interior is by way of the rivers. But because of the immense amount of silt that is annually brought down the Magdalena from the rapidly eroding sedimentary regions above, immense bars form at the mouth, which make it impossible for ocean steamers to enter the river. To reach the interior waterways system from the tidewater, one must proceed by a narrow-gauge railway from Puerto Colombia to Barranquilla or by a 3-foot gauge railway from Cartagena, on the coast, to Calamar, on the Magdalena, a distance of about 60 miles. Following the sinuosities of the river, from Calamar to Barranca-Bermeja—the refinery town and debark-

ing point for the oil fields—is 375 miles. From Barranca-Bermeja inland to the oil fields the distance is greater by 16 miles, and to the farthest known limit of the field is another 35 miles.

When the Tropical Oil Co. came into this region some 12 years ago, population in the oil territory which it proposed to develop with capital provided largely by the International Petroleum Co. (Ltd.) was confined to the river front. Behind the area was trackless tropical forest and jungle and, except along the stream beds, unexplored. Roads into the interior and drilling camps were obtained by literally chopping them out of the tangled forests. The concession was supposed to embrace 3,000,000 acres. The fact that the area when actually surveyed, some years later, only contained approximately one and one-third million acres, indicates the state of knowl-



BARRANCA-BERMEJA

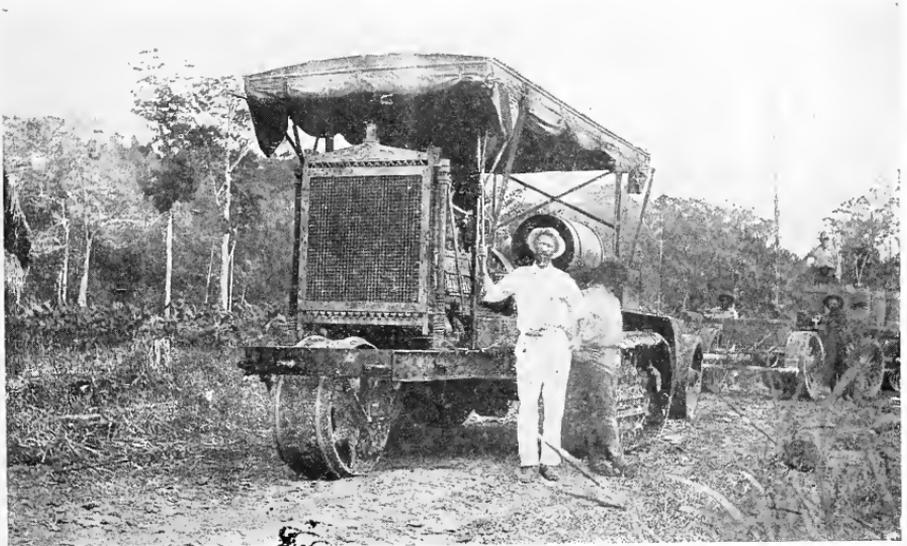
The debarking point for the oil fields, 16 miles inland

edge as to its size and content. It is safe to say that no accurate surveys of this area, which is some 70 miles long by about 30 miles wide, had previously been possible.

The largest settlement on the concession was Barranca-Bermeja, a village composed chiefly of Indians, but with a small element of Spanish. Only one trail over which it was at all possible to travel on muleback crossed the northern part of the concession from Barranca to the mountains beyond. Over this trail many pack trains passed carrying coffee and hides for export. The entire concession was covered with dense virgin forest, which made movement next to impossible without slavish effort. A few foot paths were made

here and there from the stream courses by the native hunters for chicle gum and "amber."

Operations in an oil field are absolutely dependent upon transportation, and this had to be established from the coast 400 miles inland to Barranca and, thence, through forest and jungle to the field itself. River transportation available was by no means sufficient for the tremendous needs of the Tropical Oil Co., and this lack of adequate facilities necessitated heavy expenditures. The company has built and operates a river fleet, with five power boats and a dozen or more barges, and has organized a system of land transportation embracing 20 miles of railroad, a hundred or more kilometers of automobile roads, and a fleet of trucks, tractors, and passenger cars. This



SUPPLIES FOR THE OIL FIELDS

The system of land transportation organized by the operating company embraces many miles of railroad and automobile roads, together with a fleet of trucks, tractors, and passenger cars

equipment is paying dividends every day in wells which are being completed at the rate of more than one a week.

Linked up with this transport system is a series of distributing stations along the Magdalena River and elsewhere which, in addition to carrying on its huge exploratory program at Infantas, the company constructed for the purpose of giving the consumers of its products in Colombia a more efficient service as well as cheaper gasoline, kerosene, and fuel oil. In this, as in other matters, it enjoyed the cooperation of the Colombian Government and people, who have throughout endeavored to make the task as easy as possible. They recognized that the success of the company's efforts meant the advancement of the country and that the only logical spirit was one of equitable and

reasonable teamwork between all parties for the general good. In this internal distributing system the company has erected a dozen or more tanks and warehouses at strategic points along the Magdalena River and in various cities of the Republic, where ample supplies of fuel oil, gasoline, and kerosene are stored. These deposits are maintained at all times and increased somewhat at the beginning of each dry season, when transportation by river becomes precarious and sometimes impossible. By means of these stations and its fleet of river steamers and launches the Tropical Oil Co. has, at great expense, been able to efficiently supply the rapidly increasing needs and demands of the Colombian public and to take its part in the advancement of the Republic.

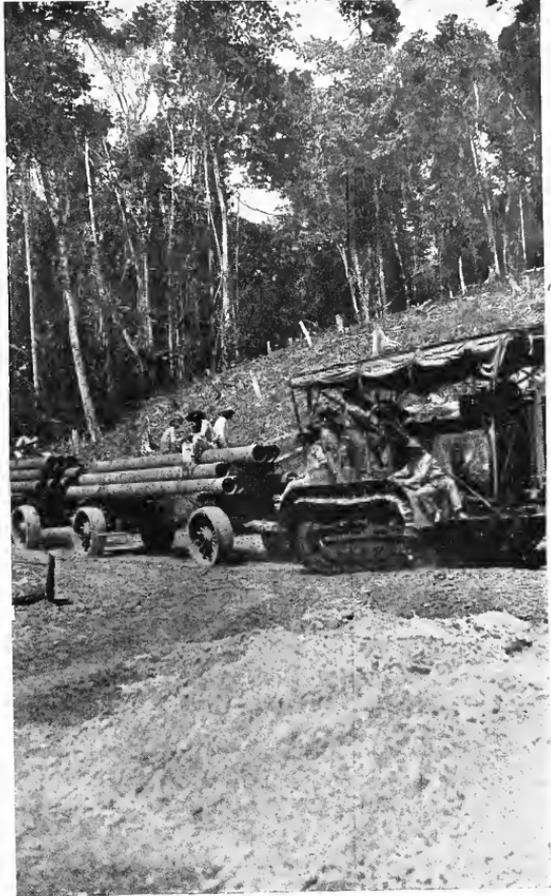
One outstanding feature of the Tropical Oil Co.'s activities is the surprising adaptability of the Colombians themselves. When it is taken into consideration that five years ago the only oil in the country was that imported at great cost from outside, while to the great percentage of the country's 7,000,000 population the use of oil was entirely unknown, the present development is little short of amazing. In the production, refining, and distribution of oil, the Colombians have shown wonderful adaptability. In the field those employed about the derricks are making rapid progress toward mastering the drilling science, and it is anticipated that within a very few years much drilling will be performed by native Colombians. In the refinery they have shown a surprising capacity for the mechanical departments. In the case and can factory, where the cans are turned out by intricate and powerful machinery, *the entire personnel is now Colombian*. On the river they are in their element. All steamboat men, with the exception of the chief engineer, are Colombians. In the sales branch, which has been recruited largely from the banks and mercantile institutions of the country, only Colombians are employed, and their accuracy and adaptability is a matter of record, their performances absolutely annihilating the fiction that residents of the Tropics are unanimously somnolent and careless.

The development of the oil fields and the construction of the refinery at Barranca by the Tropical Oil Co., and later the laying of the pipe line by the Andian National Corporation, would have been impossible 25 years ago. So great has been the advance in sanitary science in that period, however, and so efficient were the medical services provided by the companies, that a remarkable record of freedom from casualties—by disease or accident—was obtained. The sanitation squads under the direction of highly skilled experts in tropical conditions were first in the field and, with the keen interest and aid of the Government authorities in the work, not only successfully combated infection, but wherever possible endeavored to improve the general health of the communities through which they passed. At every

stage the progress of the gigantic engineering feats depended upon the medical departments, and no worker, native or foreign, was long out of touch with a modern hospital or without medical supervision.

Climatic conditions in Colombia are similar to those in Panama before construction of the canal. Labor conditions were also similar in that a large percentage of the employees had to be imported either from other sections of Colombia or from foreign countries. Possibilities existed for conditions such as were found during the French construction on the Canal Zone when the annual death rate reached 250 per thousand employees. That a similar state of affairs did not occur among employees in Colombia was due to the application of principles established by medical men, working under similar conditions in other fields.

For years the native workmen living in the river valley have been plagued with malaria, hookworm, and dysentery. But because of a certain acquired immunity, a high birth rate, and the small communities in which they live, these ailments work less havoc than when the workmen are put to unusual work, gathered together in camps, and brought in



HAULING THE PIPES

Modern tractors were used after passable roads were constructed

contact with other infected persons. Then they not only become ill but, by infecting the soil and insects, spread disease to others in the colony. It is difficult to estimate the effect which sanitary measures had upon the death and sick rate, because there was no possibility of comparison with other operations under similar conditions but without sanitary supervision. The available facts indicate, however, that the care exercised resulted in a great reduction in the sick rate, a substantial lowering of the death rate, and a marked increase in the physical efficiency of employees. There was only one

death from disease among 250 North Americans, and that was due to apoplexy which had no relation to tropical disease or to sanitary conditions, and the death rate among native workmen was likewise comparatively small.

The most essential factor in the sanitary program was the provision of adequate hospital accommodations in order that all sick might be properly treated and isolated. These hospitals were far from the ordinary construction-camp type. There were hospital ships on the river and hospital buildings at the centers, admirably equipped, and

medical attention was not only available but with the support of the Government authorities it was made compulsory. In this way infected persons were removed from contact with the healthy, and convalescents were given proper treatment in order that they might not become disease carriers. All applicants accepted were given hookworm treatment. In addition, it was assumed that all workmen from the lowlands had chronic malaria and compulsory treatment for this condition was instituted, thereby greatly increasing their efficiency and their enjoyment of life. Inasmuch as malaria brought about the highest sick rate, it was necessary to protect employees from mosquito bites. This was ac-



LOWERING PIPE INTO DITCH

The maximum force engaged in the construction work consisted of about 3,000 Colombians and 250 North Americans

complished by proper screening of quarters and insistence on the use of mosquito nets. The next step in the malarial preventive program was an effort to eliminate breeding places of mosquitoes and to destroy their larvae. In locations where it was not possible to entirely eliminate mosquitoes, the prophylactic use of quinine was made compulsory. The enforcement of these and other necessary measures mitigated many difficulties of construction and made success possible even in the jungle.

To transport men, equipment, and material to the construction camps required the inauguration of a transportation system some-

what similar to the craft that plied the Mississippi in steamboat days. These tropical craft were necessarily, however, lighter of draft, more strongly engined, and of stouter construction. Before the pipe line was begun steel steamers, powerful and magnificent, were plying the river, the jungle was pierced with a system of wagon roads and meter-gauge railway, the refinery and a model town were already in existence, the oil field explored and drilled to a stage at which there was in sight a shut-in production of 50,000 barrels a day, with potentialities for a much greater production throughout a large area now known to be oil bearing.

Foreseeing the success of the operations of the Tropical Oil Company, and the possibility of other oil fields, adjacent, or even more distant from the coast, the Andian National Corporation was organized by Canadian and European interests to construct the necessary pipe-line system to carry the production of such fields to seaboard.

Captain Flanagan, president of the Andian National Corporation, possesses a varied and extensive experience of Mexican, Central, and South American affairs. He has been in command of operations in Colombia since the inception of the Andian project, in association with the group of able



FLOATING THE PIPE LINE ACROSS THE RIVER

The streams and swamps encountered constituted almost unbelievable problems in the laying of the pipe line

Colombians who constitute an invaluable part of the administrative staff, and he represented the company in the negotiations which culminated in the agreement between the Colombian Government and the Andian National Corporation respecting the corporate powers and concessions conferred upon the latter.

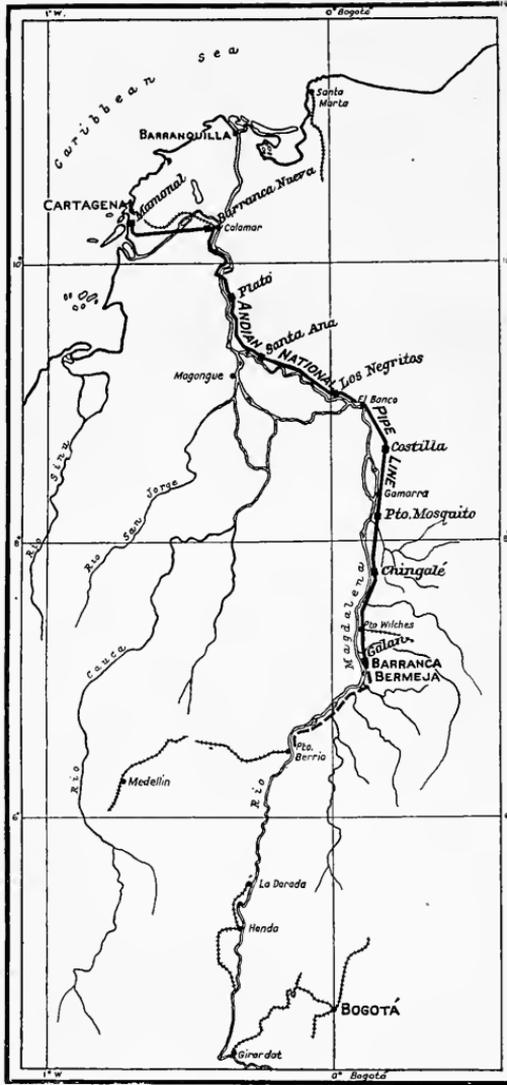
D. O. Towl, an outstanding member of a famous family of pipe-line engineers and an executive of the company, proved invaluable in the general work of superintending the laying of the line. In cooperation with him, M. M. Stuckey, chief engineer of the Andian National Corporation, carried through the entire campaign of construction. Mr. Stuckey's experience in pipe-line construction in the United States equipped him with a comprehensive grasp of the business and

that he needed this thorough working knowledge was subsequently proven as the work advanced.

It was toward the end of 1921 that Mr. Stuckey arrived on the

scene with a corps of engineers to make a reconnaissance survey of the tentative route. The proposal, as subsequently carried out, was to follow the river in a general way from Barranca-Bermeja down to Calamar, and thence across country, following the general direction of the railway to the terminal at Mamonal, 10 miles from Cartagena.

Debarking at Barranca, this corps of engineers struck off into the jungle. Upon them there fell probably the most strenuous experience of the entire program. In these latitudes 80° in the shade is cool weather. An inch of rainfall in 24 hours is merely an incident. Five to 6 inches in a day is not uncommon. The tropic growth is almost explosive in its rapidity. The malaria-carrying mosquito must at all times be guarded against. To the stranger the jungle presents dangers of boas, coral snakes, and rattlers that are often real enough to keep his nerves on edge. Add to this a terrain that is worn away on no systematic plan whatever into a series of



Courtesy of "The Lamp"

ROUTE OF THE COLOMBIAN PIPE LINE

The completion of this 360-mile pipe line marked the last step in the development of a commercial oil field in Colombia. The first joint of pipe was laid April 4, 1925, and the last, March 6, 1926

precipitous bluffs and yawning gulches, so completely jungle-screened that the explorer finds them most often by falling down their slopes. Nor did these argonauts enjoy the relative permanency of abode

that dignified the later construction camps. On the river they had house boats that moved down stream as the survey progressed. Ashore they used tents. From day to day they were on the march. For the first 150 miles the country is jungle in the tropic sense of the word. After that, for the next 150 miles it is in some places tropic swamp but easier going, and, after leaving the river at Calamar it is, as stated, comparatively open country. Following the reconnaissance came the location surveyors who, with their helpers, platted and cross sectioned the country, cut the line, drove the stakes, and put the details down on graphic and methodical blue prints for all sufficiently educated to understand.

In the latter part of 1922, just about a year after commencement, the surveys had been completed. Then there came a halt in the field operations while the diplomatic corps was engaged and the questions of property rights and damage were being adjusted. By its corporate powers the company had something similar to the right of eminent domain under which railways and other public utilities operate in North America, but, lacking the system of settlement by arbitration which the experience of a century has developed in this country, settlement in every case had to be by personal treaty.

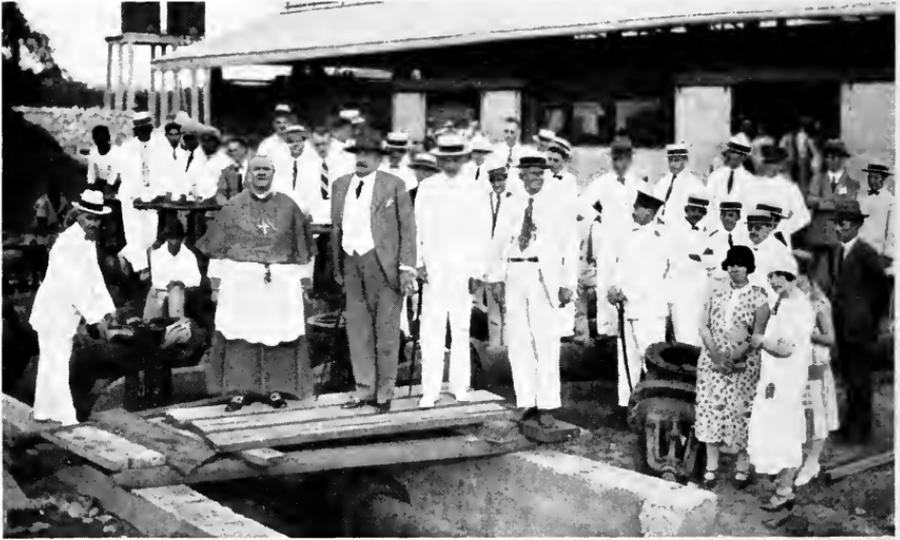
The order for the pipe was placed January 1, 1925, and the first shipment left the mills at Lorain, Ohio, on February 3. Pumping equipment included, 60,000 tons of material went into the construction of the line. The pipe is 10-inch, 41 pounds, with a tested pressure of 1,000 pounds running 110 tons to the mile. There are eight pumping stations on the line with suitable tankage at each station. Coupled joints were used throughout, as welding them would have called for a much larger importation of labor. The entire line is built of 20-foot lengths instead of the 40-foot pipe usually employed in the United States, principally because of the inconvenience in handling the larger sections.

The first cargo of pipe arrived in Cartagena in March, 1925, and construction was commenced from the coast end without delay. On April 4, the first joint was laid. Starting from the terminal, construction was carried out in sections and as each one was completed the gang moved to the head end to begin another. The 60 miles from Cartagena to Calamar, on the river, presented no great difficulties and were soon completed. However, from Calamar up the river, especially the last 150 miles through the jungle country, many obstacles were encountered.

The Andean operators chartered some of the available river steamers. Barges for freighting the pipe were built, each with a capacity of 300 to 500 tons contingent upon the state of the water in the river. Two barges to the steamer was the usual tow and in that fast-running and ever-changing river careful and competent

navigation was required to get the material to the desired point up stream. Stations, or "deposits" as they were termed in that country, at the most convenient points along the river were designated by the engineers and at these the pipe and supplies were put ashore. At some points the banks were steep and the job of elevating the lengths to the bench land was strenuous to a degree. From the "deposits" the pipe was freighted on eight-wheeled or truss-wheeled wagons, by tractors, usually over roads built for the purpose, to the places along the right of way where it was strung out for coupling as part of the line.

Taking into consideration the cost of transporting trenching machines to the scene of operations and the additional cost of moving



INAUGURATION OF THE PIPE LINE, JULY 1, 1926

The official party immediately before the Minister of Industries, Dr. Carlos A. Bravo, opened the valve permitting the first crude oil to flow to the tanker, "T. J. Williams." This vessel sailed July 4, laden with 87,500 barrels of crude oil, the first from Colombia to reach the United States

in a difficult country, it was estimated that hand work would be cheaper. Labor was plentiful and willing. Day labor was employed to some extent but, generally speaking, the system adopted was something more like the station work in vogue on railway construction in the old American West. For a certain piece of work a certain price was paid. The workman was, in a small way, a contractor and his own boss.

At its maximum the construction force consisted of about 3,000 Colombians and 250 North Americans. As far as possible, house boats were used to accommodate the field force. These house boats were steel barges, fabricated in Pennsylvania and put together on the river bank at Calamar. A superstructure of wood converted

them into floating hotels, with modern plumbing, baths, electric lights and the culinary equipment of a summer resort. So long as the crew could stay on the river it was fairly comfortable. Ashore, the housing equipment consisted of tents and small portable structures such as were easily moved as the army of construction advanced. Usually, a board floor was made necessary by the spongy nature of the soil and the greatest anxiety of the medical department was to insure that the mosquito guards were efficient and in working order.

The various crossings of the Magdalena and other streams presented unbelievable problems. At some points it was possible to couple up the pipe and tow it across stream, but in the wide reaches where this was out of the question a specially constructed barge, much after the style of a Mississippi River snag boat, was brought



THE PUMPING STATION AT PLATO

With the 8 pumping stations in operation, the line delivers about 30,000 barrels of crude oil in 24 hours. At the terminal, 11 storage tanks afford a total capacity of almost a million barrels

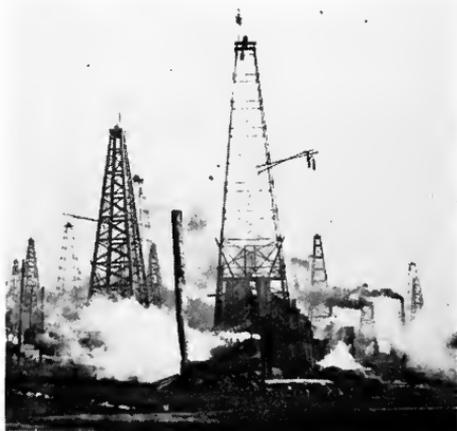
into operation. The barge was towed across stream, the pipe coupled a length at a time and the completed line dropped astern as the barge progressed. In a treacherous stream, half a mile wide and running 5 to 6 miles an hour, this was a precarious experiment calling for the highest mechanical skill, but it was accomplished without mishap.

The swamps encountered in the lower sections constituted another problem which demanded hard work and plenty of ingenuity. Wherever possible the pipe was coupled and floated into place by a pull from the other side of the swamp, but approaching Calamar, where the Spaniards in ancient days had dug a canal from the Caribbean to the Magdalena so that their little caravels might avoid the dangers of its treacherous mouth in reaching the river, there are swamps that called

for special treatment. Pontoons, the floats being airtight steel cylinders, were used to buoy up the head end of the pipe line and hold it off the bottom while the line was being floated across the swamps. The last joint of pipe was connected up on the sixth of March, 1926, at least six months ahead of the most optimistic prediction of the prospective date of completion. Officials of the Colombian Government completed their final inspection and gave the line official authorization on May 26.

With the eight pumping stations in operation, the line will deliver about 30,000 barrels of crude oil per day of 24 hours. The present potential production of the Tropical Oil Co. is about twice the capacity of the pipe line. The Andian Co. begins operations with a contract for the transportation of the first 50,000,000 barrels of oil from the Infantas field, or about five years' run. If this field and the other potential areas develop as geologists predict, the company will have to double its line before the completion of the present contract. At the terminal there have been constructed eleven 80,000-barrel tanks, affording a total storage capacity of almost a million barrels. Cartagena Bay, 35 miles in circumference, is deep water, landlocked and naturally protected from the constant swell of the Caribbean Sea.

The development of the production of the Tropical Oil Co., the operation of the pipe line of the Andian National Corporation, and the despatch of the first tanker with a cargo of Colombian crude, are tangible proof that the American petroleum industry is maintaining its traditions and is keeping pace with the petroleum needs of the world. Contributory to this development with its accompanying construction of new railroads and highways will be the opening up to usefulness of an area as large as many European principalities and much more bounteous in response to human effort.



FIRST INTERNATIONAL ORATORICAL CONTEST

BEFORE a vast audience of more than 7,000 persons, among whom were numbered the President of the United States, cabinet members, diplomats, noted educators, delegations from schools and colleges, many Government officials and naval and military officers, five young men of as many nations—Canada, the United States, France, England, and Mexico—upheld the traditions of their respective nations in the matter of eloquence in the first international oratorical contest, which took place in Washington on October 16, 1926. Many thousands more heard over the radio this tri-lingual intellectual tournament.

President Coolidge, who made the opening address of the evening, thus explained the purpose of the contest:

The national and international oratorical contests are held not so much for promoting the arts of oratory as for interesting young people in a study of the science of government, especially as exemplified in the institutions of their own countries. This patriotic purpose was originated and promoted by a group of newspapers in America, to which have been joined representatives of the press in England, France, Mexico, and Canada. Three of the national contests have already been held in our country, but this is the first international contest. . . .

The widespread interest that has been created is indicated by the participation of more than 2,500,000 students of the secondary schools of the five nations which are here represented, while more than 1,500 publications of various kinds have cooperated with the newspapers sponsoring and financing the contest by giving it publicity and encouragement.

This movement had its inception in a widespread desire to secure a broader knowledge on the part of the people of the fundamental principles of our Government, especially as exemplified in the American Constitution. . . .

A people can not break with their past. The national development which is of any permanent worth is always slow and deliberate. Each people has to work out its own destiny. We could not superimpose our institutions upon other nations. The best service that we can render foreign countries in that direction is to leave them secure and undisturbed to develop their own institutions of freedom with such aid as we may mutually derive from the example of the mistakes and successes of each other. It will be a help to the youth of different nations to learn of the benefits which each is deriving from its own institutions. . . .

I welcome the opportunity to join with you in a discussion of some of these principles which provide the foundations of the well-being of our Republic and the cordiality and friendliness of our relationship with other nations.

The youthful contestants then delivered the orations with which they had already won the championships of their respective countries, this having been the third national contest in the United States,

the second in Mexico, and the first in the remaining three countries. Both the words and delivery of the speakers afforded an interesting study in national customs and modes of thought. Each of the five speakers was heralded by his respective national anthem, played by the United States Army Band. Some idea of the international scope of the competition may be gathered from the following excerpts taken from the Evening Star of Washington, D. C.:

First came the Canadian champion, Herbert Moran, of Toronto, who spoke on "Canada's place in the New World." The oration throbbed with the enthusiastic idealism of a new country. Young Moran was almost a perfect orator. He dwelt chiefly on the future of the Dominion, its natural resources, the high quality of its citizenship, and its idealistic outlook upon the world of to-morrow. He stressed its contributions to the world's science and culture and passed lightly over its record at arms.

Canada, he emphasized, has its roots deep in the traditions of the British Empire and is conducting an altogether different sort of experiment in freedom from that of its great neighbor to the south. It is striving to attain similar ideals of liberty while still clinging to Great Britain as to a childhood home.

An entirely different picture was presented by the second speaker, William Meades Newton, of Liverpool, who spoke on "The British Empire." The English boy gave a highly intellectual presentation of British imperialism. He spoke easily, confidently. There was no self-consciousness, no striving for effect. Newton spoke with a notably English accent. He seemed to disdain the arts of oratory—the subtly varied inflections, the gestures.

He had a message to deliver, to the effect that British imperialism was not the evil thing that it had been painted; that it never had been a Machiavellian policy, but had grown purely circumstantially, and that it had contributed enormously to the civilization of the world.

Herbert Wenig, of Hollywood, Calif., was the third speaker, and his oration differed markedly from those of Moran and Newton. It was typically American with the traditional faults and virtues of things American. Without any question it was the outstanding talk of the evening from the standpoint of oratory. The boy's voice was deep, rich, musical. It was an impassioned exposition. It was intensely, unquestionably sincere. It was better spoken than written. It was Clay, not Burke.

The boy dwelt eloquently and feelingly on the founders of the Constitution, on the place of that document as the corner stone of American liberties and the American system of government, and on the duty of Americans to defend it against the attacks of prejudice and ignorance. The speaker neglected none of the arts of oratory and he carried his hearers with him easily.

Strikingly different from these speakers who had represented Anglo-Saxon thinking and culture, was the offering of the Mexican boy, José Muñoz Cota, who spoke on "Bolívar and the Latin American peoples." . . . The Mexican lad's offering was highly intellectual, eloquent, and a trifle mystical.

The intellectual attainments of this speaker, the closeness of his reasoning, not to mention the high literary quality of his discourse, are clearly manifest in the text which is given in full, as follows:

The genius of Spengler's analysis has revealed two important currents in the mysterious march of time: The static line and gesture of the ancient Greeks, whose heroes live on forever in the magic power of sculpture, and the modern

note since Christ, in which action is the very essence of life, and painting, all movement and color, is the expression of its creative energy. For moderns, progress since Christ has become Faustlike. There is the eternal restlessness of the active will; the constant desire of perfection; the sublime yearning to achieve the sacred command of the Master, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in Heaven is perfect."

Biography with Plutarch was only the expression of esthetic acts. But with us history is the voice of human passions, a record of the tragedy of indecision, vacillating between denial and affirmation.

Our heroes bear no resemblance to the Apollo of the age of Pericles, nor to the divinely touched statues of Phidias, but rather, to Dionysus; overflowing with life and action, sane and intelligent action, capable of overcoming the necessity of the classical drama and the inevitable fatality peculiar to the Orient.

Liberty is the dominant note of our time. Therefore, in our Iliad and our Odyssey protecting gods no longer intervene. No longer do we behold merely the silver smile of clear-eyed Pallas Athene, the way shower, she of the pointing spear but, transformed as deathless force, we behold her forever enveloped in the classic mantle of eternal beauty.

In the evolution of the Latin-American soul we find beautifully realized the harmonious blending of the classical and the modern spirit. It has the quality of music in its expression of life, deep and unconfined. It is as if the spirit of Greece had overturned its golden amphoræ into the startled eyes of the Latin peoples, for they have the esthetic sense of the Greeks combined with Christian force. Our history is a feast of color, like the paintings of Rubens and of profound space as in Rembrandt's pictorial biographies. The crown of beauty, the dance, is the symbol of our culture. Ours is a sentient intelligence, of mobile grace and exuberant force, in pursuit of the golden locks of the goddess Harmony. Our true spirit, in appearance affected and ostentatious, is but the music to some stern tragedy against the dim perspective of an unending forest, as in the music of Wagner. And our ambition is like a symphony, at times, the Fifth, with Indian merchants bearing on their shoulders the tremendous burden of the Spanish conquest; at others, the Ninth, in moments of light, music and the joy of living, with its sages, poets, and thinkers. In short, while Pan reveals the miracle of esthetic pleasure our race gazes forward, as would a divine satyr in pursuit of the curve of beauty and truth.

All our heroes are like this. And especially in Bolívar—for us the hero type—we find, ever present, those two universal traits. In him Hellenic harmony, the grace of plastic pose, the art of the noble gesture, as well as action, make of him the poet-soldier, positive and tragic, and of his life a marvelous epic poem of the most restless figure in all our history.

We can not, therefore, expect this impulsive spirit to direct his military campaign with the technique of the expert. His battles are like hurricanes. Bolívar, himself, becomes for us a great liberating tempest, a towering mountain that violates and annihilates space. Along the road to Calvary, which he trod to redeem his people, we find great victories and great defeats, but all of them creative with the fruitful mystery of faith; of that kind of faith that lights the world and fills it with apostles, martyrs, and teachers.

Let us not dwell, however, on the vicissitudes of his fate, but rather on that decisive moment when he looked upon the 14 Spanish banners, arranged like a triumphal arch, with the same magnetic glance which Aguerau saw in the eyes of Napoleon before his Italian victories, the same epic gesture which Bonaparte immortalized in the marshes of Arcola. Let us remember, too, his great ideal: The Congress of Panama, assembled in 1826, which aspired to repeat the Cor-

inthian Amphictyony, the Germanic Confederation. Let us never forget his dream of the union of the American peoples; of an America great, strong, and powerful. For, while this dream has failed of practical political realization, it still lives in the domain of culture.

On the shoulders of Europe the burden of a gigantic struggle continues to press heavily. Before her prostration we hear everywhere the prophetic cry: Europe is on the decline. Whether true or false, it is a fact biologically inevitable. And face to face with the danger of the Orient the younger nations of the West, created and inspired by its former mistress, but who now possess an energy denied her, will grasp the torch in the hope that from among them a new Athens may arise.

And for this there is a natural reason. Europe has fulfilled her historic mission, has rounded out her character, her personality, and her universal destiny. Some of her nations already belong to yesterday; others are slipping into twilight. But ours are the nations of the dawn. We are a youthful people struggling for power and personality, and precisely because we lack these things we are able to grasp and give new orientation to the lessons of other nations and other peoples. We are not of the present, but of the future. Ours is to be a spiritual age, not military nor commercial. Not Carthage, not even Rome, but the Greece of to-morrow.

For this task there remains a sturdy race that is already gathering the harvest, free from the vice that is undermining the large modern cities; a race that is able to save those worth-while things on the point of being lost through the moral upheaval caused by the war in Europe, which has neither fundamentally changed the world situation nor even prevented the possibility of another war.

The lack of prejudice will enable our race to achieve the triumph, not of nationalism but of humanity, because the people are collectively common factors in a common work.

For this reason we should honor Bolívar, not only as the Liberator but as the founder of this sentiment of spiritual union. For this reason whenever we think of him we affirm our faith in culture before civilization; we have visions of Greece before Rome, of Don Quixote before Sancho Panza, of Ariel before Caliban; and, while we touch the dust with feathery plume in the gay and generous spirit of Cyrano, or link by link we weave the chain of stoicism after the manner of Cuahutemoc, hope always hovers on our lips as we utter our daily prayer: May the eternal spirit speak through and for my race.

The final speaker, who was the French champion, Maxime Raymond Puel, of Nancy, offered still another contrast in national manner and modes of thought. He spoke on "The French Constitution," giving a clear, logical presentation of facts, with no special eloquence, but offering instead a splendid example of the French method of logical analysis. Puel spoke at somewhat of a disadvantage, having arrived in Washington barely 24 hours before the contest.

There was a very close vote between the Mexican and the American for the championship, but from the point of view of oratory the latter had the advantage and was therefore awarded the silver cup offered as a prize. The judges were all well versed in the three languages spoken by the various orators. They were Sr. don Alejandro Padilla, Spanish Ambassador in Washington; Dr. Richard

F. A. Muller, a distinguished Belgian engineer; Dr. Robert M. Sugars, of McGill University, Montreal; Dr. Louis J. A. Mercier, a Frenchman by birth, now professor in Harvard University; and Dr. Richard Henry Wilson, of the University of Virginia.

During the days immediately following the contest the young orators were the recipients of many hospitable attentions from Washington students as well as from many other persons. Prior to their arrival in the United States the English, French, and American representatives, in company with the Mexican orator, had been the guests of the *Los Angeles Times* and of *El Universal*, a well-known and important daily and weekly of Mexico City, on a trip to that capital, the French contestant being unable to join them.

Speaking of this trip to Mexico City, William Meades Newton, the English participant in the contest, in an interview with the Washington daily already quoted, said, in part:

Our welcome was typical of the enthusiasm with which we were greeted everywhere. At the station we were met by a military band and escort, while crowds of cheering students raised us shoulder high. We made brief speeches, while the girl students flung flowers. Never was there such a welcome for a few school-boys and never did we so bitterly realize our inability to speak Spanish. A few words of Spanish, mixed up with English and quite a lot of French enabled us to converse and even argue with the Mexicans, who seemed to us a very well bred and highly intellectual people.

The day following our arrival we were introduced to Doctor Puig, the minister of education, and after a visit to the beautiful "White House," called Chapultepec, we were introduced to President Calles, who spoke to us of Mexico, and signed autograph books for us. Everywhere we were treated in the same courteous and considerate manner. * * *

The buildings in Mexico City are really very fine. The cathedral and the churches are wonderful examples of carving and decorations. Mexico City compares well with any city we have seen for fine buildings and wide streets. Within a motor drive lie many places of beauty and historic interest. * * *

Two days after our arrival *El Universal* (the chief newspaper sponsor for the contest in Mexico) gave us a magnificent luncheon at Chapultepec Restaurant.

Mr. Lanz-Duret, manager of *El Universal*, presided and the embassies were all represented. The leaders of Mexican life and thought were there from universities, from business, and from newspapers. What wonder that the luncheon lasted over four hours with such a wealth of talent to entertain us. All types of speakers were there, and I can truthfully say that although our Spanish is infinitesimal, yet we grasped most of the points which were made. * * *

When we were steaming away, how sorry we felt that we had only a week. We would all have liked to stay much longer. The people are splendid and their city is amazingly interesting and beautiful.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION PROBLEMS OF ECUADOR ∴ ∴ ∴

WITH A BRIEF REFERENCE TO IMMIGRATION LEGISLATION IN OTHER LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

By FRANCISCO BANDA C., Ph.D.

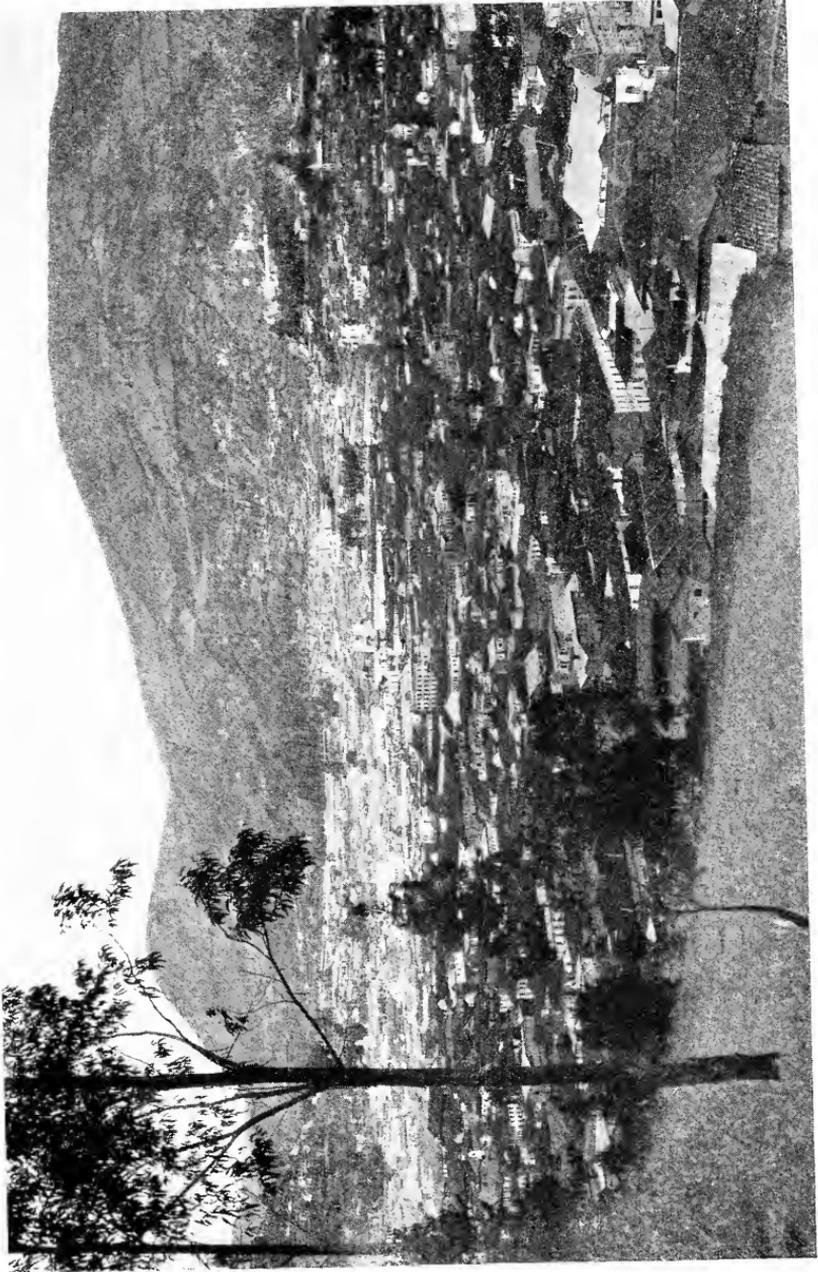
Member of American Society of International Law

THE Republic of Ecuador has never energetically undertaken to solve the important problem of immigration which has long been closely studied by Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, and other Latin American countries, and this neglect has been the chief cause of retardation in the progress which the country would otherwise have made. For want of sufficient propaganda abroad, an adequate immigration law, and enough roads, the population of Ecuador is comparatively small in proportion to the extent and fertility of its territory.

Ecuador is a new country. Its resources, therefore, have scarcely been touched. It possesses immense tracts of uncultivated land, and offers to any foreigner willing to clear its forests and till its land a certain future in abundant harvests. The right kind of colonist can not fail to make a comfortable living in Ecuador, as others have done before him. The fertility of the soil, the abundance and variety of its products, and the delightful climate assure the tiller an enviable economic position, provided he has the pioneering spirit and is willing for a few years to undergo some privations.

From a geographical and agricultural standpoint, Ecuador, like some other South American countries, is advantageously situated for the reception and maintenance of innumerable foreign families, if they wish to live there and to participate in the latent wealth of the eastern and western sections of its territory.

The Ecuadorean Government has from time to time adopted measures intended to foster immigration to that country, but the inducements offered prospective immigrants have not been such as to compete with those offered by other countries, such as Canada, Argentina, and Brazil, which pay the passage of the intending immigrant, lodge and board him on arrival at the expense of the nation,



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF QUITO, CAPITAL OF ECUADOR

Situated in an angle of a large valley and surrounded by majestic volcanoes, the city boasts of a climate of eternal spring

and provide him afterwards with lucrative labor. The results obtained by Ecuador's immigration measures have, therefore, been almost negligible.

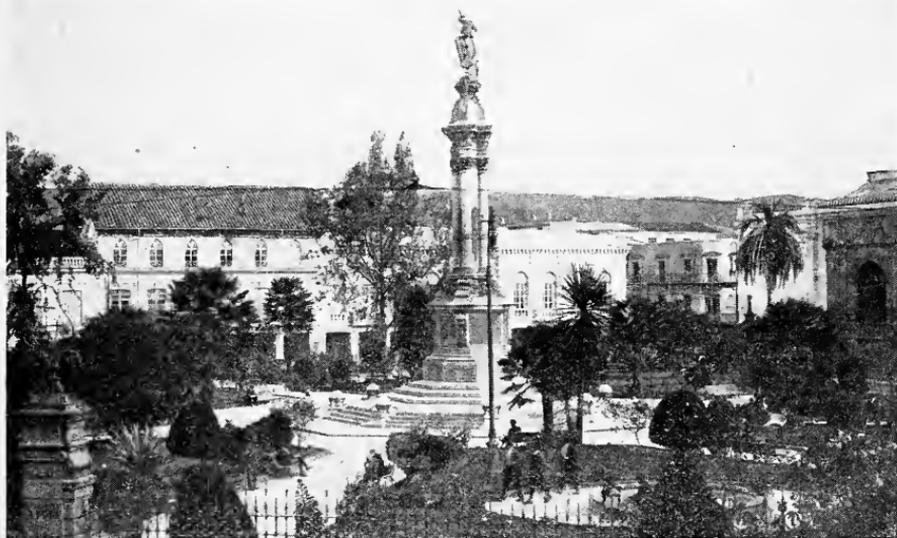
A report by the Secretary of the Treasury submitted on the 10th of June, 1890, to the National Congress of Ecuador contained the statement that large tracts of Government land of great fertility, situated in various parts of the country, were absolutely valueless for lack of settlers to develop their productive resources. The report stated that, although under the law of December 7, 1875, on the sale of public lands, about 5,000 hectares (12,350 acres) had actually been sold to private individuals and companies, most of this land was situated in the neighborhood of cities and other populated and already flourishing centers, or in localities where agriculture had already been started. The great bulk of the public lands of Ecuador, comprising zones of immense extent and of wonderful fertility, are in the interior of the country and not readily accessible. These lands, which lie on both the eastern and western slopes of the Andes, are covered with forests abounding in valuable timber of all descriptions, and offering excellent opportunities for labor and enterprise.

Various colonization projects have been attempted. In 1901 the President of the Republic sanctioned an important immigration measure which provided for the establishment in the capital of the Republic of a Board of Immigration, the object of which was to attract and encourage foreign immigration and to establish colonies in different parts of Ecuador. Branch offices were to be established in the most important centers of the Republic and immigration agencies were to be maintained in the principal centers of Europe, where facilities were to be extended to prospective settlers. The financial condition of the Treasury, however, did not permit the operation of this law, which would undoubtedly have inaugurated an effective immigration movement to Ecuador.

By a decree dated February 7, 1907, the National Assembly of Ecuador ratified a contract between the Government and Messrs. O. Alexander and Simon Gottlieb for the introduction of foreigners into Ecuador and the colonization of the eastern region of the Republic. The concessionaries agreed to bring into Ecuador 5,000 white families, preferably Dutch and German, all of whom were to be able to do agricultural work. The principal conditions imposed provided that the concessionaries were to provide the immigrants during the period of one year with everything necessary for their subsistence; to furnish each family with a house, seeds, tools, and two draft animals; to build, within the zone of the colony, towns provided with churches, schools, drug stores, physicians, warehouses, and stores; to construct a permanent railway and to guarantee the fulfillment of the terms of the contract with a deposit amounting to £10,000.

The Government, in turn, agreed to grant the concessionaries public lands in the eastern region to the extent of 50,000 hectares (123,500 acres) and authorized the company to sell 50 hectares of land to each family, permitting for the period of 10 years the free importation of baggage and other personal effects of the immigrants and of all machinery, material and implements to be used in the construction of the railroad to be built, and exempting the settlers from the payment of direct taxes for the same period. The 5,000 families were to be resident in Ecuador at the expiration of 10 years, and the concessionaries were authorized to organize a company under the name of "The Ecuadorean Immigration Company."

Although the Government offered all the facilities at its disposal



THE INDEPENDENCE MONUMENT, QUITO

This beautiful column stands in the center of Independence Plaza, a permanent memorial to the founders of the Republic

for the success of the enterprise, the prospective colony did not materialize, due alike to the inaccessibility of the region in which the concession was located and the limited funds at the disposal of the concessionaries.

In 1910, the Government of Ecuador entered into a contract with an important steamship company in which it obligated itself to subscribe the passage money of prospective Italian immigrants in redeemable bonds payable at the end of 50 years. A guarantee of \$40,000 was required of the steamship company for the faithful execution of the contract. The immigrants were to make their homes in the Province of Esmeraldas, one of the most fertile regions of the country, within easy access of the sea, each immigrant to have the

right to take up 40 hectares (98.80 acres) of public lands in that Province. Unforeseen circumstances, however, prevented the realization of this plan also.

Since it was impossible to attract any immigrants either immediately prior to the Great War or during that period, all projects of colonization were left for a more propitious season.

Meanwhile, the Government, realizing that any effort tending to foster the colonization of the eastern part of the country would be a failure unless roads were built to connect it with the principal centers and markets of the country, in order to surmount this difficulty signed, in May, 1921, a contract with the Leonard Corporation, an American firm, which agreed to build roads opening up this region. Unfortunately, this company has been unable to fulfill its obligations, and although it has accomplished some work of importance, has still to comply with many of the stipulations of the contract. The Government is at present looking for a way to assist this firm in the completion of the road program, which means so much to the opening up of this important part of Ecuadorean territory.

In October of the same year (1921) Congress passed a law on alienage, extradition, and naturalization, but due perhaps to the crisis through which the country was then passing, did not enact a law giving financial aid to immigrants and establishing immigration bureaus to facilitate their coming to Ecuador. However, some of the provisions of the existing law are of importance, inasmuch as they guarantee to aliens residing in Ecuador privileges in many respects equal to those enjoyed by citizens of Ecuador.

By a law of October 12, 1899, Ecuador strictly prohibits the immigration of Chinese, but those already established were allowed to stay, subject to the Government's power of expulsion—tenants by sufferance.

By Executive decree of March 17, 1923, an immigration station was established in Ecuador, charged with the duty of ascertaining the nationality and character of immigrants, their business, their trade or profession, their attitude with respect to socialism, and other tendencies which affect the tranquillity of the country with due regard to article 22 of the law on alienage, extradition, and naturalization sanctioned on October 18, 1921. This immigration station was established on the Island of Puná, a few miles from Guayaquil, the principal seaport.

REGIONS SUITABLE FOR COLONIZATION

The Government, realizing that the country is not yet prepared to receive a flood of immigrants and, moreover, not being in a position to accomplish the necessary preparatory work such as road con-



SHIPPING ACTIVITIES AT GUAYAQUIL

Guayaquil is the chief port of Ecuador and the second on the West Coast of South America in the volume of foreign commerce

struction, demarcation and subdivision of colonization zones, establishment of agricultural easy-term loan banks, the raising of funds to cover the expenses of transportation, establishment of immigrants on their respective lands, the purchase of tools, machinery, and the necessary supply of selected seeds, together with animals for breeding purposes, has preferred to encourage immigration by colonies, and with this end in view has entered into agreements with many private individuals and firms, among them being Van Densen, Moller

& Beltrán, Aray Santos, Monslave-Páez, Mortensen-Gangotena, Aguirre-Meneses, Alfredo and Ricardo Fernández Salvador, and Karl Vonhout, who agreed to bring to the eastern region of Ecuador or to the Galápagos Islands, 600 miles off the Pacific coast, from 40 to 50 families of the following nationalities: German, Ecuadorean, Colombian, Ecuadorean-Colombian, Ecuadorean-Dutch, Ecuadorean-Norwegian, Ecuadorean and Czechoslovakian, in the order mentioned.

Due to the same factors which prevented the realization of previous colonization projects, these individuals and organizations have accomplished very little, if anything, in the way of real colonization, many of the contracts having been declared void. The extent to which the Government would go in the matter of concessions to any *bona fide* enterprise willing to undertake the establishment of an agricultural colony in Ecuador can be judged by the provisions of the respective contracts, which will be mentioned in connection with the discussion of the different regions available for settlement. These may be classified under the following headings:

1. *Santo Domingo de los Colorados*.—Among the lands most suitable for colonization and offering the best prospects are those situated in the district of Santo Domingo de los Colorados in the Province of Pichinga. This district, which is 63 miles from Quito, the capital, and 138 miles from the port of Bahía de Caráquez, on the Pacific coast, is 1,700 feet above the sea and enjoys an average temperature of 64.4° F.

Between Santo Domingo and Chone, a town 44 miles from the port of Bahía de Caráquez, there is an area of public lands 94 miles in length, with a breadth of at least 16 miles on both sides of the line connecting the towns named. Deducting the lands already occupied, there remain more than 1,200,000 hectares (nearly 3,000,000 acres). All these lands are of excellent quality, almost level and watered by rivers. The climate is mild, and tropical products such as cacao, coffee, tobacco, rubber, vegetable ivory, fruits, etc., grow there exuberantly. This land is also suitable for pasturage and cattle industry on a large scale.

Santo Domingo is already connected with Quito and with the port of Bahía de Caráquez on the Pacific. At present the journey from Quito to this port is made through Santo Domingo as follows: From Quito to Alog by train, from Alog to Santo Domingo by a fairly good road, from Santo Domingo to Chone by horse trail, and from Chone to Bahía de Caráquez by train.

Roads are now being built from Quito to Santo Domingo and automobile service will be established as soon as the road from Quito to Chone is completed. The journey from Quito to Bahía de Caráquez can then be made comfortably in one day, as the entire distance between these towns is only 200 miles. As the work is progressing

rapidly, the roads are expected to be finished by the end of 1927, or at latest in 1928. For the purpose of hastening completion, the Minister of Public Works of Ecuador issued in December, 1925, a call to laborers, advising them that they might obtain lots of from 15 to 20 acres on the Quito-Chone road, the only requirement being that they work on the road for a period of at least 100 days, at regular wages, after which they are given full title to the land.

2. *Land on the Pacific coast.*—On the coast of the Province of Manabí, between the Bay of Cojimíes and Cabo Pasado, there are public lands covering an area of about 63 miles in length and 19 miles in breadth, suitable for the cultivation of cotton, tobacco, coffee, sugar cane, the coconut palm, and fruit trees, also for cattle raising.



DRYING CACAO AT GUAYAQUIL

The climate is healthful and agreeable in this region, which is easily reached from outside. There are also some limited areas of rich land along the coast of the Province of Esmeraldas, El Guayas, and El Oro, which could be cultivated to great advantage. The Pacific lowlands, because of geographic causes and easy access, offer the most promising opportunities for immediate settlement and for increasing crop production on a large scale.

3. *Eastern region.*—The Government can grant especial concessions in the eastern region of Ecuador to agriculturists. This extensive territory is practically unpopulated, notwithstanding its rich mineral and vegetable resources, which invite foreign capital as well as foreign man power to establish industry and trade. Forests abound, and

agricultural products in great variety may be produced to advantage. Some of the land could be planted to rubber, while proper exploitation of the virgin forests which cover this region would generously reward the enterprising colonist.

The eastern region has been neglected for lack of roads connecting it conveniently with the other Provinces of Ecuador, but this difficulty is gradually being overcome by the construction, however slow, of a number of roads which will not only open up this rich region but facilitate the working of the mines and oil wells there existing.

To encourage the opening up of this region to immigration, the National Congress authorized the Executive by decree of October 18, 1921, to grant concessions of land to private individuals or colonizing companies under the following principal provisions:

1. The Government of Ecuador will grant the concessionary, in property, 10,000 hectares (24,700 acres) of public lands situated in the Province of Napo-Pastaza, for the purpose of establishing an agricultural colony composed of at least 50 families.

2. The lands which the Government of Ecuador will grant the concessionary or concessionaries will be near roads, preferably the roads which will be built by the Leonard Exploration Co. in accordance with the contract recently signed with the Supreme Government.

3. The Government of Ecuador agrees not to levy Government, municipal, or any other tax on raw materials, on production, or on the products of the colony in general, that may be exported or sold in the Republic during 10 years, with the exception of the taxes on liquor and tobacco, which will be paid in accordance with the respective laws.

4. The Government of Ecuador agrees, also, not to levy Government, municipal, or any other tax on the manufactures produced by the colony.

6. The colony as a whole and each of its members will be subject to the laws of Ecuador.

4. *The Galápagos Islands.*—The opening of the Panama Canal and the fact that the Galápagos Islands (Archipiélago de Colón), being on the route from the canal to Australia, can be used as a coaling station have greatly increased the importance of these islands, where immigrant colonies can be advantageously established on large tracts of unoccupied land.

The peculiar name of these islands, as most people know, refers to the giant tortoises, now almost extinct, which at one time were the characteristic feature of the animal life of the islands. The name probably was bestowed by the buccaneers who frequently made the islands their rendezvous. The total area of the group is 2,870 square miles, the larger islands rising to a height of from 2,000 to 2,500 feet above the sea.

The climate is varied. On the coast it is extremely hot; at an altitude of 200 meters, warm; and at an altitude of 400 meters, cool, being as cold as the inter-Andine regions of Ecuador at a higher altitude. Among the products are yucca, corn, sweet and white

potatoes, black beans, sugar cane, cotton, pineapples, melons of all kinds, plantains, and other varieties of garden produce, together with such fruits as the orange, guava, papaya, cherry, alligator pear, mango, banana, etc. On Isabel Island there are 30,000 head of cattle, and on San Cristóbal about 5,000. In addition there are goats, horses, donkeys, hogs and other domestic animals.

Lobsters, crabs, oysters, and other shellfish abound on the sea coast, affording food for the fishermen. Many industries could be established, such as cattle and hog raising, including frozen beef and hides, catching and salting codfish, extracting seal and turtle oil, horse breeding, canning shell and other fish, and fruit raising. Cotton, sugar, cereals, and garden produce could be cultivated in



PREPARING FOR FISHING AT MANTA BAY

Manta is the third port in importance of Ecuador

large quantities for sale in Guayaquil or in the neighboring countries. Profit could also be derived from working the salt and sulphur pits and the guano deposits.

It must be understood, however, that in accordance with Article I of the legislative decree of October 30, 1913, at least three-quarters of the families who colonize the Galápagos Islands must be Ecuadoreans and the remainder from countries having no controversy pending with Ecuador. It should be noted that the Executive is authorized by law to enter into negotiations for the colonization of this group of islands.

Besides the four regions mentioned, there are others suitable for agricultural colonies, although no reliable data on their extent and

location is available. This difficulty, however, will soon be overcome, as the Minister of Social Welfare and Agriculture, in his determination to give practical and rapid impetus to agricultural immigration, issued a circular November 14, 1925, to the Governors of all the Provinces requesting reports on the extent of public lands, national forests, roads and waterways, products that grow or can be grown, etc., in the territory under their respective jurisdiction, with the object of informing the prospective immigrant or colonist that Ecuador not only has suitable land for his use but will advise him as to the area and location and under what terms and conditions it is offered him.

Need of foreign capital.—The fact that Ecuadorean industries and enterprises are, in general, still in the first stages of development leaves a wide margin both for activities and inventions and for the investment of foreign capital. The latter would carry with it the necessity of bringing laborers and skilled workers, thus stimulating immigration. It was this fact which prompted the Ecuadorean Government to pass a law, November 21, 1925, protecting national industries and offering foreign capital an opportunity to make good profits. This step toward encouraging local manufacture and the export of manufactured goods will, it is hoped, have a beneficial effect upon the economic status of the country, since such protective measures assure the success of national industries and are a bid for the investment of foreign capital in enterprises which, if adequately managed, would be extremely profitable: the construction of irrigation canals in fertile but uncultivated regions; the improvement of actual systems of agriculture and cattle breeding, especially sheep raising; and the production of cotton, tobacco, kapok, sisal, and other textile plants which grow almost spontaneously on Ecuadorean soil.

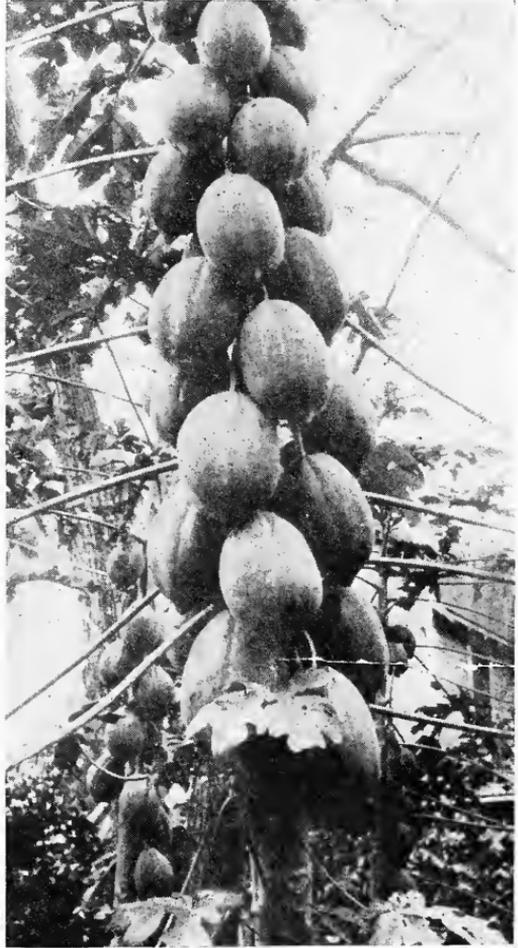
GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

It has been stated that the Department of Foreign Relations and that of Social Welfare are making investigations for the preparation of an immigration law, and although the financial situation and the ability of the country to absorb a flood of immigrants has undoubtedly been considered, the following observations on the subject may not be amiss: Ecuador does not appear to be in a position at the present time to welcome immigration on a large scale under the same conditions or the same facilities offered by Argentina, Brazil, or Uruguay. The conditions of the national treasury will probably not permit the expenditure which such financial aid involves and which every law on immigration in new countries provides, in order to attract immigrants. It would be preferable to invest the appropriation which will be made to carry out the provisions of the new

law in building roads, which are fundamentally indispensable to colonization.

Under actual circumstances, the arrival of unskilled laborers, who would probably be the only class of immigrant who would venture, would not be a benefit to the country, but would on the contrary impose a heavy responsibility on the nation, due to the slow progress of national industries, the limited use of modern farming machinery, and the competition with native labor, which is almost impossible to meet because the European laborer could not possibly live on the low wages paid the Indian laborer. Such immigrants would either return to the country they came from or become a charge on Ecuador. A large part of the farm work in Ecuador is in the hands of *conciertos*; that is, Indians who are bound to work on an estate for their lifetime, receiving low wages for their work. From this state of affairs it can be seen that actual labor conditions in Ecuador are a hindrance to the immigration of persons without capital. Therefore, instead of stimulating the entry of new hands who would disturb the economic life of the native laborer and crowd the large cities with unemployed foreigners, railways and roads constituting easy, rapid, and cheap transportation should be provided to render accessible the colonizable regions to which European immigrants could be directed.

Immigrants impose obligations on the country that receives them. For this reason they should not be too numerous at the beginning,



THE ECUADOREAN PAW-PAW (CARICA PAPAYA)

The melon that grows on trees. This fruit, which is little known in the United States, in tropical countries takes the place of the cantaloupe of the temperate zones. It is one of the most popular fruits, being very highly prized along the coast and the northern part of Ecuador

and must possess qualities that are in harmony with the policy of the country and with its social and economic life. They should come to populate the regions offered for this purpose, not to compete in the occupations of the natives. Naturally Ecuador should try to improve her race, physically. She must insist on immigrants who are physically and mentally fit and who will comply with restrictions regarding finances, education, and customs. Ecuador's immigration law should be based on the experience of the other countries of South America which give all kinds of facilities to the immigrant who measures up to the specified requirements, but exclude the undesirables.

After having reviewed the immigration situation in Ecuador, the question of the Government's attitude toward this important question naturally arises. One express determination seems to be present, and that is to admit only immigrants of European stock who will easily be assimilated and who will adjust themselves to the political and economic life of the community and nation. There is complete unanimity of opinion about the wisdom of attracting the best possible type of settler. The country does not want its present character to suffer deterioration by a further admixture of unassimilable groups, and it views with suspicion those races having widely divergent physical and economic standards. The country needs few laborers. It is, however, eager for settlers with capital, and has tried to advertise with discretion the opportunities awaiting such people. But in order that false hopes may not be raised in the hearts of prospective settlers, it may be stated in general that it is inadvisable for anyone to go to Ecuador without a fair amount of capital. Any man with good health and a capital of perhaps \$5,000 to \$6,000 can make a living there as a farmer. Capital, therefore, is a necessity for taking advantage of the opportunities present in Ecuador.

What Ecuador needs above all things is colonization in a big way. In all the localities within range of the railroads or of the highways, the best and sometimes the only suitable lands are to be acquired only by private purchase. As has been stated, the free land offered the intending immigrant is not available at present, on account of inaccessibility, to any except large colonizing enterprises. The individual immigrant will find it cheaper to purchase than to attempt to settle on Government-grant lands. And in this day and age it is taken for granted that no prospective colonist in unsettled territory will harbor vain expectations as to the conditions in which he will have to live until he has developed his property.

Even in the United States, Government lands are often remote from transportation and communication, the environment is primitive, and the life is a lonely one for those whose sources of cheerfulness are not in their work and their domestic circle. In Ecuador such conditions are the rule rather than the exception; hence, community

colonization of the sort carried on by the Germans in some of the South American countries would prove more satisfactory than individual settlement. If 50 or more families express an earnest desire to start a plantation in a promising region, arrangements could readily be made for its establishment on a practical basis, as may be



THE CHIRIMOYA (ANNONA CHERIMOLA)

To this excellent Ecuadorean fruit has been given the name of "vegetable ice cream." Its delicious white pulp combines the flavors of the pineapple, the banana, and the strawberry

deduced from the provisions of colonization contracts discussed in previous pages.

Industrial life in Ecuador is only beginning; the country needs railways, machinery, power plants, civic improvements, water and drainage systems. Harbors must be deepened, motor transportation must be developed, farms must be cultivated by machinery, and all

the factors of industrial life must be developed within the next few years. The large regions suitable for colonization located on the coast, in the inter-Andine zone, and in the eastern region, not to mention the Galápagos Islands, are waiting to be reclaimed and made to bear their due share in the advance and progress of the present day. Capital is necessary for the move. In every sense the opportunity is there and the reward is certain, but in a larger view the reward is even more splendid when coupled with the thought that as a result of investments made now the future will show these newer fields made useful for mankind.

IMMIGRATION LAWS OF OTHER SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Argentina.—By studying the immigration laws of Argentina it can be seen that its delightful climate and rich soil were not sufficient to attract immigrants. It was necessary to conduct intelligent propaganda abroad, which put before business men and farmers the opportunities to be found there and the facility with which they could acquire land and earn high wages in that privileged country.

The immigration and colonization law of Argentina provides for the encouragement of immigration through agents in Europe and America, and makes liberal provision for the reception, care, and maintenance of immigrants. It provides for a central bureau of immigration and commissions of immigration at the capital of each Province, at certain ports of entry, and, if necessary, at any other place.

The law also provides for the establishment of employment bureaus which, under the direction of the Bureau of Immigration or the local commissions, shall assist immigrants to find work and act as their advisers in other matters.

Some of the principal sections of the law relating directly to immigrants and the methods of handling and assisting them are presented herewith:

SEC. 12. Foreigners of both sexes, of good moral character and under the age of 60 years, whether day laborers, or capable of exercising a trade or of working in an industrial establishment; farmers or teachers who come to the Republic for the purpose of settling on its soil, and have arrived there on board a sailing vessel or a steamer as a second or third class passenger, or have had their passage paid by the nation, by some one of the Provinces, or by some private colonization board or association, shall be, for all purposes of the present law, deemed to be immigrants.

SEC. 14. Every immigrant who gives sufficient evidence of his good moral character and shows his aptitude to engage in any industrial business, or in any trade or useful occupation, shall be entitled, upon his arrival in the country, to the following:

(a) To be lodged and supported at the expense of the nation for the time set forth in sections 45, 46, and 47 of the present law.

(b) To be given occupation in any such branch of labor or industry existing in the country as he may wish to engage in.

(c) To be carried at the expense of the nation to any place in the Republic where he may wish to establish his domicile.

(d) To be allowed to introduce, free of duty, his wearing apparel, household furniture, agricultural implements, tools, instruments of his particular trade or art, and a fowling piece for each adult immigrant, up to the amount fixed by the Executive.

SEC. 15. The foregoing provisions shall be applicable, as far as possible, to the wives and children of immigrants.¹

Brazil.—In Brazil immigration has been given decisive support on the part of the Government since the law of April, 1835, was sanctioned. In that year appropriations were made for the introduction of colonists into the State of Santos. In 1852, 90 pounds sterling were paid to those who sent immigrants from Europe. In 1854, a board was appointed to aid, promote, and direct immigration, and many business men were authorized to obtain loans for the payment of the transportation of European colonists to Santos.

In the new regulations regarding immigration and colonization in Brazil, provision is made for granting free parcels of land to qualified immigrants if they marry, before they have completed a two-year residence in the country, a Brazilian or a foreign woman who has been in the country as an immigrant less than two years. The amount of land assigned to each settler is 25 hectares (61.75 acres). There are farms with houses and without houses, these being sold for the cost of improvements. The Immigration Service provides temporary quarters for settlers wishing to erect a dwelling themselves. It also provides for free transportation from the port of disembarkation to place of destination, as well as for free seeds and tools, such as hoes, spades, picks, axes, and scythes. If circumstances require, immigrants are given, during the first six months from the date of their arrival at the colony, means for the maintenance of their families, and medical attention and medicines for one year. Those brought by the Government are given third-class passage from the port of embarkation to any Brazilian port properly equipped with a department for their reception and housing, or the Government credits on the nominal value of the land given and of the seeds, agricultural implements, and tools furnished, the cost of the fare paid by immigrants coming on their own initiative.

The country also provides immigrants at the above-mentioned ports with free lodging and food for such period as may elapse before they are settled at the point to which they may choose to go; and their baggage, including tools necessary to agriculture or for the trade to which they belong, is admitted duty free. As a reward to the well-

¹ *Ley de Inmigración y Reglamento de Desembarque de Inmigrantes.* Publicación Oficial, Buenos Aires, 1907.

behaved and zealous immigrant who has resided not under three and not over six years in Brazil, and who owns definite title to real property, the country gives a round-trip ticket to enable him to visit the land of his birth.²

Chile.—In September, 1907, the President of Chile issued a decree regulating immigration into that country, the principal provisions of which are as follows:

SECTION 1. There shall be established in Europe, for the management of the immigration service, a bureau to be known as the General Immigration Agency.

SEC. 2. This bureau shall be under direct control of the Department of Foreign Relations and Colonization, and shall have a personnel consisting of a general agent, a secretary and accountant, 4 agents with permanent location, 12 sub-agents, 4 physicians, and 4 deputies.

SEC. 3. The general agent shall have charge of the study and supervision of immigration in the different European countries and of the promotion of and propaganda for migration to Chile.

SEC. 11. Persons desiring to be accepted as immigrants must file with any of the immigration agencies an application, together with the following certificates:

(a) Birth certificate; if the applicant has a family he shall also file the birth certificates of each member thereof.

(b) Health certificate, to the effect that neither the applicant nor any member of his family is suffering from a contagious or chronic disease.

(c) Certificate of morality and of good character and habits.

(d) Certificate accrediting the trade or profession of the applicant.

SEC. 13. An immigrant certificate shall be issued by the agent to applicants having the qualifications enumerated in section 11, by virtue of which the applicant and members of his family—that is to say, his wife and children—shall have the following privileges:

(a) Free third-class transportation from the port of embarkation to Chile. Immigrants called for by the general agency shall be given preference over those engaged directly by the agencies.

(b) Foremen of mining or industrial workshops or establishments presenting evidence of such employment may obtain second-class transportation for themselves and their families.

(c) Free freightage of machinery and tools belonging to them, provided the total weight thereof does not exceed 2 tons.

(d) Free transportation for themselves and their baggage from the port of debarkation to their point of destination. This transportation shall be furnished by the immigrants' lodging houses at Talcahuano, Antofagasta, or Valparaiso.

(e) Free board and lodging in the Government hosteleries for a period of eight days. This period shall be extended only in case of illness or other just cause and by permission from the Inspector General of Colonization.

SEC. 14.—Immigrants possessing special knowledge of any of the industries enumerated in the following section and carrying with them the necessary machinery or, at least, the indispensable means for the establishment of such industries in Chile, shall be given, besides the third-class transportation for themselves and families, free freightage for their machinery and tools.

SEC. 15.—The industries referred to in the preceding section are: Manufacture by machine of fiber sandals and clogs; agriculture; horticulture; poultry raising; manufacture of bone buttons and other articles derived from that material;

² Articles 29, 34, 35, 36, and 37; paragraphs 1, 2, 3, of article 97; and articles 100 and 132 of Decree No. 6455, of April 19, 1907. ("Aprova as bases regulamentares para o Servico de Povoamento do Solo Nacional.") Also article 115 of Law No. 3454 of January 6, 1918. Directoria do Servico de Povoamento, 1918.

ceramics; wax manufacture; basket manufacture; manufacture of fine nails for cabinet-making and saddlery; manufacture of conserves and preserves; manufacture of neckties; beet-sugar production; cultivation of linseed, ramie, henequen, and other textile plants; manufacture of refractory clays used in melting or refining metals; glove manufacture; tinning and artistic bronzing; dairying; marble and stone cutting; electric mechanics; sanitary plumbing; straw-hat manufacture; and such other industries, at the discretion of the agent general, as may be useful in Chile.³

Uruguay.—In Uruguay, the following privileges are granted the immigrant: Free entry of all his personal property and housekeeping utensils, tools, or other instruments used in his work; unloading of all his possessions, and free employment agencies to find him occupation in the industry he wishes to engage in. Immigrants who beforehand have been given their transportation are granted the following privileges: Lodging and support during eight days after their arrival, free transportation for themselves and their personal property to point of destination, and medical attendance. The latter are also granted by the Executive to immigrants coming on their own initiative, whenever he deems it advisable. Steamers carrying immigrants to Uruguay enjoy more advantages and privileges than otherwise granted them under the respective laws.⁴

Colombia.—Although Colombia, for want of sufficient roads to regions adapted to the establishment of agricultural colonies and for lack of sufficient funds to attend properly to the preparatory work that immigration demands, has suspended temporarily some of the excellent provisions of her immigration law, it may not be amiss to mention some of the concessions which she grants to qualified immigrants:

They are lodged and supported by the Immigration Board during the first five days after their arrival; they may introduce free of all duty objects of personal use, clothing, household goods, agricultural implements, or other appliances pertaining to their occupation or profession; they may use national conveyances or private conveyances wherein the Government has participation in order to reach the places where they wish to settle, and they may obtain adjudication of public lands up to 61.75 acres.

Merchant vessels carrying more than 20 immigrants are entitled to a discount of 25 per cent on their tonnage dues, and the country appropriates annually the sum of 100,000 pesos (Colombian peso equals \$0.973) for the study of colonization zones, propaganda, transportation and protection of immigrants, hotels, implements, and other expenses that are entailed by the establishment of agricultural colonies.⁵

³ *Reglamento de Inmigración Libre*. Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Santiago, Chile, 1907.

⁴ Paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of article 7 and articles 11, 23, and 35 of *Leyes y Decretos sobre Inmigración y Colonización*. República Oriental del Uruguay, 1908 y 1915.

⁵ Articles 6, 12, 13, 17, and 18 of *Ley 114 de diciembre 30, de 1922, sobre Inmigración y Colonias Agrícolas*.

Venezuela.—Venezuela pays the transportation expenses of qualified immigrants from their port of embarkation to the place of destination; passes free of duty all their personal belongings, tools, and implements; furnishes food and lodging for 10 days after their arrival; and gives free medical attention if conditions so require. Through the Central Immigration Board, immigrants obtain employment suited to their knowledge and trade; and finally, ships destined exclusively to the transportation of immigrants are exempted from port duties or charges for taking on water, upkeep of lighthouses, and other dues which would otherwise be required in accordance with the laws of the Nation. Immigrants have also the same right as nationals to occupy public lands in order to obtain gratuitous grants in conformity with the law on colonization.

The law provides also for a Central Immigration Board in the capital of the Republic and branch immigration boards in the State capitals, their duties being to foster, encourage, and facilitate the introduction of immigrants and provision of work for them. The Government will appoint immigration agents in Europe, the Canary Islands, and other places. The law considers as immigrants foreigners of good conduct who go to Venezuela with the object of permanently residing there.⁶

In the field of experience which the seven countries just mentioned have opened to us, there can be found good lessons which could be applied to advantage in Ecuador, notwithstanding minor differences in the racial composition of some of those countries and in their economic conditions.

⁶ Article 3, paragraph 4 of article 6, and articles 15, 16, 17, 30, 46 and 51 of *Ley de Inmigración de Venezuela aprobada por el Congreso de Venezuela el 26 de junio de 1918.*—Edición Oficial, Caracas, 1918.



THE ENGINEERING SCHOOL OF PORTO ALEGRE ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

THE Engineering School of Porto Alegre, now a quasi University and one of Brazil's most progressive educational establishments, was founded in the year 1896 by a group of engineering professors. As a private institution dependent upon the fees of the students for its support, its beginnings were naturally modest, its curriculum being limited to those subjects pertaining most directly to the fundamental engineering course.

The constant growth of the school, however, was most encouraging, and the high standing of its instructors, coupled with the excellence of the teaching methods employed, as attested by the efficiency of its graduates, led to the official recognition of the school by an act of the Federal Congress in the year 1900. By this act the credits and diplomas of the Engineering School of Porto Alegre are accepted as equivalent to those of the National Polytechnic School at Rio de Janeiro.

The school is granted an annual subsidy by the State government and another by the municipality of Porto Alegre, but it has not because of this ceased to be an independent institution, governed by its own rules and regulations and electing its own officers.

With the passage of time the school has continued to expand. From the original nucleus of a single school building it has grown into an assemblage of schools and colleges teaching a great variety of subjects but intimately connected by the dominating purpose of training engineers to grapple with the many problems relating to the development of the State of Rio Grande do Sul. Among these schools and colleges, or institutes as they are named, may be mentioned:

The Institute of Engineering, which is the present day development of the original central school. Its courses are both theoretical and practical, the students being required to do part of their work in the field throughout the State. Its laboratory for the testing and study of the resistance of materials is noted for its admirable equipment.

Julio de Castilhos Institute. This is a military academy, its graduates being required to pass an examination before the State authorities.

Astronomical and Meteorological Institute. This school includes a number of divisions devoted to the study of astronomy, climatology,



THE ENGINEERING
SCHOOL OF PORTO
ALEGRE, BRAZIL

Upper: The Institute of Engineering,
Lower: Julio de Castilhos Institute



influence of the weather on crops, etc. It is the source of the weather forecasts of the State.

The Parobé Institute, named for one of the founders of the engineering school, is a preparatory technical school.

Women's Institute. This school trains women students for the efficient management of the home and as administrators in farming activities.

Montauray Institute. This school is devoted to mechanical and electric engineering.

Institute of Industrial Chemistry, which offers very thorough courses in general, organic, inorganic, and analytical chemistry, with particular reference to industrial application.



WOMEN'S SECTION OF THE PAROBÉ INSTITUTE

Lower: Agricultural students at work. Upper right: The main building, devoted to the administrative offices, classrooms, and boarding department

Borges de Madeiros Institute. This school offers courses in biology, bacteriology, parasitology, histology, botany, plant diseases, and entomology, and also in zoology, rural engineering and construction, fruit and flower culture, forestry, and kindred subjects. The investigations of the institute with regard to the causes and treatment of diseases of domestic animals have been of signal importance to the farmers and cattle raisers of the State.

Zootechnic Institute. This establishment, devoted to the industry of cattle raising in general and particularly to the introduction of purebred stock, has assisted very greatly in enabling the State of Rio Grande do Sul to reach its present preeminent position in the cattle-raising industry.



THE ENGINEERING SCHOOL OF PORTO ALEGRE

Upper: The Borges de Medeiros Institute. Center: The Zootechnic Institute, devoted to the cattle-raising industry in general, and particularly to the introduction of purebred stock. Lower: The Experimental Institute of Agriculture

Experimental Institute of Agriculture. As its name implies, this institute is an experiment farm. Its work consists essentially in studying the crops of the State or such others as it is thought desirable to introduce.

In addition to the foregoing the Engineering School of Porto Alegre maintains several other establishments, among them an agricultural home for destitute boys, an itinerant service of agricultural teaching, a department of economics, and a department of health, in which particular stress is placed on the prophylaxis of disease, the slogan



INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY

of the school being that in matters of sickness "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." It also publishes an excellent review, entitled "Egatea," devoted to the multiform activities of the school.

The whole body of educational institutes known as the Engineering School of Rio do Porto Alegre is under the general supervision of the University Council, its own governing body, composed of 35 active members and 14 members *ad honorem*. The president of the University Council, with life tenure in office, is Gen. Manoel Theophilo Barreto Vianna, and the vice president, Gen. Oscar de Oliveira Miranda.

BOTANICAL TRAVEL IN PERU AND CHILE

BY FRANCIS W. PENNELL,

Curator of Plants, The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia

THE Andes are the longest mountain system on earth and one of the highest, and to the biologist they offer a peculiarly interesting opportunity for studies of plant and animal distribution. Much of this immense and isolated highland has as yet been unvisited for such work, and still yields a large proportion of species new to science.

In 1917, and again in 1922, I had the pleasure of collecting the plant life of the upper Andean regions on each of the three cordilleras which, in Colombia, terminate the great mountain system. Here I had observed how the flora varies from chain to chain, and differs in each separate chain on both sides of those occasional gaps where the uplands are cut by passes that do not rise above the subtropical forest. To some extent the plant life of the upper northern Andes has developed by the modification of forms native to the subtropical and tropical forests which clothe their lower slopes; to an even greater extent it seems to have reached its present home by following the long pathway which must once have been continuous from southern Chile along the Andean uplands to northern Colombia.

To see the central and southern Andes had therefore become a great desire, especially in following out the study of my chosen family of plants, the *Scrophulariaceae*, to which in North America the Penstemons, Linarias and wild foxgloves belong. In Colombia I had become familiar with a few species of *Calceolaria*, or slipper flower, belonging to this family and one of the most remarkable of all Andean genera. In Peru and Chile I knew that the species of *Calceolaria* were much more numerous than in the north, totaling well into the hundreds. *Bartsia*, so typical of the bleak Colombian paramos, was to be expected in manifold new forms in Peru; while southward in Chile grew other genera nearly or wholly unknown to me. Particularly did I wish to see the several genera of *Scrophulariaceae* which recur elsewhere only in New Zealand, and so seem to give us to-day a glimpse of the former life of that ancient land connecting parts of the earth now so remote, the Antarctic Continent.

Calceolaria is such a genus, and so are *Ourisia* and *Hebe*, and a peculiar section of *Euphrasia*.

On December 11, 1924, Mrs. Pennell and I, accompanied by a niece, Miss Sara M. Pennell, sailed from New York on the Grace Line steamship *Santa Elisa* bound for Peru. After passing through the Panama Canal and crossing the warm blue ocean that lies west of Colombia and Ecuador we first saw the coast of Peru near its northern extremity at the little oil port of Talara. What a contrast Talara, Peru, less than 5 degrees south of the Equator presents to Buenaventura, Colombia, about an equal distance north of the line! As we had approached the latter port in 1922, the rain was drenching our decks and, encircling the bay, rose a deep green forest that testified to the wettest climate in all the Western Hemisphere. Talara, on the other hand, was approached in brilliant sunshine and the bare hills rose in brown rounded slopes showing from the ocean scarcely a trace of verdure. We were told that some of the Peruvian and Chilean coast had not had appreciable rain for 30 years. Only where some stream brought water down from the Andes was there a green break in the monotonous stretch of thousands of miles of desert shore.

The reason for the dryness of this long coast is the influence of the Antarctic stream known as the "Humboldt Current." Setting northward from the coast of southern Chile this stream of cold water may be felt to the northernmost extremity of Peru. The winds blowing inland from the cool ocean are not sufficiently chilled to precipitate their moisture until they have reached a considerable height on the Andes. Hence the long years of drought on this coast, the building up of deposits of guano on the bird islands off the coast, and the accumulation of nitrates in the Chilean deserts.

Every year, however, there is a slight reversal of the prevailing conditions when a warm current from the north known as "El Niño," "the little one" or "child," sets in, affecting usually but a slight extent of the northern Peruvian coast, and only for a short duration of time. There is a tradition that once in 7, and especially once in 34 years, "El Niño" lasts for a longer time and extends farther south. The last such occurrence was in 1891, when the continued presence of the warm current brought storms and freshets on the shore, and, in the ocean, death to the cold-water creatures and to the birds that subsist on them. Last year again "El Niño" flowed southward, lasting for a length of time beyond precedent and making itself felt as far as central Chile. From mid-January to late March or early April the warm current brought deluging rains that meant disaster to the guano and nitrate interests of the Peruvian and north Chilean littoral, that turned into wet marshland

the irrigated fields of Peru, and that washed out all railroads to the Peruvian interior, so bringing to Lima especially serious food and disease problems.¹

To the botanist, however, this change in climatic conditions brought a unique opportunity to study the ephemeral vegetation that sprang up in the wake of the rains, and to gather plants that may not appear again for many years.

Our first sight of Peru, and all our first acquaintance with its coast, showed the normal desert aspect. We proceeded then directly to Lima so as to attend the Third Pan American Scientific Congress, to which I had been appointed a delegate from the Academy, and we arrived in that city on December 23. The capital was in full gala attire, and there were many intellectual and social functions to which delegates were invited. The congress had been arranged to follow the "Ayacucho Celebration," the centennial celebration of Peruvian and indeed of Spanish-American independence, and many distinguished Latin Americans were still in the city.

The Scientific Congress was notable for bringing together representatives from nearly every country of Spanish America as well as from the United States. At the head of our delegation was Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director of the Pan American Union, and it is a genuine pleasure to speak of the unfailing skill and interest with which he aided each of us. I attended the biological section where papers were presented on many themes. All discussions and nearly all addresses were in Spanish, and, as the Peruvian enunciation is less distinct and more rapid than the Colombian to which I had been accustomed, it took some time to follow the proceedings readily. I presented to the congress a paper entitled "A phytogeographic survey of Colombia," reading an abstract in Spanish and leaving the English text to be issued in the proceedings of the congress.

On January 8 we were again sailing southward, bound for Valparaiso, Chile. As our plan was to gather the Chilean flora in mid-summer, it was most disappointing to learn from some fellow passengers that we were destined to encounter an unusually dry season in that country. Like southern California, central Chile depends for its vegetation upon the rains of the preceding winter, and, during the winter of 1924, instead of the usual 20 inches, only 1 inch of rain had fallen, with the consequence that the normal spring flora had not appeared at all. Yet in contrast with the forbidding desert coasts that we had been seeing, Valparaiso seemed a luxuriant flower garden, and the ride inland was livened for us by the sight of willows, acacias,

¹ For a clear account of the Humboldt Current and its influence on life both marine and littoral the reader is referred to R. C. Murphy's "Bird Islands of Peru"; for a vivid account of the effects of "El Niño" in 1925 to an article by the same author in the *Geographical Review* for January, 1926, entitled "Oceanic and climatic phenomena along the west coast of South America during 1925." Fortunately, Doctor Murphy was in northern Peru during the events he narrates,

and huge candelabralike *Cereus*. We went directly to Santiago, the Chilean capital, over a fine electric railroad, passing close enough to the Andes to see clearly their steep sides, and far away white peaks, one of which, Aconcagua, is the highest mountain in the Western Hemisphere.

Chile is unique among Spanish-American countries in that it shelters in its Museo Nacional at Santiago the types, or historic original specimens, of most of the species of its flora. This is due almost wholly to the enthusiastic work of one naturalized German, Dr. R. A. Philippi. Throughout the latter half of the nineteenth century he collected and studied in nearly all accessible parts of Chile, describing over 4,000 species of plants as new to science. His special collection, as well as his gifts to the National Herbarium, are preserved at the Museo Nacional, where they are in the custody of Prof. Francisco Fuentes. Although I had no special letter of introduction, I was so fortunate as to obtain the friendship as well as the courteous aid of Professor Fuentes and of his colleague, Prof. Marcial Espinosa. Indeed, these two gentlemen accompanied us on a six week's trip through central and southern Chile, giving us the benefit of their intimate knowledge of the flora of their native land, adding in many ways to the profit and enjoyment of our Chilean experience, and always proving the best of traveling companions. To them is largely due the success of our Chilean visit.

In company with the two Chilean professors we traveled south along the longitudinal central valley of Chile, through the rich agricultural heart of the country with its immense vineyards, ranches, and fields of maize and wheat. At nearly every station horsemen came riding in, clad in gay ponchos, with high felt hats, and leather boots with steel spurs as large as the palm of one's hand. Lumbering along the highways were oxcarts, some modern in style but more often with solid wooden disks for wheels, open to the weather but with saplings bent across the top so that ponchos could be laid over them as protection from the hot sun. Continuing southward we passed successively through the old Araucanian frontier country where the forests begin, into the section of German settlements, and on again till we reached Puerto Montt at the northern head of the inland water passages of southern Chile. There is a constant and striking similarity between the coast of Chile and that of western North America. As you go southward from the subtropical and temperate arid zones, you reach wetter and wetter climates, just as would be the case in going north along our Pacific coast, until at Puerto Montt both climate and topography recall Puget Sound. Still farther south lie the island of Chiloe and a long region of fiords and seeping wet forests just as northward of Puget Sound are Vancouver Island and the fiords of British Columbia and the Alaskan coast.

On the morning of February 6 in a downpour of rain we took the boat across to Ancud on Chiloe. Ancud, or San Carlos de Ancud as it was formerly called, founded in the early days of Spanish exploration, has long been the first port at which vessels rounding Cape Horn or the Straits of Magellan could put in for supplies. Many species of plants known from early days, as for instance the kind of *Calceolaria* that has been so extensively cultivated and hybridized, came originally from Ancud. This particular plant we were unfortunately too late in the season to see in flower, but we gathered its seeds on the cliffs. Along the shore of the bay were rocky ledges glorious with yellow *Senecios*, red *Escallonias* and great *Fuchsias*,



LAKE TODOS LOS SANTOS, CHILE

The shores are clad with heavy forest. From the lake nine snow-clad peaks may be seen

their scarlet and purple bells covering trees sometimes as large as well-grown apple trees at home. At Ancud we first collected in the heavy south Chile forest, predominantly composed of the *Nothofagus* or southern beech, but abundantly adorned with *Eucrypha*, a tree with glossy leaves and loaded in midsummer with clusters of large white blossoms. There was a dense undergrowth of bamboos, mosses, and ferns, while above, on the tree limbs, were epiphytes growing with a luxuriance that testified to the humid climate, untouched even at 42° south latitude by any severe cold.

Returning from Chiloe we left the railroad at Puerto Varas and made a short excursion into the so-called Switzerland of Chile,

where a series of clear mountain lakes are encircled by snow peaks of the Andes. From Lake Todos los Santos, a body of jade-green water in a setting of darker green virgin forest, we counted nine snow peaks; there was Osorno with its perfect volcanic cone, Punto Agudo with twisted screwlike summit reflected in every detail in the water below us, and El Tronador, "the thunderer," the highest mountain in this part of Chile, towering into the sky with massive glacier-covered summit.

Somewhat to the north, the Volcan Tolhuaca, a long-extinct volcano, lies on a western spur of the Andes near the little frontier town of Curacautin. In Philippi's lifetime this part of the country was probably inaccessible on account of the fierceness of the Araucanian Indians. An invitation to visit the hacienda of Señor Don Oswaldo Cruz gave us a rare opportunity to explore this section and to climb Tolhuaca. Unfortunately, rain commenced just as we had gotten well above timber line, but we gathered all the plants we could before following our guides on the down trail. On this visit to Tolhuaca we secured two species of *Calceolaria* new to science, the only new members of this genus obtained in Chile.

In this brief paper there is not space to tell of all the stops we made or of all the side trips we took from the central valley of Chile up into the mountains. In summarizing our Chilean visit suffice it to add that we stopped a few days each at Chillan, from which town we climbed the cordillera to the famous hot springs, at Temuco and Angol, and spent several days along the coast around Concepción and Arauco. Near Santiago we ascended the cordillera at two points, the Braden Copper Mines at El Teniente above Rancagua and Juncal on the Transandine Railroad, from which station we rode to the "Christ of the Andes" on the crest of the range. In central Chile the flora changes rapidly north and south along the mountains, so that each stop yielded quite different plants.

Once again, in Santiago, I experienced the kind interest of Professor Fuentes. The rich collections of the Museo Nacional were made available for my study and I was able to compare all my Chilean *Scrophulariaceae* with the important and critically named specimens of Philippi and Reiche. The latter in his elaborate "Flora de Chile" has worked family by family over the multitudinous descriptions of Philippi, critically digesting the whole and giving a fine series of reviews. The last part published, that including the *Scrophulariaceae*, was issued in 1911, but has been so little distributed that the leading botanical institutions in the United States have never received copies. Unfortunately Reiche later left Chile, and the great work has not been pursued further. Professor Fuentes helped me very much by identifying to the genus and often to the species many plants of the miscellaneous collections which we had made in Chile. Perhaps his

greatest liberality, however, was on behalf of the museum in permitting me to take a series of fragments or partial specimens, which has given to our academy actual material of many Chilean *Scrophulariaceae*. Also I photographed each of the type specimens of this family preserved in the museum at Santiago. Either by specimen or by photograph or by both our academy has now obtained illustrations of more than 150 species of *Scrophulariaceae* which have been recorded from Chile. Although the field work in Chile was only moderately successful, due to the lateness of the season and the abnormal drought, the results of the herbarium study at the Museo Nacional in Santiago made this part of the journey extremely valuable.

On April 1 we sailed north from Valparaiso, Chile, on the steamship *Santa Teresa* and on the 6th landed at Mollendo, the port, or rather roadstead, of southern Peru, from which the railroad carries the traveler up to the great table-land or "puna," famous as the seat of the Tiahuanaco and Inca civilizations. Halfway up from the sea to the puna is the Spanish city of Arequipa, than which no town of Spanish America has a lovelier setting. The city, in its green, irrigated valley, is dominated by three peaks that rise to snow. The approach by railroad is through an utter desert, remarkable enough for the crescentic gray sand dunes which gradually travel on over the hard red soil but which leaves the stranger unprepared for the tropical beauty and the Andean background of the city. Lord Bryce terms Arequipa a city of northern Africa dropped down at the base of the Alps. Here we stayed for two busy weeks of collecting, during which, because of the heavy rains of 1925, we gathered plants everywhere, even below the altitude which has been supposed to mark the upper limit of utter desert. Below the city were many delicate and obviously ephemeral annuals, plants which, as the spring rains often fail to fall in Arequipa and scarcely extend to so low a level, must be able to pass years of their existence dormant as seeds. I suspect that many species of these plants have never before been collected for scientific study. Above the city to the base of Mount Misti was another flora, less novel, but specially interesting to me because yielding my first Peruvian *Calceolaria* and *Bartsia*. Climbing still higher, we gathered plants up to snow on Chachani, the highest of Arequipa's peaks. Chachani is seldom climbed, as trails are bad and "soroche" or "mountain sickness" is dreaded. Using good riding mules and under experienced guidance, we left Arequipa by moonlight at 3.30 a. m., got to the mountain's base by daybreak, climbed up to the snow line and returned with abundant collections of plants, leaving the mountain's base after sundown and reaching Arequipa again by moonlight at 10 p. m.—the longest day's work afield of the expedition, about 16 hours in the saddle.



BOTANICAL TRAVEL IN PERU

Upper: Mount Chachani seen from the railroad near Sumbay. Note the arid slopes, with sparse covering of xerophytic bushes of the *asteracae*. Lower: Rock terraces of the Indians above Huaras. These are being used in native agriculture to-day. In June the walls were beautiful with wild growths of lupines, calceolarias, and other plants

On April 18, not long after the railroad had been again fully repaired after the many washouts due to the floods, we finished the ascent by train to the high Titicaca table-land. By invitation we stopped at Chuquibambilla as guests of Col. R. J. Stordy, a Scotch agriculturalist of long experience in British East Africa, but who is now conducting an experimental sheep farm for the Peruvian Government. Here at nearly 4,000 meters altitude, I had an excellent opportunity to gather the flora of the puna. While, like the Colombian paramos, these bleak highlands are treeless and cold, their vegetation is far more dwarfed and stunted. Never have I seen such a uniform series of dwarfed plants as those of the Peruvian puna.

Beyond Chuquibambilla the railroad toward Cuzco passes over a divide at La Raya, close beneath the glaciers of the Vilcanota. Here I was fortunately able to collect plants, after riding a freight locomotive from Chuquibambilla and obtaining permission to put my cot overnight in the station-master's room at the little neighboring station of Araranca. With an Indian porter I tramped toward the heights, making there my best acquaintance with the vegetation of the upper puna. Opposite La Raya station, at 4,300 meters altitude, are extensive flats formed of the coralline, rocklike clumps of *Distichia*, a marvelous plant of the rush family with which I had already become acquainted in 1922 in the high central Andes of Colombia. Still higher toward the ice we entered a small canyon and along a rapid stream between 4,500 and 4,600 meters, I was surprised to find a *Calceolaria* at an altitude which I believe is considerably above any previously recorded for this genus. Needless to say the species appears to be new to science.

The ride on to Cuzco, passing along the valley of the Vilcanota or upper Urubamba River, takes one down into a wild garden, conspicuously filled with bushy *Calceolarias* covered with yellow saclike flowers, and, less abundantly, with *Alonsoa*, another genus of *Scrophulariaceae*, very showy with bizarre brilliant orange blossoms. At every station crowds of Indians in red and blue and yellow thronged the platforms. There seems something Mongolian in the faces and gorgeous attire of these people, a resemblance further borne out by the filth of their cities and villages. Yet these Quichua Indians, and their cousins the Aymaras, built up in times past a civilization the memory of which persists to-day in walls of peculiar and massive perfection. Their modern descendents are sturdy and industrious, with powerful muscles and lung capacity. Where the white man walks with difficulty in the rarified atmosphere, the Indian trots cheerfully beside him, carrying several hundred pounds of baggage.

Collecting about Cuzco in April and May brought us further wealth of material. We explored the valley below the city and climbed the Inca fortress-hill, Sacsaihuaman. In company with

Prof. Dr. Fortunato L. Herrera, author of several books on the Cuzco flora, we took an excursion by train to the Inca ruins of Ollantaitambo, farther down the Urubamba Valley. But the trip of trips, the most important single undertaking of the entire expedition, was an excursion of nine days by pack train from Cuzco, eastward over the ranges and down into the upper part of the forest into the valley of the Rio Cosñipata, an affluent of the Rio Madre de Dios. We chose the old trail by Pisac to the town of Paucartambo, sometimes, on the puna, using the ancient paved ways of the Incas, sometimes following for hours the meter wide trail high up on the canyon sides far above the roaring stream. The country was wild and deserted, but the botanical harvest was abundant. The bare hills east of Cuzco were made memorable for me by the discovery of a remarkable species of *Bartsia*; in a genus the species of which usually bear flowers that are nearly alike in color, this sort bore corollas that varied from yellow to red, purple, pink or white. In a single day's ride beyond Paucartambo, in addition to a goodly number of sorts already seen, we found 18 *Scrophulariaceae* that were new to us. There were *Calceolarias* with rich yellow pouched flowers, *Calceolarias* with purselike yellow corollas spotted with brown, *Calceolarias* which grew as low delicate herbs, or as stout herbs or shrubby bushes, or which as vines climbed high into the trees. There were *Bartsias* that were tall and sprawling, and many small heathlike sorts. Particularly interesting to me, however, was a species of *Agalinis*, the genus to which our purple foxgloves of the eastern United States are now assigned. It was distinctly related to our plants of North America, but as clearly retained features which a study of this genus had led me to regard as ancestral, thus confirming my previous hypothetical belief that *Agalinis* is of South American origin.

That night we pitched our tents against a ruined tambo that crowns the summit of the pass of Tres Cruces. From this point at sunrise of a clear day it is possible to have spread before one perhaps the grandest and most extensive view in all the Andes. But fortune rarely permits the traveler to see far down to the Amazonian forest; and we rose at dawn only to look over a sea of clouds, although above us the sun was shining in a clear sky. Descending toward the lowland, in the cloud zone of the forest at about 2,600 meters altitude, we came to the only hacienda yet established east of the Andes on the course of the new trail which is being built by the Government from Paucartambo down to navigable water on the Rio Madre de Dios. A German pioneer settler and his wife received us hospitably, and from "Pillahuata" as a base we followed the trail farther down into the forest. The trail follows a very gentle grade, by a winding course that crosses a roaring torrent and takes one by the bases of several cascades,

then out of the steep slope of a wild, precipitous canyonlike valley. Cut uniformly a meter wide, slightly over 3 feet, the unprotected roadway takes one higher and higher up the cliffside, until the narrow ledge is a thousand feet or more above the foaming water below. I collected as far as the trail is yet completed, down to an altitude of 2,000 meters. Beyond this, work is proceeding on rock faces that require a solid mile of blasting; farther ahead in the forest, Doctor Ericsson, the trail surveyor, told us that he has had to fight for the trail's entry against the poisoned arrows of naked savages.

On May 16 we left Cuzco for Bolivia, crossing Lake Titicaca and reaching La Paz on the 17th. We were less than a week in the me-



MOUNT VILCANOTA, PERU

As seen from the railroad near La Raya. Note the dwarf vegetation of the "puna" and the herd of alpacas

tropolis of Bolivia. The visit was chiefly memorable by reason of the interest of Dr. Otto Buchtien, who showed us the museum which is being so ably developed there, and conducted me on an excursion to procure several *Scrophulariaceae* growing near the city. To my joy we obtained a species of *Virgularia*, a bushy relative of *Agalinis*, and one of the Andean genera that I had especially desired to see.

From La Paz we returned to Arequipa, Peru, thence to Mollendo, and then by sea to Callao and Lima, arriving there on June 3. From Lima we made one more excursion, a trip that was memorable. The little town of Canta lies back on the slopes of the cordillera northeast of Lima at an altitude of 2,700 meters. In the days before the rail-

road was built up the Rimac Valley, some 50 miles to the south, mule trains going to the coast from Cerro de Pasco used to pass through Canta. Here, about 1780, came the Spanish botanists, Ruiz and Pavon, sent by Carlos III to explore the botanical wealth of Peru. Here, too, about 1800, came the French traveler Luis Néé. Since the early nineteenth century, however, botanists visiting Peru have followed the railroad. Hence it is that Canta, although the chief historic station for plants on the western slope of the Peruvian cordillera, has been latterly so little visited that North American herbaria, and probably those in Europe outside of Spain, rarely or never contain plants therefrom. It seemed worth while to collect the flora about Canta, although reaching a place which is to-day so far off the beaten track is full of difficulty and discomfort.

Sixty miles of riding, perched on our baggage, in a "camion" or autotruck formed the first stage of the journey, following the Government road which is now being pushed into this district with the ambition of eventually reaching Cerro de Pasco. Then succeeded 15 miles of horseback riding over a rough mountain trail. Owing to delay in the arrival of the promised saddle animals we had to spend the night in the miserable village of Yaso, barracked in the bare room used as a school, with a camp of convict laborers just outside the door. Although "bestias," both mules and horses, arrived in the morning, they proved fewer than promised; and one cargo mule played out on the journey, so that it was only after three days and the utmost effort of the very friendly intendente of Canta that we at last received the cases which had been left quietly reposing in a tambo by the road. Life is leisurely in Canta, as we were convinced by daily delays in obtaining mules for the trails, but it is easy and kindly. The hotel being full, the intendente gave us his own room for sleeping quarters and basis of botanical operations. Concern about sanitation has scarcely arrived, while food is of the simplest variety and even more simply prepared.

But the natural setting of Canta is magnificent, and we pictured the young Spanish botanists of the eighteenth century enjoying the beauty of its environment and the richness of its flora, precisely as we did this past year. Canta and its neighbors, scattered as little isolated dots over the great mountain faces, have doubtless scarcely changed in the interval. We followed the long trails that led from one town to another, followed the streams up the valleys, and hunted around many cascades and waterfalls, and felt sure that we were gathering the same species, very likely in the same spots, as did our predecessors. To us in the United States, who have only difficult and occasional access to the collections preserved in Spain, such collecting again of the earliest species described from South America and placing of the representatives of these species in our herbaria is

a matter of importance. We must also have gotten many other species not differentiated by Ruiz and Pavon, as our series of species of *Calceolaria*, for instance, is much longer than theirs. As the abnormal rains of last year had lasted into May, instead of stopping in March, the flora was still in excellent condition, excepting only the fact that delicate annuals, such as we had gotten at Arequipa, were already withered.

Canta, Obrajillo, and San Buenaventura were some of the towns reached the names of which occur most frequently on the old botanical records. But our excursions took a larger radius, up to the old Indian town of Huaras, with its many terraced fields, and highest of all up to the rocky crest of Mount Antaycocha at 4,200 meters altitude. A further plan, however, of crossing over the Cordillera by the old trail to Cerro de Pasco we reluctantly gave up. Instead, on June 27 we retraced our course to the coast.

Around Lima we found that, in accordance with the general wetness of 1925, the clouds which each year for some three months swathe the coastal hills and promontories had settled down earlier than usual. At the end of June, due solely to this fog or "garua," the low hills were already clothed in a succulent luxuriance. It seemed strange to tramp, as I did on my last field trip in Peru, through dense beds of growth nearly waist high and know that it all depended upon the moist atmosphere, not upon actual rains. Visitors from Lima were gathering armfuls of a beautiful yellow relative of the daffodil, a plant that made the desert slopes a veritable flower garden.

Our return home was by the Grace liner *Santa Elisa*, the vessel on which, seven months before, we had set out on our journey. The last plants gathered were during the vessel's stop at Paita on the morning of July 4; after passing through the Panama Canal and crossing the rough but wildly beautiful Caribbean Sea we reached New York on July 14.

The journey, of over 12,000 miles, had been at all points interesting, and it had succeeded in the two goals set for it. We had seen the southern Andes, and had gathered their flora from Canta, Peru, less than 12° south latitude, through various stations of southern Peru and central Chile, south to the island of Chiloe, over 42° south. Our plants totaled 2,620 collection numbers, and nearly 15,000 specimens. Every genus of *Scrophulariaceae* which has been reported from Peru was obtained, and nearly every genus from Chile. In our collections from Peru there will prove to be many species new to science.

In concluding, I wish to thank not only those of the four botanical institutions who made this expedition possible—the Academy, the Field Museum of Natural History, the New York Botanical Garden, and the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University—but also the many

whom we met upon our course who most generously aided our work in their districts. To Mr. Alfred Houston, of Santiago, Chile, we owe the opportunity of visiting the Braden Copper Mines at El Teniente; to Mr. F. L. Crouse and Mr. Philip Griffin I am indebted for the success of a stop at the Instituto Agricola Bunster, Angol, Chile; to Col. and Mrs. R. J. Stordy for the chance to collect the puna flora at Chuquibambilla, Dpto. Puno, Peru; to Mr. Otto Widmer, of Cuzco, for aid in carrying out the trip to Paucartambo and the forest; to Doctor Ericsson, of Paucartambo, for important directions in his section and the invitation to "Pillahuata"; to Dr. Carlos Rospigliosi V., of Lima, for important introductions and advice; to Dr. Benjamin Patiño, deputy from Canta, for most valuable introductions in that district, and to his excellency, the prefect of Canta, for much generous aid while there; and to Dr. August Weberbauer, of Lima, Dr. Fortunato L. Herrera, of Cuzco, and Dr. Otto Buchtien, of La Paz, Bolivia, for much valuable botanical information and advice. To Mr. A. S. Cooper, of the Peruvian Corporation, and Mr. L. S. Blaisdell, of the Ferrocarril del Sur del Peru, we are indebted for valuable assistance in Peru; and to Mr. F. S. Hurley and other officers of the Grace Line I would express our gratitude. In an especial manner all our party would acknowledge our deep indebtedness to our traveling companions through Chile, the botanists, Prof. Francisco Fuentes and Prof. Marcial Espinosa. Finally, I personally would thank my wife and niece, without whose aid the acquisition of so complete and valuable a collection could not have been accomplished.



AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

NATIONAL LIVESTOCK EXPOSITION.—The 39th National Livestock Exposition was opened on August 22, 1926, under the auspices of the Sociedad Rural Argentina (Argentine Rural Society) at the association's exposition grounds at Palermo on the outskirts of Buenos Aires. As in the past, fine types of cattle were shown, as well as horses, sheep, and goats. Judges for the Shorthorn, Hereford, Aberdeen Angus, Clydesdale, Shire, Suffolk Black Face, Lincoln, and Romney March breeds of cattle, horses, and sheep came from England to pass on the Argentine animals. The delegates from foreign countries and from the provinces were given a banquet by the Board of Directors of the Sociedad Rural Argentina. Sales began on the opening day and, as usual, prices paid were high, proving the excellence of the animals being auctioned.

MECHANICAL GRADING OF SEED.—The Bureau of Agricultural Education of the Ministry of Agriculture with the cooperation of the railroads recently completed the mechanical grading of a large amount of wheat, linseed, birdseed, and rye for seed. Eighteen graders were transported over the railroads to 157 stations, where they were operated by the regional agronomists of the Ministry of Agriculture, who altogether graded 3,315,723 kilograms (1 kilogram equals 2.2 pounds) of seed, from which 2,965,136 kilograms were selected for planting by 1,120 farmers. The Bureau estimates 100 per cent improvement in the seed and calculated that in 50,000 hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres) sown to selected wheat the production should increase 100,000 quintals (quintal equals 220.46 pounds), which at 12 pesos per quintal would reach 1,200,000 pesos. The cost of grading is officially calculated at 35 centavos per quintal.

BOLIVIA

NEW ROADS OPENED.—The first 20 kilometers (a kilometer equals 0.62 mile) of the automobile road from the city of La Paz to the Province of Yungas, Department of La Paz, was opened to traffic on August 3 last. The distance from La Paz to Yungas is approximately 150 kilometers. This new road when completed will open up a very rich and fertile section of the country, especially in regard to agriculture and timber. The forests of Yungas abound in fine cabinet woods.

Another important automobile road which has just been completed and opened to traffic is the one from La Paz to the town of Luribay, a distance of 150 kilometers. This is a main highway, a branch road leading off to the thermal baths of Ormiri. The town of Luribay is situated in a beautiful valley where sugar cane, wheat and other cereals are grown. Vineyards are also cultivated successfully in this section.

TOWARD THE PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURE.—A consignment of 2,000 fruit trees was received recently in La Paz pursuant to a contract made by the Bolivian government, through the Director General of Agriculture, with the Santa Inés nurseries in Chile. These young trees represent varieties of fruits different from those already existing in Bolivia and are especially adapted for cultivation at high altitudes. The trees will be sold to interested parties at purchase price.

BRAZIL

EXPORTS TO AMERICAN COUNTRIES.—The Information Service of the Ministry of Agriculture recently furnished the following figures on Brazil's exports to American countries:

During the year 1925 Brazil exported to American countries 1,104,183 tons of merchandise worth 55,105,065 pounds sterling, there being included in this all exports to North, Central, and South America. Comparing these figures with those of the exports of the preceding year, which were valued at 40,184,275 pounds sterling (1,996,058 contos), the increase of value is shown to be considerable.

Value of Brazilian exports to American countries

Country	1924	1925
	<i>Contos (paper)</i>	<i>Contos (paper)</i>
United States.....	1,656,461	1,813,772
Argentina.....	208,279	212,848
Uruguay.....	110,019	93,744
Chile.....	13,132	20,138
Canada.....	4,876	4,946
Cuba.....	2,197	3,039
Peru.....	782	392
Paraguay.....	161	81
Barbados.....	133	337
Bolivia.....	22	166
Colombia.....		830

RIO GRANDE DO SUL PORT WORKS.—Two large warehouses are being erected in Rio Grande do Sul, while the channel is being deepened and extended in anticipation of making it a coastwise port. Work is also nearing completion on the mounting of two large cranes purchased by the Government of the State of Rio Grande do Sul for the port.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION TO BRAZIL.—The *Brazil Ferro Carril* for August 26, 1926, publishes a report from Tokyo that this year about

5,000 Japanese immigrants will leave their native country for Brazil. The same report states that the steamship service at present is inadequate for Japanese emigration to Brazil. As a result, the Osaka Shonen Kaisha will keep the *Manilla Marú* on the route to Brazil and also add the *Santos Marú*, *Buenos Aires Marú*, and *Montevideo Marú* to the schedule. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which already has four ships running to Brazil, will add another to the service.

CHILE

CHILEAN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.—According to the latest annual statistical report of the Government, Chilean manufacturing industries showed the following conditions in the five years ending with 1924:

	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920
Number of establishments.....	7, 681	8, 141	8, 444	8, 148	8, 001
Capital (pesos paper).....	1, 676, 731, 190	1, 291, 917, 970	1, 017, 382, 868	955, 718, 840	781, 337, 659
Number of employees and operators.....	90, 641	89, 475	86, 522	81, 991	80, 549
Wages and salaries.....	197, 081, 424	172, 244, 533	155, 718, 385	142, 033, 041	135, 886, 671
Number of machines.....	31, 287	28, 272	26, 663	26, 609	23, 654
Motors (Number).....	5, 949	5, 375	4, 944	4, 953	4, 666
(Horsepower).....	263, 071	257, 009	240, 510	261, 454	241, 196
Fuel (value in pesos paper).....	40, 604, 554	38, 515, 393	34, 961, 956	34, 434, 155	29, 735, 409
Raw material (value in pesos, paper).....	753, 451, 265	623, 276, 084	594, 188, 096	605, 743, 247	598, 165, 236
Annual production (value in pesos paper).....	1, 351, 254, 634	1, 195, 588, 829	1, 089, 031, 014	1, 035, 564, 048	1, 013, 042, 256

FIRST PAN AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS.—The first Pan American Congress of Mining and Metallurgy, to be held in Santiago at a date yet to be fixed, is being planned by the National Mining Society. To this Congress engineers, financiers, and business men of the United States and the other American countries will be invited. Discussions will cover technical questions and other matters relating to the mining industry, especially the question of taxes on mines and metals.

WHEAT FILM.—The Association for the Increased Use of Nitrate on August 2, 1926, presented at one of the motion picture theaters of Santiago a film on the raising of wheat with the aid of nitrate as fertilizer. The President, the Cabinet, the Senate, and Chamber of Deputies were invited to attend. The Nitrate Association plans to send duplicates of this film to all sections of the country so that farmers may learn how to raise better crops and thereby increase the national demand for nitrate.

COSTA RICA

IMPROVED WATER SUPPLY.—By a legislative act passed by Congress on July 5, 1926, and signed by the President of Costa Rica on July 7, 1926, the Engineering Commission of the Water and Sewerage

Department of San José was authorized to spend 400,000 colones for the increasing of the water supply and the improvement of the water works in the capitol.

AUTOMOBILE TAXES.—Receipts from automobile taxes in San José reached 41,697 colones during the first eight months of 1926; this is 6,698 colones above the amount estimated in the budget for the whole year.

CUBA

NEW INDUSTRY.—According to advices from the Cuban Department of State forwarded to the *Bulletin* by the Cuban Embassy in Washington, a new industry is to be established very shortly in Cuba, that of making bags for sugar from the fiber of a plant called *Malva Cubana*. This plant is cultivated at the Agricultural Experiment Station, located in Santiago de Las Vegas, and the first sample bag manufactured from the fiber gives every indication of being very satisfactory. The development of this industry will be of great importance for the country, inasmuch as the bags used for sugar are now imported from India and cost from 35 to 38 cents each, while those of domestic make will sell for much less.

SUGAR CROP FOR 1925-26.—Official figures report the total production of the 1925-26 sugar crop as 34,159,294 bags, or 4,879,900 long tons. The following table gives the production of the last crop by provinces:

Province	Tons	Province	Tons
Pinar del Río.....	170, 123	Camagüey.....	1, 461, 741
Habana.....	361, 487	Oriente.....	1, 390, 837
Matanzas.....	536, 558		
Santa Clara.....	959, 154	Total.....	4, 879, 900

GRANITE QUARRIES DISCOVERED.—On one of the large estates in the region of Camagüey granite quarries have been found. This discovery is very important in view of the fact that work on the new central highway will commence very shortly and large quantities of granite paving stone will be needed. (*Cuban Embassy notes.*)

CAMPAIGN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE.—According to advices received through the Cuban Embassy in Washington the State Department of Cuba is planning an active campaign toward the further development of trade between that Republic and her sister republics of America. With this purpose in view, the personnel of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, attached to the State Department, will be increased. Commercial attachés connected with the Cuban legations abroad will be the intermediaries for the merchants of Latin American countries and the national producers in Cuba.

TOWARD THE DEVELOPMENT OF HOME PRODUCTS.—The Cuban Embassy in Washington has forwarded the following information from the Cuban Department of State to the *Bulletin*:

In order to promote the use and consumption at home of domestic products, the Secretary of Public Instruction opened two competitive contests. In the first contest the author of the best composition on the subject designated by the terms of the competition regarding home products will be awarded a diploma and \$1,000. Six prizes are allowed for contestants in the various provinces, consisting of a diploma and \$500 for each of the winners. For the second competition there is a national prize consisting of a diploma and \$100 for the author of the best composition relating to the consumption of agricultural and industrial products of Cuba and six provincial prizes, consisting of a diploma and \$50, for each of the contestants reaching the highest qualification in the different provinces. The time for presenting the compositions expired on November 15, 1926.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

BROADCASTING STATION FOR SANTO DOMINGO.—The Minister of Promotion and Communications, who has always shown great interest in the development of wireless communications in the Republic, and who is responsible for many improvements in the wireless telegraph station at Santo Domingo, and also for the installation of a station in Monte Cristy from which direct communication with Cuba was obtained, has been successful in having an allotment of \$28,000 made in the 1927 budget of that Ministry for the installation of a 1,000-watt broadcasting station in the city of Santo Domingo. If this budget is approved by Congress and the station is erected in the near future, as it is hoped, this station will be the first of its kind to be put up in the Republic, and will be used principally as a means of propaganda for commercial, agricultural, and sanitary measures, although it will also be used as a medium of education, broadcasting literary and scientific addresses, as well as concerts.

ECUADOR

MINERAL WATERS OF TESALIA.—For the traveler in Ecuador who is interested in natural beauty one of the most attractive spots to visit is the town of Machachi, located in a beautiful valley some miles south of Quito and connected with that city by a splendid automobile road. The valley of Machachi, besides being rich in agriculture, has a number of mineral springs, the best mineral water, which is said to compare favorably with Vichy water, being taken from the Tesalia springs. For some years this water was used only by the owners of the property, but in June of 1921 the "Tesalia Springs Co." was organized for bottling and distributing the water.

COLONIZATION PROJECT.—The Ecuadorean Government has signed a contract with the Oriental Development Co. granting said company 21,480 hectares of land in the region of Pastaza for colonization purposes. Seventy-five families have already been located there, the company allowing each family 11 hectares.

IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.—With the idea in view of stimulating agriculture and improving the livestock of the Republic, the Government has made plans for importing pedigreed cattle and sheep for breeding purposes, which will be sold at purchase price. Large quantities of farm implements will also be imported and sold to farmers at cost.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.—A stock company has been organized in Quito, called the "The Western Agricultural Development Co." This company will commence, in a small way, to develop plantations of tagua nuts, coffee, tobacco, and rubber in the western part of the Republic at the junction of the Quinindé and Blanco rivers.

NEW BUILDING.—A fine new three-story building for the Loan Bank was recently erected in Quito at a cost of 300,000 sucres.

GUATEMALA

IMPORTS OF 1925.—The chief imports of Guatemala during the year 1925 were valued at \$23,393,875 and consisted of cotton cloth, iron, wood, petroleum, food products, wheat flour, linen, hemp and jute fabric, railroad material, drugs and medicine, wines and liquors, silk, paper and writing material, woolen cloth, glass, china and earthenware, hides, leather, coal, copper, lead, and tin.

EXPORT PERCENTAGES.—During 1925 the percentage of exports tabulated according to distribution was as follows, the total being \$29,654,302:

Country	Percentage
England.....	1. 73
France.....	. 30
Germany.....	31. 27
Holland.....	13. 34
Mexico.....	. 23
United States.....	49. 65
Various countries.....	3. 45

NEW INDUSTRY.—According to the *Diario de Centro-America* of August 5, 1926, a plant for the manufacture of chemical fertilizer, the first of its kind in Guatemala, has been established in Quezaltenango. Although all the necessary raw materials are not available within the country, the enterprise is expected to prove a success and will render an invaluable service to the agricultural sections.

HAITI

SISAL CULTIVATION.—Recent inspections of the Poteaux Sisal Plantation show the plants to be entirely free from disease, with practically no loss of plants, although they are growing slowly. Cultivation of this fiber is being encouraged by an American company, which has just signed an agreement leasing 20,000 acres of land for planting sisal. Another company is planning an extensive crop development in the Artibonite Valley.

BROADCASTING STATION.—An interesting project completed last August is the new Government Radio Broadcasting Station of 1,000-watt capacity. Call letters of this station are HHK. Work of installing receiving sets at various places throughout the Republic is now under way, and although regular programs have not as yet been arranged, it is expected that within a very short time such programs will be broadcast as a regular thing. Initial programs broadcast early last August gave most gratifying results, reports having been received from Colorado, Connecticut, Venezuela, Porto Rico, and many other places that the program was received in those places. (*Bulletin of the Receiver General*, August, 1926.)

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN OF THE STATE.—For some time administration of the public domain of the state has been under discussion, and it was generally recognized that the Department of the Interior required additional agents in the field in order to pass properly upon requests for leases and exchanges of state lands. Accordingly, an arrangement has now been completed by which the internal revenue officers will act as agents of the Minister of the Interior in receiving applications for leases and exchanges of state land. They will thereupon recommend approval of such requests, giving sufficient details to enable the Director of Internal Revenue and the Minister of the Interior to determine the propriety of executing the lease or exchanges in question, or else will recommend adversely stating the grounds why, in their opinion, the operation would not be in the interest of the State. It is hoped that in due time the administration of the public domain will be on a very satisfactory basis. This will occur as the state comes into possession of more accurate information regarding the amount of land which it owns, the quality of that land and its proper lease value. At present all such information is incomplete and not centralized in one place. Thus the revenue of the State from the public domain can be expected to increase. (*Bulletin of the Receiver General*, August, 1926.)

HONDURAS

WATER AND LIGHT PLANTS.—The Minister of the Treasury, the sanitation engineer, and other officers of the Government recently

made an inspection trip to Jutiapa to consider the enlargement and improvement of the water works serving Tegucigalpa. The laying of pipes in Tegucigalpa is first to be completed, after which the water systems of La Aurora and Jutiapa will be connected, and the chlorination plant installed. It is believed that in a short time a water supply will also be installed for Comayagüela.

COAL AND OIL.—According to press reports, a flash of lightning which struck a pine tree in the Sensenti Valley, Department of Ocotepeque, revealed a coal mine and the presence of petroleum. Oil was noted on the waters of the Sixe River.

MEXICO

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.—The Treasury during September sent a statement to the American Chamber of Commerce in Mexico City on imports and exports for the first six months of the past four years, as follows:

First half year	Imports	Exports
	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>
1923.....	150,893,589	291,477,758
1924.....	146,524,526	297,249,692
1925.....	200,967,589	358,807,473
1926.....	185,741,907	357,902,260

NEW HIGHWAYS.—On September 19, 1926, the highway from Mexico City to the city of Puebla was officially opened for traffic. The opening was attended by national government officials, officials of the State of Puebla, and many others, a parade of 2,000 automobiles making the trip over the new road along which at two points tablets in the rock were unveiled, one recording the building of the road in the administration of President Calles, and the other recording the gratitude of the State of Puebla to President Calles for the highway, which enters the State at the point where the monument is placed. The highway is 125 kilometers long.

On September 5 the President of the National Highway Commission declared the Mexico-Pachuca highway to be officially open. Some two thousand automobiles made the trip over the 93 kilometers of the new road in two hours.

ASSEMBLY OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.—The Ninth Annual General Assembly of Chambers of Commerce of Mexico met in Mexico City on September 11, 1926, under the presidency of the chief clerk of the Ministry of Industry, who was assisted by the head of the Bureau of Commerce. Representatives of 47 Chambers of Commerce were present to discuss plans for the increase of trade volume and facilities, both from local and international points of view.

PLANT DISINFECTATION STATION.—As a result of a conference recently held in Los Angeles between officials of the Mexican Department of Agriculture, plant quarantine officials from the United

States, representatives of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Mexico, and the Mexican Northwest Agricultural Chamber, a mixed commission of Mexican and American experts has been in the northwestern part of Mexico to determine the location of one or more border disinfection stations for vegetable products, in order to prevent the possible transmission of plant pests from one country to the other. The daily press states that each station will consist of nine huge steel cylinders through which tracks will run to accommodate seven freight cars each of vegetable products. These will be sterilized within the cylinder first by being subjected to a vacuum and then by being treated with a gas.

IMMIGRATION FIGURES.—Of the total immigrants during the first six months of 1925, 33,371 were men and 15,149 were women; 32,065 were Mexicans and 16,455 aliens. Emigrants from Mexico during the same period numbered 35,049 men and 12,783 women; of the total number of 47,832 emigrants 32,147 were Mexican and 15,685 aliens. The zone through which there is the largest migratory movement is that along the northern boundary, across which, during 1925, 101,585 immigrants entered Mexico and 62,080 emigrants left the country.

NICARAGUA

PETROLEUM CONCESSIONS.—Two concessions for petroleum explorations in the national lands of Nicaragua were approved by the President on June 24, 1926. In both cases if oil or other hydrocarbons are found the companies may operate for 50 years with the privilege of renewal if the Government is satisfied with the fulfillment of the contract.

PARAGUAY

BUS SERVICE.—It was reported on July 29, 1926, that a regular motor-bus service for passengers and freight had been inaugurated between Ypacarai and Caacupe; the schedule of hours and frequency of trips will be adjusted to meet the needs and demands of the two cities.

On August 17, 1926, the inauguration of a similar bus line between San Lorenzo and Yaguarón by the way of Itá was announced. Recently completed repairs on that road now make it possible for a daily freight and passenger service to be maintained.

PROTECTION OF COTTON.—In accordance with the law which provides for the burning of all cotton plants after the picking season, August 31 last was set aside by the Government for that purpose. The law is a protective measure against parasites, and all owners of plantations who fail to comply are liable to a fine of 50 pesos.

AGRICULTURAL BULLETIN.—One of the latest publications of the Department of Agriculture is a bulletin dealing with yerba mate, the

way in which it is to be sowed, transplanted, and propagated, the results of special investigations made by the department and recommendations for various means of cultivation suited to different parts of the country.

PERU

NEW MOTOR ROAD.—A new road project which will give Lima a splendid highway leading directly into the foothills of the Andes is the road to Chosica which is now being surveyed. The distance from Lima to Chosica is approximately 37 kilometers; the road will rise in parts to an elevation of 2,821 feet above sea level, affording magnificent views of the approach to the Cordillera. The estimated cost of this road is 165,000 Peruvian pounds.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK IN SOUTHERN PERU.—An article in the *West Coast Leader* of Lima for August 10, 1926, gives an interesting account of grazing and agricultural possibilities in southern Peru. According to this article conditions in the Province of Puno are very favorable for sheep raising; at present this province is producing about 6,000,000 pounds of wool for export; one-third of that amount or more is used in the country. Cattle are also raised in this section; the grass, however, is not so good for cattle grazing, and the climate, on account of the altitude, is rather trying to them.

RESEARCH WORK OF THE NATIONAL AGRARIAN SOCIETY.—During the past few months the National Agrarian Society and the Cañete cotton planters have been instrumental in bringing to Peru a number of well-known agricultural experts, whose efforts are designed to lay the foundation for a properly equipped organization capable of dealing with the agricultural problems of the country, especially those affecting cotton, sugar cane, and other important products. Dr. Charles H. T. Townsend, who arrived recently in Lima and who has been on previous occasions engaged in entomological and agricultural work in Peru, has now come to this country to organize the Agricultural Parasitological Institute for the National Agrarian Society. This Institute is expected to form the nucleus of a complete Agricultural Experiment Station, semiofficial in character.

MEDAL PRESENTED TO DR. V. M. VÉLEZ.—An attractive ceremony was held in the hall of the Peruvian Touring Club in Lima on the occasion of the presentation, by the President of the Club, of a gold medal to Dr. Víctor M. Vélez, Prefect of the Department of Puno, in recognition of his labor in favor of road building. Due largely to the efforts of Doctor Vélez, 1,200 kilometers of automobile roads have been constructed throughout the Department of Puno.

SALVADOR

SPECIAL BOARD TO SUPERVISE HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION.—In accordance with a legislative decree of May 9, 1922, the President

has appointed a special board to take charge of the construction of automobile roads from Jucuapa to Usulután, passing through San Miguel, and from Jucuapa to Santiago de María.

WATER BOARD.—A presidential decree of August 26, 1926, provides for a board to control the water supply in the town of California, Department of Usulután.

RADIO COMMUNICATION BETWEEN SALVADOR AND COSTA RICA.—Commercial radio communication between Salvador and Costa Rica was established on August 15, 1926.

URUGUAY

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—Figures taken from statistical reports of the foreign trade of Uruguay for the first five months of 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, and 1926 show a relative increase in the percentage of imports in relation to exports. Summarized the report is as follows:

Year	Value of exports in pesos	Value of imports in pesos	Approximate percentage of imports in relation to exports
1921 -----	39, 180, 475	17, 634, 953	45
1922 -----	33, 699, 491	15, 736, 304	46
1923 -----	50, 231, 529	20, 771, 138	41
1924 -----	57, 293, 608	24, 627, 156	43
1925 -----	51, 828, 890	29, 000, 000	57
1926 -----	52, 972, 850	31, 000, 000	58

PRIZE EXPOSITION.—The Twenty-first National Cattle Show, sponsored and organized by the Rural Association of Uruguay, was inaugurated on August 25, 1926, in the Prado of Montevideo.

FOURTH ANNUAL VETERINARY CONFERENCE.—The Fourth Annual Conference of Veterinaries was held in Montevideo in August. During part of the sessions the convention was broken up into sections in which different phases of the subject were discussed. Special consideration was given to measures in relation to the cattle industry and the place which this organization could take in the future development of the industry in Uruguay.

VENEZUELA

PURCHASE OF SITE FOR RADIO STATION.—The purchase by the Government of 50 hectares (approximately 118 acres) of land for the erection of a radio-telegraph station was authorized on August 12, 1926. The cost of this site, which is situated in the Cutia subdivision of the Federal District, will be 600,000 bolivars.

CONTRACT FOR ARTESIAN WELLS.—A contract was recently signed by the governor of the Federal District for the drilling of artesian wells to supply drinking water for the eastern section of the city of Caracas and the construction of reservoirs, pipe lines, and all other works which may be necessary for the proper distribution of the water. According to the agreement, work will be commenced within four months after the approval of the contract and will be finished a year from the date of its initiation.

PROGRESS ON MARACAIBO PORT WORKS.—Since the conclusion of the contract for the widening of the bay and construction of port works in Maracaibo work has progressed rapidly. During August the length of the channel dredged measured about 125 meters (410 feet) and the width from 10 to 12 meters (approximately from 33 to 39 feet). The dredge, which is in operation day and night, is said to take out an average of 8,000 cubic yards of sand every 24 hours.

PLACER MINING IN GUAYANA.—During August placer mining operations for gold were begun in the alluvial deposits of Parurubaca and Corocoro. Similar enterprises exist in La Hoya, Mocupia, and Caroní, and it is believed that when certain economic difficulties are solved they will be more profitable than the mines of vein ore.

LARGE APPROPRIATION FOR PUBLIC WORKS.—On August 10, 1926, the Department of Public Works was granted an additional appropriation of 5,000,000 bolivars.



ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

CHILE

BUDGET ESTIMATE.—On September 2, 1926, the President of Chile sent to Congress the budget for 1927 which calculated the revenues at 890,854,046.11 pesos, while the expenditures are estimated at 1,029,342,706 pesos. However, these expenditures include items for which special funds to the amount of 122,460,000 pesos may be used. The loan from Blair & Co. is also to be canceled with funds from loans to be contracted for the conversion of the public debt. Therefore, the part of the budget of expenditures to be covered by ordinary revenues amounts to 906,882,705.83 pesos, which leaves under the present calculations a deficit of 16,028,659.72 pesos. It is hoped that much of this may be eliminated by a revision of the needs of the various Ministries and a policy of economy.

COLOMBIA

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.—A recent report of the Directors of this bank gives some very interesting and important data regarding the bank's business for the past year. In 1923 the total currency in circulation amounted to only 38,069,679 pesos, while during the past year it increased to 75,814,117 pesos. This comparative figure proves the stabilization of the national currency, which is to-day one of the best in the world. The cooperation of the banks among themselves, and of all of them with the Bank of the Republic, shows the efficient manner in which this institution has fulfilled one of its essential functions, namely, that of serving as a bond of union and support to the other banking institutions. All banks functioning in Colombia to-day are stockholders of the Bank of the Republic. (*Colombian Legation notes.*)

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE REPUBLIC.—Two main facts which prove the financial progress of Colombia are, first, the unimpaired credit of the country, and the fact that the prices quoted on national stocks in foreign markets have been higher than at any previous time. The second factor is the increase in Government revenues. During the first six months of 1926 the ordinary revenues produced about 25,000,000 pesos, a figure higher than for any other similar period. An increase is likewise noted in the departmental and municipal revenues. Total receipts of the National Treasury, including departmental and municipal revenues, which in 1922 amounted to 45,784,019 pesos, in the year 1925 reached 81,235,000 pesos. Colombian exports, which in 1922 were valued at 52,731,477 pesos, increased in 1925 to approximately 87,000,000 pesos. The total volume of foreign trade for 1922 was 96,879,501 pesos, while in 1925 it increased to approximately 181,000,000 pesos. On March 20, 1925, bank deposits in the Republic amounted to 42,354,542 pesos, while on March 20, 1926, deposits had increased to 46,678,253 pesos. Bank loans on March 20, 1925, were 46,542,947 pesos, while on the same date in 1926 loans valued at 54,703,264 pesos had been made. (*Colombian Legation notes.*)

NICARAGUA

INTER AMERICAN HIGH COMMISSION.—The Nicaraguan section of the Inter American High Commission is now composed of the following members: President, Señor Rafael Cabrera, Minister of the Treasury; Mr. Clifford D. Ham, Mr. Roscoe R. Hill, Dr. Manuel Pasos Arana, Dr. Gustavo Manzanares, Señor Narciso Lacayo and Señor Emilio Álvarez, the two latter replacing Señores Siero and Elizondo.

URUGUAY

DEBT PAYMENTS.—According to the *Commerce Reports* of September 27, 1926, the French debt to Uruguay has been reduced to

6,000,000 pesos by the payment of 1,687,400 pesos on September 17, 1926. The original sum owed was 15,000,000 pesos.



LEGISLATION

BRAZIL

REPEAL OF PARCELS POST CONSULAR INVOICE REQUIREMENT.—As a result of a petition by United States Ambassador Morgan, the Brazilian authorities have promised to instruct their consuls in the United States no longer to require consular invoices covering all shipments by parcels post from the United States to Brazil when shipments are of a commercial nature. The law which authorized the requirement of the consular invoice in the case of parcels post shipments specified that it should not apply to those countries with which Brazil had a postal convention, so that in view of the fact that the United States and Brazil are parties to such a convention, the regulation does not apply to the United States.

CHILE

AGRICULTURAL CREDITS.—On July 28, 1926, the Ministry of Agriculture ordered the promulgation of the Agricultural Credit Law recently approved by Congress, which provides that the Mortgage Credit Bank may issue bills of exchange guaranteed by liens authorized by law No. 3896 of November 28, 1922, or by liens on agricultural property granted in accordance with the law. The interest on such bills of exchange may not exceed 8 per cent. Associations permitted to benefit by the provisions of this law are agricultural producers' cooperative organizations.

EMERGENCY LAW.—An emergency law was passed by Congress and promulgated by the Ministry of the Treasury on July 29, 1926, which provided for a 15 per cent reduction in the salaries of public employees, including the police and some armed forces.

CUBA

CUBA TO ATTEND CONGRESS OF JURISTS.—The Cuban Government has accepted the invitation to attend the International Commission of Jurists, which will meet in Rio de Janeiro in 1927, for the codification of international law, and has appointed as delegates Dr. Antonio Sánchez de Bustamante, a judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice, and Dr. César Salaya.

HONDURAS

REGULATIONS FOR SANITARY POLICE.—The regulations for the sanitary police were approved by the President on July 21, 1926, going into effect on August 1. According to these regulations the sanitary police are charged with the duty of seeing that sanitary measures are carried out and may call on the regular police to cooperate with them in their duty.

MEXICO

ADDITIONAL PETROLEUM REGULATIONS.—In September, 1926, the President of the Republic issued a decree regulating that of December 31, 1925, in regard to the control and administration of petroleum. The new decree gives additional powers to the Petroleum Administration Service in the matter of granting or revising contracts, examining records, contracts and operations and other rights. The decree was published in the *Universal* of Mexico City for September 26, 1926.

JUVENILE COURT.—The *Diario Oficial* of Mexico for October 15, 1926, gives the regulations for the Juvenile Court which is shortly to be established in the Federal District. This Court will have a technical department to consider the medical, psychological, pedagogical and social phases of the cases of delinquent minors and will work in conjunction with the Public Charity organization and other social welfare institutions.

NICARAGUA

HIGHWAY LAW REGULATIONS.—The regulations of the Highway Labor Law of which mention was made in the *Bulletin* for September, 1926, were published in the *Gaceta Oficial* for August 11 and 12, 1926. A Central Highway Commission, to be established in Managua as a section of the Ministry of Promotion, will coordinate the work of the departmental and local highway commissions.

VENEZUELA

LAW ON DENTAL PRACTICE.—A law on dental practice passed by the Venezuelan congress on July 15, 1926, and signed by the president on July 19, 1926, is printed in the *Gaceta Oficial* of August 2, 1926. Important specifications of this law, which went into effect at the date of promulgation, are the following:

All dental practitioners in Venezuela must have either the degree of dental surgeon from a Venezuelan university or a special license.

A confirmation of the degree of dental surgeon given by a foreign university of recognized scientific standing may be obtained both by nationals and foreigners in conformity with the law on certificates and licenses.

The National Sanitary Bureau is invested with the power to grant special licenses during the period of a year after the date of the promulgation of this law.

All applicants for licenses must have had eight years of professional practice, four of which shall have been under the immediate supervision of a graduate dentist; must be citizens of Venezuela; must have reached their majority; and must be of honorable character. As witness to the eight years of professional practice they must have the sworn testimony of six competent persons.

All dentists, whether graduates or holders of special licenses, must register their diploma or license in the central office of the National Board of Health.

Those authorized to practice both dentistry and pharmacy are required to choose one of these professions.

No dentist may administer a general anaesthetic nor perform any operation which by its character requires the services of a surgeon.

No dentist may prescribe formulas other than those pertaining to dental therapeutics.

PENAL CODE.—Among the recent legislative acts of the congress of Venezuela was the promulgation on July 15, 1926, of a penal code which will supersede that of June 30, 1915. A code of criminal procedure was also promulgated, being passed on July 6, 1926, and signed July 13, 1926; it will take the place of that of June 30, 1915. The full text of both codes is published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of August 17 and August 19, 1926, respectively.



PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION

ARGENTINA

NEW SCHOOLS IN NATIONAL TERRITORIES.—The National Council of Education in August approved the project for the construction in the Territories of 11 school buildings, the total cost of which will be 2,194,000 pesos.

ARBOR DAY.—On August 29, 1926, Arbor Day was celebrated throughout Argentina under the patronage of the Sociedad Forestal Argentina (Argentine Forestry Society) with the attendance of the school children and troops of Boy Scouts. The exercises in Buenos Aires were held in the grounds of the Argentine Rural Society at Palermo near the Agricultural Museum, where officials of the national and city governments, the Rural Association of Uruguay, representatives from the National Council of Education, and delegates from the schools listened to addresses on forestry and the cultivation of trees in cities. Trees were planted on this day on specified streets in Buenos Aires and other cities.

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.—On August 28, 1926, the Bernardo Rivadavia Museum of Natural History in Buenos Aires held

the first of its series of lectures for the year in the School of Exact, Physical and Natural Sciences.

DR. MARIA MONTESSORI IN BUENOS AIRES.—Upon the invitation of the Argentine Institute of Italian Culture, Dr. Maria Montessori, founder of the Montessori system of teaching young children, arrived in Buenos Aires a few months ago to deliver a series of 20 lectures on the subject of schools along individualistic lines. She will also be present at the inauguration of the Children's House, where her system is to be put in practice.

FOREIGN LECTURERS.—Dr. María de Maeztu, of the *Residencia de Estudiantes* in Madrid, has been lecturing on education in the School of Philosophy and Letters of the University of Buenos Aires and in other educational institutions of Argentina and Uruguay. Professors Charles Blondel and Gustave Glotz of France have also delivered series of lectures at the School of Philosophy and Letters of Buenos Aires.

BOLIVIA

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION.—President Siles in his message to Congress when that body convened on August 6, 1926, made some important statements in relation to questions regarding the development and improvement of education throughout the Republic. The following matters were mentioned as deserving special attention:

- (a) University autonomy and centralization of Faculties.
- (b) Establishment of a National Board of Education.
- (c) Creation of Faculties of Physics and Mathematics, and the corresponding schools.
- (d) Reorganization of the Normal School of Sucre and the establishment of normal schools in rural districts.
- (e) Establishment of scholarships abroad.
- (f) Establishment of a savings and pension fund for teachers.
- (g) Enactment of a law increasing salaries for teachers in proportion to their years of service.
- (h) Law on compulsory school attendance.
- (i) Laws for the protection of children.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.—On August 12, the inauguration took place in La Paz of the Hernando Siles National Academy of Fine Arts, which is named in honor of the present Chief Executive.

BRAZIL

NEW SARMIENTO SCHOOL IN RIO DE JANEIRO.—The new Sarmiento School in Rio de Janeiro, named after the President of Argentina who was the founder of public education in that Republic, was officially opened on September 11, 1926, with the Argentine Ambassador as guest of honor. This school is another of the centers of education which honor a sister republic either by its own name or

by that of one of its sons. The opening exercises includes the singing of the Argentine national anthem, a hymn to Sarmiento, and the unveiling of a portrait of a famous Argentine jurist, Ricardo Rivarola, by the Argentine Ambassador.

JOSÉ PEDRO VARELA SCHOOL.—On the anniversary of the Independence of Uruguay, August 24, 1926, the José Pedro Varela School, of Rio de Janeiro, named after a brilliant poet and educator of Uruguay, celebrated the holiday of the sister republic of Uruguay with exercises to which were invited the Uruguayan Minister to Brazil, the Uruguayan Consul General, and other distinguished guests.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE ACADEMY OF LETTERS.—During September two new members were admitted to the Brazilian Academy of Letters in Rio de Janeiro. They were Senhor Ademar Tavares, who has won fame as a poet, and Senhor Fernando Magalhães, a physician as well as a writer.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL INAUGURATED.—On August 28 the School of Agriculture and Veterinary Science of the State of Minas Geraes, in the town of Viçosa, was inaugurated in the presence of President Bernardes. The Director of the School is Dr. Peter Rolfs, formerly director of a United States Experiment Station and of the State College of Agriculture of Florida. Doctor Bernardes, while President of the State of Minas Geraes, brought Doctor Rolfs from the United States to plan and organize the new school, which is now ready to open its doors and is fully equipped to do a splendid work for the agricultural interests of the State.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.—According to the Report of the Governor of the State of São Paulo, the number of students attending the official schools during 1925 was 288,416, while those attending the private schools totaled 67,286.

CHILE

NATIONAL LIBRARY.—The one hundred and thirteenth anniversary of the establishment of the National Library of Chile was celebrated on August 19, 1926. It was on August 19, 1813, that Señores Antonio Pérez, Agustín Eyzaguirre, and Juan Egaña announced in the official paper *El Monitor Araucano* the opening of a subscription of books or money for the organization of the library. Part of the library of the Jesuits expelled from the country was added to the collection. During the Spanish reconquest the library was closed and not reopened until 1817, when General San Martín sent 10,000 pesos, which had been given him for his journey to Buenos Aires, to reopen the institution. Forty years ago, while under the direction of Don Luis Montt, the library was moved into the building which it occupied until recently opposite the Hall of Congress. The Library is now located in a magnificent new building constructed

on the site of the Monasterio de Las Claras, where every need has been provided for, while the collection of approximately a half million volumes is one of the largest in America and unique in some respects.

COLOMBIA

LECTURES ON HISTORY.—In accordance with a departmental order, the Governor of Cundinamarca has organized a series of lectures on Colombian history and prehistoric subjects of that region. These lectures will be under the direction of the General Board of Public Instruction and will be delivered once a week in the hall of the National Museum, Bogotá. (*Colombian Legation notes.*)

PEDAGOGICAL MISSION.—The German Pedagogical Mission engaged by the Colombian Government to reorganize the Pedagogical Institute of Bogotá arrived in that city last August. The Mission is composed of six members, as follows: Dr. Richard Ostermayr, Professor of Natural Science; Mr. Hans Huber, Professor of Physical Culture; Mrs. Radke, Professor of Pedagogy; Mrs. Schmitz, Professor of Mathematics and Chemistry; Miss Hasebrink, Professor of Biology, Hygiene, and Sanitation; and Miss Tuesers, Professor of Gymnasium. All the members of this Mission have had long years of training and practice along their particular line of work. (*Colombian Legation notes.*)

UNIVERSITY OF ANTIOQUIA.—According to the figures which appear in the *Anales de la Universidad de Antioquia*, the number of students registered in the various schools of the university during the academic year 1926 was as follows:

Liceo Antioqueño (preparatory department).....	402
University Section.....	189
School of Commerce.....	232
School of Law and Political Science.....	41
School of Medicine and Natural Science.....	143
Total registration.....	1,007

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.—The report submitted to the National Congress by the Minister of Public Instruction states that the number of schools in session during 1925 increased to 6,514, with a total registration of 413,508 students.

EDUCATION OF DEAF AND DUMB.—Dr. Víctor Ribón recently delivered an interesting lecture in Bogotá on the education of the deaf and dumb, showing what progress has been accomplished abroad along this line. At the conclusion of his talk Sister Inés, from one of the orphan asylums of Bogotá, told of five deaf and dumb children actually receiving instruction in that city, giving particular stress to the case of one little girl who has been taught to articulate very distinctly and has also learned how to write.

COSTA RICA

TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY.—In the August 27 number of *La Gaceta* (the official paper) is published an interesting report entitled "Teaching of Psychology in Argentina," which was submitted to the Secretary of State by the distinguished Costa Rican educator, Sr. Luis Felipe González, as the result of a trip to the Argentine Republic for observation purposes.

CUBA

SCHOOL CENSUS.—The Cuban Embassy in Washington has forwarded the following information from the Cuban Department of State to the *Bulletin*:

The Secretary of Public Instruction has stated that according to the last school census there were 6,955 school rooms open during the month of May last throughout the Republic, with an enrollment of 311,615 pupils for the public schools, and 28,933 pupils in the private schools.

CONGRESS OF NORMAL SCHOOLS.—During the latter part of August a Congress of Normal Schools convened in the city of Habana, the sessions taking place in the hall of the Academy of History of that city. The purpose of this Congress was to work out some plan for the unification of school programs so that they will conform to the national scientific and teaching requirements. (*Cuban Embassy notes.*)

ECUADOR

INDUSTRIAL AND DOMESTIC SCIENCE SCHOOL.—In accordance with a Supreme decree the Municipal Council of Guayaquil has established an industrial and domestic science school for girls in that city. In order to prepare the students more fully to enter the business world, and also to earn their living along other lines, the curriculum will cover a wide range of subjects, such as stenography, spelling, commercial economics, higher mathematics, bookkeeping, drawing, painting, embroidery, domestic science, millinery, and weaving.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.—By order of the Minister of Public Instruction the Director of Physical Culture will make a tour of inspection through the principal provinces of the Republic to study the different local conditions in relation to teaching physical culture in the schools, as well as to investigate what progress has been made along this line and to study the best means for improving and developing this important part of the educational system.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOLS REESTABLISHED.—A decree was passed on June 7, 1926, reestablishing the schools of law and social science in all the institutions of higher learning of the country.

GUATEMALA

ACTIVITIES OF THE POPULAR UNIVERSITY.—Statements published in the *Diario de Centro-America* of August 4 and 7, 1926, bear witness to the breadth of the work carried on by the Popular University in Guatemala. During the first six months of 1926 a total of 263 quetzales was expended, being divided among the various departments as follows: Administration, 10 quetzales; physical culture, 104 quetzales; festivals, 26 quetzales; scientific publications, 31 quetzales; and publicity, 21 quetzales.

Private as well as public support is constantly increasing; recent individual gifts include books, school supplies, and posters for use in the publicity work. During August the University started new writing classes, and established branch libraries in many of the barber shops throughout Guatemala City. It has also recently launched plans for cooperation with the Popular University of Salvador in a joint campaign against illiteracy.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.—The registration in the day and evening schools of Guatemala during the month of May, 1925, was 90,333; for the same period of 1926 it was 90,406. In proportion, the actual attendance showed more of an increase, being 80,045 in 1925 and 81,555 in 1926.

HONDURAS

“SONG OF THE PINE” COMPETITION.—As may be remembered, the *Bulletin* some months ago reported the choice of the pine as the national tree of Honduras. As a result of this choice, a competition was held under the auspices of the Minister of Public Instruction for the best “National Song of the Pine.” The prize of 200 silver pesos was awarded to the poet Luis Andrés Zúñiga. A competition will now be held for the best musical setting for the words of the song.

MEXICO

SCHOOL STATISTICS.—The following facts and figures are taken from the report of the Secretary of Public Education presented to Congress on September 2, 1926:

Five large modern open-air schools were built in the past year in the crowded districts of Mexico City for the children of those sections where more fresh air and activity are needed. They were opened in the latter part of May, 1926.

Seven technical and industrial schools were established during the past year, one in Chiapas, one in Campeche for boys and girls, one in Puebla, one in Chachapa, State of Puebla, for boys and girls, a workers' school in the city of Puebla, and a girls' industrial school and a night school for workers in Mexico City.

The rural schools have an enrollment of 143,435 children, or 121,035 more than in 1925, while the average attendance in 1926 was 117,673 against 97,166 in 1925, an increase of 20,507. Adults being taught by rural teachers in

1925 numbered 16,138, whereas this year they number 36,738, or 20,600 more. The increase in pupils in rural schools since the last enrollment was 13,100.

The Indian Students' House in Mexico City, which has been open six months, has 180 Indian students of 21 different tribes who attend the primary, industrial, and university schools.

Six cultural missions for the benefit of teachers and small communities were established with staffs consisting of a head of the mission, an agricultural instructor, a woman social welfare worker, and a teacher of physical education. These missions were sent out in May, 1926, to the States of Oaxaca, Guanajuato, Michoacán, Puebla, Tlaxcala, and Nueva León to begin their cultural work.

NICARAGUA

REORGANIZATION OF LAW SCHOOL.—A Congressional decree published on July 8, 1926, provides for the reorganization of the Law School, assigning a certain salary for the eight instructors, who formerly served without remuneration.

PANAMA

BOOK DAY.—On August 24, 1926, Book Day was celebrated in Panama, where about 4,000 children canvassed the capital for donations of books to be sent to the interior villages of the Republic for starting circulating libraries. As a result of the appeal a total of 6,948 books and 570 magazines was donated, as well as \$470.65 for the purchase of other books for the school libraries or for the basis of a national library.

A Book Day competition under three heads was opened to Panamans by the Minister of Public Instruction, the subjects being: The Evolution of the Civil and Social Status of Women; A History of Journalism in Panama; and a novel, each subject to be passed upon by a different judge, who will award a prize of \$250. The competition opened on Book Day, August 28, 1926, and closes on August 26, 1927. The awards will be made on Columbus Day, 1927.

ACADEMY OF PANAMA.—The Academy of Panama, which is a corresponding member of the Royal Spanish Academy, was formally inaugurated on August 19, 1926, in the Assembly Hall of the National Institute of Panama City. Speakers on the program of this interesting event in the cultural life of the Republic were President Chiari, Reverend Father Fabo of the Augustine Order, to whose initiative the academy owes its establishment as a corresponding member of the Spanish Academy, and Señor Samuel Lewis, president of the new body.

PARAGUAY

LECTURES ON CHILD WELFARE.—On July 31, 1926, the first of a series of lectures on child welfare was given in the Normal School of

Asunción by Dr. Andrés Gubetich, the well-known Director of National Hygiene and Public Welfare, who was also the representative of Paraguay at the Pan American Conference of Directors of Public Health held last September in Washington.

GIFTS TO HIGH SCHOOL.—The Republic of Argentina high school in Asunción was recently the recipient of many useful gifts from the National Board of Education in Buenos Aires. The gifts included a bookcase, desk, chairs, clocks, and many smaller articles, such as books, notebooks, paper, pencils, towels, soap, disinfectants, gauze, and vaccine. Three beautiful flags and a large map of the neighboring country were also included.

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.—The cornerstone of the Salesian school of agriculture and stock raising in Ypacarai was laid on August 22, 1926, with the Minister of Public Education and other distinguished guests present.

DEDICATION OF ARGENTINE SECTION IN NATIONAL LIBRARY.—With appropriate ceremony the Argentine section in the National Paraguayan Library in Asunción was dedicated on July 28, 1926. A special representative from the Argentine Commission of Public Libraries, in the name of that body, made the presentation of the books, which embrace the fields of history, geography, political and other sciences, all being works of Argentine authorship or concerning Argentina. Like the similar presentation made to Uruguay at the beginning of the year this gift will strengthen the good will which now exists between the two peoples.

FLAG DAY.—August 14, 1926, was celebrated as flag day in the schools throughout Paraguay.

URUGUAY

NORMAL SCHOOLS.—One year has passed since the inauguration of the revised plan of studies and the new system of examinations in the normal schools. The former consists of a cultural course of four years and a professional course two years in length, divided into semesters; by the new examination system students whose grades reach a certain high average are exempt from term examinations and are merely examined at the end of each of the two courses.

At a teachers' meeting recently it was unanimously voted that the new system of examinations tends to regulate and intensify the students' work and is productive of excellent results.

CREATION OF ART PRIZE.—In appreciation of the efforts of a group of young artists to organize an annual exposition open to all competitors without restriction, the National Administrative Council through the Minister of Public Instruction has announced its decision to institute such an exposition to take place in October, and

to award a first and second prize of a gold and silver medal respectively to the two best pictures.

INTERCHANGE OF PROFESSORS.—On August 28, 1926, Sr. Eduardo Huergo, Engineer, dean of the School of Exact Sciences of Buenos Aires, Sr. C. Butty, engineer, and Sr. Ezequiel Real de Azuá, architect, arrived in Montevideo with the object of initiating the interchange of professors between the engineering schools of Argentina and Uruguay. They were received with formal ceremonies, after which Señor Butty, professor of electricity in the School of Sciences in Buenos Aires and Director of the Riachuelo Laboratories, delivered an address.

VENEZUELA

LAW ON DENTAL PRACTICE.—See page 1254.



COLOMBIA

UNION OF MAGDALENA RIVER PILOTS.—This association has presented a petition to the various companies navigating the Magdalena river, making certain demands for the well-being of the members. These demands include, among other things, that every member of the Union, in case of illness, shall receive full salary, besides free medical care and the necessary medicines; that group insurance shall be established for the Union in accordance with the law on this subject; and also that free passage shall be provided on the Magdalena river boats for members of the family of pilots.

NATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS.—The Colombian Federation of Labor convoked the Third National Labor Congress to meet in the city of Bogotá in October of this year.

SALVADOR

SOCIETY OF COMMERCIAL EMPLOYEES.—A Society of Commercial Employees was recently organized in Zacatecoluca, its object being the social and economic betterment of its members. It will have a savings and mutual benefit department, and will endeavor to assure for its members the rights which the law for the protection of commercial employees confers.



SOCIAL PROGRESS

ARGENTINA

WOMEN'S CONFEDERATION FOR THE PEACE OF AMERICA.—The purposes of this Buenos Aires organization include:

Cooperation in all public movements toward the maintenance of peace; the spread of good will among peoples through culture, justice, humanity, and fraternity; the assistance of peoples suffering from want and the reestablishment of markets for their products; the establishment of information centers in national capitals for the advancement of friendly, commercial, cultural, and beneficent relations; and aid to the government in improving the situation of students, scientists, or professional men whose labors benefit humanity.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN TO AID CHILDREN.—The National Council of Women has decided to start another activity, to be known as the White Cross Child Welfare Commission, which will aid institutions and associations to reach needy children, and will also advise women or girls who undertake to care for children and educate them. The National Council of Women has sent out a circular letter to other organizations informing them of the new activity and requesting information on the conditions under which those organizations give aid to children.

BOLIVIA

SANITARY MISSION FOR BOLIVIA.—The Office of Public Health and Sanitation of Bolivia has received advices through the Legation of the United States in La Paz that the Rockefeller Institute is disposed to send a mission to La Paz composed of members of that Institute and trained nurses to engage in health and sanitation work, especially in reference to child welfare. As soon as the Government acts upon the proposal submitted by the Office of Public Health regarding this mission steps will be taken to bring the sanitary experts to La Paz in order that work may begin as soon as possible.

BRAZIL

CHEAP HOUSING.—The official organ of the Prefecture of Rio de Janeiro recently published a resolution of the Municipal Council providing for the construction of 3,000 houses of two types, one containing a living room and one bedroom and the other a living room and two bedrooms, both with sanitary conveniences and garden, to furnish suitable homes for persons of small means or wages. These houses are to rent at 1 per cent of the cost. The law provides

that 50 days is to be allowed for the construction of the first 300 houses, the fund for which will come from a surtax on licenses for banks, insurance companies, distilleries, and luxuries.

DR. CARLOS CHAGAS AT INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE.—Dr. Carlos Chagas, Head of the Department of Public Health of Brazil, returned in the summer from the International Sanitary Conference held in Paris, where he was appointed one of a committee of three to draw up the new international sanitary code. In addition to his brilliant participation in the International Conference at Paris, Doctor Chagas took part in the work of the League of Nations Committee on Hygiene, where he again represented his country, contributing reports on Leprosy and Terminal Infections in Contagious Diseases.

MADAME CURIE AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.—On August 19, 1926, Madame Curie delivered a lecture before the Brazilian Academy of Medicine in Rio de Janeiro on "The Radium Institute of Paris, and the Collaboration of Laboratories for Research Work from the Aspects of Physics, Chemistry, and Medicine."

CHILE

HOUSING FOR WORKMEN.—At the invitation of the chief of the Office of Social Welfare the local authorities of Concepción and representatives of social institutions met to consider the distribution of Government funds for the construction of cheap houses for workmen. It was decided that the city would need 5,000,000 pesos for the construction of the required housing.

The head of the Social Welfare Section of the State Railroads in August took up the matter of workmen's housing in the different zones with the Upper Council of Social Welfare so that the railroads may comply with the housing law. It was agreed that the Minister of Railroads should request an appropriation of 2,000,000 pesos from the building funds of the Social Welfare Council.

DON ISMAEL VALDÉS VALDÉS AND THE PATRONATO DE LA INFANCIA.—The press gives the following report of the recent tribute to Señor Valdés, who is a member of the League of Nations Advisory Commission for the Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People:

On August 2, 1926, a meeting of the officers of the Patronato Nacional de la Infancia, the National association for child welfare, was held in Santiago to honor Don Ismael Valdés Valdés, who on that day completed his twenty-fifth year of service to the institution, retiring as its President and turning over that office to Don Joaquín Figueroa Larraín. Among the guests of honor were the President of the Republic, the Cabinet Ministers, the Ambassadors of Argentina and Brazil, the Papal Nuncio, members of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, and a large audience composed of prominent citizens and officials. Among the many addresses, all of which paid tribute to the admirable work of Señor Valdés, was that of the Minister of the Interior, who stated that the Patronato was reducing the infant death rate of babies under its care from 35

or 40 per cent to 10 per cent per year. Thus the free-milk stations and baby clinics of the Patronato prevent 40 per cent of the probable deaths of the 7,000 children which it cares for in a year, or keep alive each year some 3,000 babies who without its care would die. To Señor Valdés the credit for this work was given. He and his sister, Señora doña Concepción Valdés de Marchant, were the donors of the Magdalena restaurant for nursing mothers, and to his leadership is due the founding of the 11 milk stations, the Maternal Asylum, the babies' layette service, and the Carolina Freire Maternity Home.

COLOMBIA

ROCKEFELLER MISSION.—About two months ago the Rockefeller Mission in Colombia started a campaign against tropical anemia in the district of Palmar de Varela, province of Barranquilla. According to recent reports from that district about 1,000 patients have received treatment, showing very satisfactory results. The Rockefeller Mission, represented by Dr. Sixto Téllez, has in this section of the country along the northern coast, four laboratories, which function one or two months in each town according to the number of inhabitants. The treatments are given entirely free and the people in the various towns have shown great appreciation of the benefits thus derived.

COSTA RICA

FUMIGATION SERVICE.—On August 26, 1926, the Board of Health of San José announced that it had received the necessary equipment and would soon start the operation of a fumigation service. This service, which will be rendered free to the poor, includes the fumigation of all houses in which death from tuberculosis or other communicable diseases may have occurred.

SANITATION.—The complete sanitation of 120 houses in the Red Cross district which had previously lacked sewerage facilities has been authorized. Because of the great expense, however, the service can not be brought to all immediately. These houses were built by the Red Cross as an aid in solving the housing problem in San José after the earthquake a few years ago.

PURE FOOD INSPECTION.—As one of its regular duties the Sanitary Commission is constantly making laboratory tests of the flour and yeast used in the bread sold in San José. Milk is also tested for its purity and cream content.

CUBA

TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL.—The Cuban Embassy in Washington has forwarded the following information from the Cuban Department of State to the *Bulletin*:

Following the wishes of the Chief Executive the Secretary of Public Health has drafted a report relative to the establishment of a hospital for tubercular patients in the city of Habana. The plans for this

institution allow for a space covering about six blocks, and for the erection thereon of twelve buildings accommodating in all 320 patients. Each of these buildings will be a small hospital in itself, having all the necessary equipment, an operating room, laboratories and a complete staff of nurses and doctors, under a central board of administration.

ECUADOR

MODIFICATION OF PROHIBITION DECREE.—The legislative decree promulgated on September 5, 1921, by which the sale of all alcoholic beverages was forbidden on Sundays throughout the Republic, has been modified by virtue of a decree issued August 14 last in the part relating to beer. This new decree allows the sale of 4 per cent beer on Sundays, and also that of sweet *chicha*, the latter being a native drink made from corn.

GUATEMALA

MEDICAL BENEFITS.—According to *El Guatemalteco* of August 12, 1926, the services of a doctor will be secured for the Women's Prison of Guatemala City.

HAITI

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS IN TOWN OF SAINT MARC.—The town of Saint Marc has been redivided into three sanitary districts and another inspector employed to permit the operation of the new routine. In this manner all properties are inspected more frequently. A large body of stagnant water situated upon three adjoining properties one-half mile south of Saint Marc has been in great part removed. This has helped largely to do away with mosquitoes which have been reported to be fewer, while malaria is not so frequently encountered as last year. (*Bulletin of the Receiver General*, August, 1926.)

HONDURAS

PLANS FOR TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM.—During August a committee was organized under the auspices of the Government for the establishment of a tuberculosis sanatorium. The President and cabinet offices are all honorary members of the board of directors, in addition to the Director General of Health, the Director of the General Hospital of Tegucigalpa, the presidents of the Chamber of Commerce, the Municipality of Tegucigalpa, and various trade and mutual aid associations.

MEXICO

GOVERNMENT AID FOR VERACRUZ DISASTER VICTIMS.—The Mexican Government has commissioned the General of the Division for the State of Veracruz to use his troops to cooperate with the civil authori-

ties in the work of salvage in the zone along the Gulf of Mexico where the hurricane destroyed much property and life. The army did police and first-aid work in bringing order out of the chaos left by the storm and will now engage in reconstruction, companies of engineers being set to rebuilding houses which suffered damage. Work is to be done in La Antigua, Salmoral, Jalapa, Córdoba, Orizaba, and other points where the hurricane was most severe.

PANAMA

DAY NURSERY TO BE ESTABLISHED BY INTER AMERICAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—The Child Welfare Committee of the recent Inter American Congress of Women held in connection with the Bolivarian Congress is now planning, with the cooperation of the Government, to build a day nursery in Panama City. The site for the nursery is a plot of ground near the Santo Tomás Hospital donated by the Government. A wooden structure costing about \$2,000 is to be erected on the cement foundation which already exists on this site.

PARAGUAY

SCHOOL FOR POOR CHILDREN AND WORKING WOMEN.—The corner stone for a building which will be devoted to the instruction and education of poor children and working women was laid on August 1, 1926. This school, whose financing and construction is being directed by charitable women of the city of Asunción, will be a part of the María Auxiladora Vocational School.

PERU

ROTARY CLUB ESTABLISHED IN AREQUIPA.—Through the efforts of a member of the Rotary Club of Lima a similar club was founded a few months ago in Arequipa. At a preliminary meeting of the club Dr. Luis A. Chávez Velando was elected president of the Club, Dr. Julio E. Portugal, secretary, and señor Carlos Benevides, treasurer. The Club has already undertaken to solve one of the social problems confronting the city of Arequipa, namely, that of begging on the streets, and is working on a plan which it is hoped will help toward overcoming this evil.

SALVADOR

CHALATENANGO AND SENSUNTEPEQUE HOSPITALS.—Hospitals at Chalatenango and Sensuntepeque were recently opened for public service.

SCHOOL OF CORRECTION FOR GIRLS.—A presidential decree of July 19, 1926, provides that the School of Correction for Girls in San Salvador shall become a national institution, under the protection of the Government and the direction of the mother superior of the Buen Pastor.

URUGUAY

THE INFANT MORTALITY RATE OF URUGUAY.—Data taken from a report submitted to the First Pan American Conference of National Directors of Public Health, which met in Washington in September, 1926, reveals that:

The infant mortality rate of Uruguay has many fluctuations but no decided trend up or down; thus far, measures for a decrease in the number of deaths have not been carried on to any great extent outside the city of Montevideo.

Actual figures for the years 1911 to 1923 are as follows:

Year	Births	Deaths	Rate per 1,000
1911.....	37, 530	4, 104	109
1912.....	39, 171	4, 607	117. 5
1913.....	40, 315	3, 762	93
1914.....	38, 571	3, 644	94
1915.....	38, 046	4, 235	111
1916.....	36, 983	4, 584	124
1917.....	36, 752	3, 930	107
1918.....	38, 914	4, 285	110
1919.....	39, 307	3, 951	110. 5
1920.....	39, 335	4, 614	117
1921.....	39, 611	4, 234	107
1922.....	40, 211	3, 766	93. 5
1923.....	40, 231	4, 166	103. 5

The infant mortality rate for Montevideo was highest in 1915, with 147 per 1,000, and lowest in 1921, with 100 per 1,000. The infant mortality rate was 23 per cent of the total death rate of Uruguay for 1923 and 17.5 per cent of the total death rate of the city of Montevideo. Factors contributing in a large measure to these deaths have been listed as: unfavorable climate in some portions of the country, illegitimacy, poverty, ignorance, insanitary housing, and inadequate or faulty nourishment.

THE ANTITUBERCULOSIS CAMPAIGN.—In an interesting paper prepared for the Pan American Conference of National Directors of Public Health by the National Council of Hygiene it is stated that:

The antituberculosis campaign in Uruguay is carried on by three institutions: The National Council of Hygiene, the Bureau of Public Welfare, and the Anti-Tuberculosis League of Uruguay, the last being of private character under state protection.

The National Council of Hygiene, an official organization, has under its charge the Marine and Land Sanitary Administration of the Republic and supervises the dictation of regulations, ordinances, and measures necessary for the prophylaxis of infectious and contagious diseases. In 1896 it declared that cases of tuberculosis should be immediately reported, thus making Uruguay one of the first countries to take this stand.

The Bureau of Public Welfare has organized a plan of campaign against tuberculosis by creating various works of assistance, including the construction of the Fermín Ferreira Hospital, the addition of five wards, a room for disinfection

purposes, and a laundry in the hospital, the provision of a vacation camp for weak and pretubercular children, where they may be given careful observation and treatment, the creation of a health colony for those suffering from tuberculosis, and the creation of a maritime hospital, in progress of construction.

The Anti-Tuberculosis League makes a valuable contribution to this humanitarian campaign with the operation of its dispensaries, a home for the preventive treatment of tuberculosis, milk stations, public baths, fumigation service, fresh-air school, and an educational program.



GENERAL NOTES

ARGENTINA

COLUMBUS LIGHT HOUSE.—On August 26, 1926, the Argentine Senate approved an appropriation of 10,000 gold pesos as Argentina's gift toward the erection of the Columbus Memorial Light House to be constructed in Santo Domingo as proposed at the Fifth Pan American Conference held in Santiago, Chile.

PROPOSED EXPEDITION TO SOUTH POLE.—During August the President of the Civil Aviation Club, the aviator Alberto Arata and other persons preparing an aerial expedition to the South Pole, visited President Alvear to inform him of their plans. They asked for the aid of the National Navy aeronautic section in regard to airplanes. The Argentine Geographic Institute has furnished much of the scientific equipment necessary. The President is said to have promised personal and government aid for the expedition, which planned to start in the latter part of October to establish a base near the Antarctic continent.

BOLIVIA

NEW CABINET.—By virtue of a decree of August 3, 1926, the following Ministers of State were appointed by the Chief Executive: Minister of Foreign Relations, Señor Alberto Gutiérrez; Minister of Government and Justice, Señor Enríque Velasco y Galvarro; Minister of the Treasury, Señor José R. Estenssoro; Minister of Public Works and Communications, Señor Zacarías Benavides; Minister of Instruction and Agriculture, Señor Tomás Monje Gutiérrez; and Minister of War and Colonization, Señor Pedro Gutiérrez.

GIFT OF FRENCH COLONY.—On August 6 in the Presidential Palace of La Paz the unveiling took place of the beautiful marble bust of Bolívar presented to the Bolivian nation by the French colony resident in that city.

MONUMENT TO SUCRE.—An interesting feature of the program for celebrating the national holiday—August 6—was the unveiling of an equestrian statue of General Sucre erected on one of the public squares of La Paz.

CUBA

SPANISH ENVOY TO CUBA.—Last September the first Spanish envoy accredited to Cuba, Señor Francisco Gutiérrez de Agüera, presented his credentials to President Machado as Spanish ambassador to the Cuban Republic. (*Cuban Embassy notes.*)

CUBAN CITIZENS HONORED ABROAD.—Dr. Aristides Agüero y Betancourt, a notable Cuban authority on international law, was elected by the last Assembly of the League of Nations president of the Committee for Credentials of that body.

Dr. Manuel Castellanos Mena, a prominent criminal lawyer of Cuba, has been honored by the International Society of Penal Law of Paris by being elected a member of that distinguished organization. (*Cuban Embassy notes.*)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

COLUMBUS LIGHT HOUSE.—The following resolution was passed by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union at its meeting on May 5, 1926:

The Governing Board of the Pan American Union has heard with deep interest the presentation made by the Minister of the Dominican Republic of the plan for the erection of a Columbus Light House. In view of the fact that the Fifth International Conference of American States recommended to the Governments of the American Republics that a memorial be erected to Christopher Columbus, to take the form of a lighthouse off the coast of Santo Domingo, which lighthouse will bear his name,

Be it resolved, by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union to express its concurrence with the proposed memorial in honor of the discoverer of the New World and its adherence to the recommendation made by the Fifth International Conference, and to recommend to the countries, members of the Pan American Union, that they cooperate in the erection of this memorial.

At its session on October 29, 1926, the Congress of the Dominican Republic voted an appropriation of \$300,000 toward the erection of the Columbus Lighthouse, which is expected to be one of the world's great lights. (See also item under ARGENTINA, p. 1270.)

ECUADOR

BOLIVARIAN SOCIETY.—The Ecuadorean Chapter of the Bolivarian Society was organized at a meeting held on August 16 in Quito. The directorate was constituted as follows: President, Señor Carlos Ibarra; first vice president, Dr. Modesto A. Peñaherrera; second vice president, General Francisco Gómez de la Torre; secretary, Señor Cristóbal de Gangotena y Jijón; treasurer, Señor Carlos

A. Bermeo; and Librarian, Señor Celiano Monge. The purpose of the Bolivarian Society is to honor the memory of the great Liberator in the republics which he founded, and to contribute toward a brotherhood of feeling among the nations of Spanish origin. Chapters of the Bolivarian Society have been organized in the capital cities of the republics of Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, Bolivia, and Panama, functioning under the auspices of the Academy of History in each of these countries. The Ecuadorean chapter may include as many as 300 members of either sex.

GIFT OF AMERICAN ATTACHÉ TO MILITARY CLUB.—An interesting act of courtesy and esteem on the part of Capt. Charles A. Willoughby, Military Attaché of the United States Legation in Quito, toward the Ecuadorean army, was shown at a ceremony held in the Military Club of Quito on August 11 when Captain Willoughby presented a portrait of the Liberator Simón Bolívar to the Club. Captain Willoughby stated that he had found this ancient portrait in Quito, and that he believed it to be the work of some Ecuadorean artist.

STATUE OF BOLÍVAR.—A recent decree enacted by Congress calls for the erection of an equestrian statue of the Liberator Simón Bolívar in Quito, the location for this statue to be selected by the Arts Commission of that city.

PANAMA

CITY OF OLD PANAMA.—According to a statement by the Mayor of Panama City at a recent luncheon of the Rotary Club, the National Government plans to preserve the city of Old Panama for future generations by converting the site into a park and founding a museum. The National Government will turn over to the Municipality of Panama the land on which still stand the ruins of the ancient city founded by Pedro D'Arias and sacked and destroyed by the pirate Henry Morgan.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO OCTOBER 15, 1926

Subject	Date	Author
ARGENTINA		
Crop conditions in the Rosario district of Argentina.....	1926 Sept. 10	Robert Harnden, consul at Rosario.
BRAZIL		
Commerce and industries of the State of Espirito Santo during calendar year 1925.	Aug. 1	John W. Brunk, vice consul at Victoria.
Annual message of the President of the State of Rio de Janeiro, covering the activities of State government during calendar year 1925.	Aug. 29	Allan Dawson, vice consul at Rio de Janeiro.
Amazonas establishes experimental farms.....	Aug. 31	George E. Seltzer, vice consul at Manaoas.
First call of the Munson Steamship Line at Bahia....	Sept. 9	Allan Dawson, vice consul in charge at Bahia.
Exportation of rice from the State of Rio Grande do Sul.	..do....	Fred E. Huhlein, vice consul at Porto Alegre.
Annual message of the Governor of the State of Alagoas, on Apr. 21, 1926.	Sept. 11	Nathaniel P. Davis, consul at Pernambuco.
Budget of the State of Alagoas for the year 1927.....	Sept. 14	Do.
Tobacco exports from Bahia, during August, 1926.....	Sept. 15	Allan Dawson.
The cement market in Pernambuco.....	Sept. 16	Nathaniel P. Davis.
Building construction in the city of Pernambuco.....	Sept. 20	Do.
Prices of sugar in Recife market, during July and August, 1926.	..do....	Do.
Prices of cotton, July, 1926.....	..do....	Do.
Coffee exports, Pernambuco, quarter ended June 30, 1926.	Sept. 22	Do.
Cash balances of Rio de Janeiro banks on Aug. 1, 1926..	Sept. 24	A. Gaulin, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
Bahia coffee exports during August, 1926.....	Sept. 25	Allan Dawson.
Cocoa movement at Bahia for August, and January to August, 1926.	..do....	Do.
Sao Paulo-Rio de Janeiro Highway.....	Sept. 30	Herndon W. Goforth, consul at Sao Paulo.
CHILE		
Decline in importation of iron and steel products at Valparaiso in 1925.	Sept. 23	Carl F. Deichman, consul general at Valparaiso.
The firm of Gibbs & Co. (British), have opened office in Arica.	Oct. 1	Willard L. Beaulac, consul at Arica.
COLOMBIA		
Concession for electric-light plant and water works at Cartagena.	Aug. 10	Lester L. Schnare, consul at Cartagena.
Port improvements at Buenaventura.....	Sept. 15	Charles Froman, consul at Buenaventura.
Pacific Railway—new construction.....	..do....	Do.
Proposed highway construction in Colombia.....	Sept. 24	Alfred Theo. Burri, consul at Barranquilla.
Progress of Colombia's proposed foreign loan.....	Sept. 30	Do.
Review of commerce and industries for quarter ended Sept. 30, 1926.	Oct. 7	Lester L. Schnare.
COSTA RICA		
September report on commerce and industries.....	1926 Oct. 7	Roderick W. Unckles, vice consul in charge, San Jose.
Quarterly report on Costa Rican products exported...	Oct. 14	Do.
CUBA		
Coffee and cacao production during 1925 and comparison with previous years.	Sept. 23	Carlton Bailey Hurst, consul general at Habana.
Cuba's imports of foodstuffs, 1920-1925.....	Sept. 25	Do.
Railroad development in Cuba for 1925.....	Sept. 29	Do.
Crop and product movement at the ports of Nuevitas and Puerto Tarafa, quarter ending Sept. 30, 1926.	Sept. 30	Lawrence P. Briggs, consul at Nuevitas.
Cuban market for dairy products.....	..do....	Carlton Bailey Hurst.
Report on commerce and industries for the district of Matanzas, quarter ending Sept. 30.	Oct. 6	Augustus Ostertag, vice consul at Matanzas.
Review of commerce and industries of the Isle of Pines, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1926.	Oct. 9	Sheridan Talbott, vice consul, at Nueva Gerona.

Reports received to October 15, 1926—Continued

Subject	Date	Author
HAITI		
Economic and commercial summary for Haiti.....	1926 Sept. 24	Maurice P. Dunlap, consul at Port au Prince.
Coffee crop in Haiti, exports for July and August.....	Oct. 5	Do.
SALVADOR		
Exports of Salvador, first 6 months of 1926.....	Sept. 28	(Legation.)
URUGUAY		
Annual report of the British Chamber of Commerce, Montevideo, for the year 1925-26.	Aug. 31	O. Gaylord Marsh, consul at Montevideo.
State monopoly of insurance extended in Uruguay.....	Sept. 7	Do.
Grain acreage in Uruguay.....	Sept. 13	Do.
VENEZUELA		
Contract for the construction and operation of a new branch of the Bolivar railway.	Aug. 21	George R. Phelan, vice consul at Puerto Cabello.
Coffee report for the district of Maracaibo for August, 1926.	Sept. 28	Alexander K. Sloan, consul at Maracaibo.
Coffee report for September, 1926.....	Oct. 5	Do.
Changes in customs classification on certain articles.....	Oct. 6	Arthur R. Williams, vice consul at Caracas.

